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PUBLISHERS' INTRODUCTION.

While we have paid due care and attention to the business department of the enterprise, which now results in a History of Nashua, we have endeavored to neglect nothing which would tend to make it a literary success, and of historic value.

Mechanically it is all that high grade material, care and a sincere desire to issue a creditable work, can make it.

We thus express our appreciation of the financial support and sympathy of the public through which the production is made possible. We extend our thanks to the gentlemen, who without compensation assumed the no light task of preparing their various portions of the work.

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HISTORY

OF THE

CITY OF NASHUA, N. H.

FROM THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT OF OLD DUNSTABLE TO THE YEAR 1895

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF EARLY SETTLERS, THEIR DESCENDANTS
AND OTHER RESIDENTS

Illustrated with Maps, Engravings, and Portraits

PREPARED BY A SELECTED CORPS OF EDITORS UNDER THE BUSINESS SUPERINTENDENCE OF
H. REINHEIMER & CO.

JUDGE EDWARD E. PARKER

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

NASHUA, N. H.

TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

1897

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EDITORIAL INTRODUCTION.

Very nearly half a century had elapsed since the publication of Fox's "History of Dunstable," and Nashua had grown from a village of six thousand inhabitants or thereabouts, to a city of more than triple that size.

No systematic effort at preserving the account of its growth or the events leading to its present condition had been made. The importance of such a work was understood and appreciated by its citizens, but the task was recognized as a formidable one, involving much labor with but little probability of adequate compensation.

When, in November, 1894, an outside firm of publishers proposed to undertake the work, Nashuans were reluctant in encouraging the project, feeling that strangers could not prepare the history intelligently and would be inclined to slight those things of most interest and importance, for such portions as would yield a profit.

After careful deliberation, the tone of the public sentiment having been ascertained in a measure through means of the press and by interviews with citizens, it was decided to call a meeting of several of the gentlemen who had been interviewed, together with others, in order that some definite and satisfactory plan might be decided upon.

The meeting was called and, while there was a variety of opinions as to the method to be pursued in writing the history, there was the greatest unanimity in regard to the desirability and propriety of the work being done.

The meeting adjourned without date and without arriving at any definite conclusion, but, notwithstanding the somewhat discouraging tone of the deliberations, the gentlemen engaged in the work were not disheartened but continued to labor assiduously, meeting, day by day, in spite of many obstacles and hindrances, the most encouraging signs of public sympathy and approval.

The plan of a continuous narrative was finally dismissed as inexpedient, since it would preclude the possibility of issuing such a work for many years from the date of its commencement.

There then seemed to be but one plan to be considered, having, as its exponent and model, the Memorial History of Boston, published in 1885, which has the indorsement and approval of some of the most distinguished scholars and citizens of Massachusetts and of the literary world.

Following the general plan of that work, the city's history has been divided in topics, or subjects, which are of sufficient number to include everything of vital importance. Each of these subjects or topics is written by one person, who, having nothing to do with matters other than those which appertain to his own chapter, will, we apprehend, give a correspondingly more lucid, accurate and interesting account of the historical phase of which he writes.

That the gentlemen whose names are associated together as editors of the work, perform their labor without compensation is a sufficient guarantee of its probable merit and value as a history, and that it will fulfill all that it promises. All of them are residents of Nashua of years of standing, distinguished among their fellow citizens as men of probity, sound judgment and abundant mental capacities, and the promoters of this work can feel that they have reason to congratulate themselves and the citizens of Nashua upon having been successful in securing a staff of editors so well qualified and peculiarly fitted for the work which each has performed.

A prominent feature of the book are the portraits of citizens of Nashua, both of the living and of the dead. In connection with these portraits there are also short biographical sketches. Their value and importance will be more readily seen and appreciated when one considers that they are made a component part of the work not so much for their present value, although that is of no small account, as for the inestimable value and worth to future generations.



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PART I

HISTORY OF DUNSTABLE

WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUABLE HISTORICAL MATTER GATHERED AND PUBLISHED BY CHARLES J. FOX, ESQ., IN 1846,—WITH SUCH ADDITIONS AS MAY BE OF INTEREST. THE SAME ORDER WILL NOT BE OBSERVED BY REASON OF THE DIFFERENT DIVISION AND CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS

Virgil C. Gilman.

CHARLES J. FOX'S HISTORY OF OLD DUNSTABLE.

REVISED BY VIRGIL C. GILMAN.

CHAPTER I.

LEGEND OF THE NORTHMEN. FIRST VOYAGE TO THE NEW WORLD. LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS. VALLEYS OF THE MERRIMACK AND NASHUA. ENDICOTT ROCK. FRIENDLY INDIANS. SETTLEMENTS EXTENDED NORTH OF CHELMSFORD AND GROTON. EARLY GRANTS. BRENTON'S FARM. CHARLESTOWN SCHOOL FARM GRANT. DRAMCUP HILL. BILLERICA SCHOOL FARM GRANT. JONATHAN DANFORTH, SURVEYOR. THOMAS BRATTLE. JOHN PARKER. BRATTLE STREET CHURCH.

THE general reader finds little of interest in the history of our country from the time of its discovery by Christopher Columbus on the fourteenth day of October, 1492, down through the sixteenth century. But the student whose ambition is to search out beginnings, finds, along the track of the past, times and places that invite his attention and inquiry; there comes from out the misty years of the long ago the legend of the Northmen; that the shores of this New World were not new to them, but had for generations yielded to them the fruits of fisheries and trade. His efforts, however, to find what the historian demands, as authentic and worthy of record, fail, and he passes it by as the vaporings of pride and boasting, and returns to the great maritime enterprise of Columbus, the most distinguished in all the annals of the world, as the dawn of American History.

From this time on its progress is not left in doubt. Whatever preceded it was limited in extent and meagre in results, and, although it may truthfully be said that our birth was humble, our childhood slender, and at times uncertain, yet the elements of greatness and strength and of marvelous possibilities were there.

Says a gifted writer, "Except the red race, of doubtful origin and melancholy fate, America has no 'surviving memorial of the past'. Here are no magnificent and picturesque ruins—no stupendous monuments of forgotten skill—no curious relics of lost arts, the birth and history of which are in dispute. Here were neither high dukes or mighty earls—neither a nobility, a banditti, nor a priesthood. Yet American History would be a treasure if it could offer to the world but the name of Washington. Massachusetts would be honored, if it were only for the genius of Franklin. New Hampshire will not be forgotten while she preserves the memory of Stark."

European vessels had coasted along the shores but had gained no definite knowledge of the rivers and harbors. As to the order of the important events which followed the opening of the calendar of sixteen hundred, there is slight discrepancy.

Says Bancroft, I, page 111: "In 1602 Bartholomew Gosnold, who had made himself somewhat familiar with the usual route by the Canaries and West Indies, conceived the idea of a direct voyage to America and well-nigh secured to New England the honor of being the first English colony." A sail of seven weeks in his chosen bark brought him to the continent and into the waters of Massachusetts bay, not far to the north of Nahant. Not finding a satisfactory harbor and discovering Cape Cod, he, with four of his men, made a landing; the first soil in New England trodden by Englishmen. He doubled the cape and proceeded southward and reached Buzzard's bay. Upon the islands he beheld vegetation, fruits and flowers in luxuriant growth, which so filled him with admiration for his discoveries that he lost no time in making it known. How much the glowing reports had to do in influencing others to make their way to the New World cannot now be determined, but it is certain that others had learned something of the fruitfulness and beauty of the Western world.

The editor of Provincial Papers of New Hampshire (Dr. Bouton) has the following in his preliminary notice: "The first voyager to our shores of whom we can find any record was Martin Pring who, in the month of June, 1603, came here with a ship of fifty tons and thirty men and boys;

and a barque of twenty-six tons, Capt. William Brown, thirteen men and a boy. This small fleet was fitted out under the mayor, aldermen and merchants of the city of Bristol, England, to prosecute the discovery of the northern parts of Virginia, as the whole country was then called. The flag-ship was called the *Speedwell*, and the barque the *Discoverer*. They first touched at one of the islands at the entrance of Penobscot bay; then visited the mouths of the Saco, Kennebunk and York rivers, which Pring says they 'found to pierce not far into the land.' They next proceeded to the Piscataqua and explored it ten or twelve miles into the interior."

Sixteen years before the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, a French writer, De Monts, in writing from Canada, said, "The Indians tell us of a beautiful river lying far to the south which they call Merrimac."

From the earliest period the valleys of the Merrimack and Nashua were the red men's paradise. Here were their favorite fishing stations, as well as their richest planting fields. Alas, how soon they were to be despoiled of their possessions, and the venerable and happy Passaconaway, whose counsel and wishes were the law for nearly fifteen hundred subjects, to see their glory depart. Barbarism could not forecast the future, and leaves no enduring memorials behind. The ploughshare may reveal some specimens of their handiwork, or the spade disclose some crumbling bones. They lived up to their opportunities—they worshipped the God of Nature—they died in hope of happier hunting grounds.

This volume is designed to include the valuable historical matter gathered and published by Charles J. Fox, Esq., in 1846, with such additions as may be of interest, bringing it down to the present time, although the same order will not be observed by reason of the different division and classification of subjects. Starting with Chapter I, Mr. Fox says:

"The landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, in December, 1620, is an epoch in the world's history. 'On this bleak New England shore,' in the wilderness, with the snows of winter around them and a few wretched dwellings to protect them, they established a colony which is destined to solve a problem of the human race. Its motto and its basis was 'Freedom to worship God.' Persecuted in the old world alike by Catholic and Episcopalian for opinion's sake, driven from their homes, they came to this 'wilderness world' with gladsome hearts, 'singing the songs of Zion,' even in this 'strange land' for that 'here they could worship God according to the dictates of their consciences in peace.'

"The Plymouth settlers were but pioneers, and soon crowds flocked hither ready to dare, and to endure all for the priceless boon of a free conscience and free speech.

"Boston, Salem, Portsmouth and Dover were settled, and everywhere with each little band of brethren, the 'man of God' went forth to cheer them in toil, in peril, and in death. As the fame of this new asylum for the oppressed began to spread abroad more widely, greater crowds of emigrants came, until the older settlements became too populous. Adventurous spirits went forth into the wilderness upon every side to found new plantations, and at a very early period, not long after the settlement of Boston, attention was turned towards the valleys of the Merrimack and Nashua. In August, 1652, the valley of the Merrimack as far as the outlet of Lake Winnipisiogee, was surveyed by Capt. Simon Willard and Capt. Edward Johnson. This survey was made by order of the General Assembly of Massachusetts to determine the northerly bound of the Colony and an inscription was made upon a large stone in Winnipisiogee River, at a point '*three miles north of the head of Merrimac River,*' to designate the spot. The colony of Massachusetts then claimed all the land lying 'three miles' north and east of the Merrimac from its mouth to this point and thence due west to Yew York."

In 1833 this stone was re-discovered and the late Judge George Y. Sawyer of this city, who was then practising law in Meredith, was called to view it and interpret the inscription, since which time it has been known as Endicott Rock.

In pursuance of joint resolutions of the Legislature of 1883 and 1885, His Excellency, Governor Hiram A. Tuttle, in 1891, appointed commissioners to erect a suitable structure for the protection and preservation of this Endicott Rock.

The work was completed after some unavoidable delays, and it was turned over to the possession of the State, August 1, 1892. It was an occasion of marked interest, attended by the Governor and Council and a large concourse of people.

Hon. Joseph B. Walker of Concord was president of the occasion. The principal address was

delivered by Hon. Erastus P. Jewell of Laconia, and was the result of great historical research. He was followed by Hon. John Kimball of Concord, in behalf of his associate commissioners, Messrs. Jewell and Walker.

He said, "From 1652 to 1833, a period of one hundred eighty-one years, the people of New Hampshire had no knowledge of the Endicott Rock. Since its discovery in 1833 the interest in it has been increasing. A large number of tourists visited it annually and a strong feeling prevailed that something should be done to preserve it, which resulted in placing over it a building of appropriate design, after first raising the immense boulder from its almost hidden, sandy bed. The masonry is surmounted by a capstone suitable to receive a statue of Governor Endicott, which it is hoped Massachusetts will place there at no distant day.

It bears the inscription:

"Endicott Rock
The name of
John Endicott, Gov.
And the initials of
Edward Johnson and Simon Willard, Commissioners
of the Massachusetts Bay Colony,
John Sherman and Jonathan Ince, surveyors, were inscribed
upon this rock
August 1, 1652.
to mark the head of the Merrimack River.

A line three miles northward of this rock was then claimed by that colony as the northern limit of their patent.

E. I.		S. W.
W. P.	IOHN ENDICVT GOV	
I. S.		I. I.

The structure which covers this historic stone, long known as Endicott Rock, was erected for its protection in 1892, by the State of New Hampshire, in accordance with Joint Resolutions of its Legislature, Approved Sept. 7, 1883, and August 25, 1885.

JOHN KIMBALL,
ERASTUS P. JEWELL,
JOSEPH B. WALKER.
Commissioners."

This expedition was rendered necessary because of the conflicting views relative to the Mason grant, and the doubt as to the "furthest head" of the Merrimack River. There had been an expedition by order of the Massachusetts Bay Colony made under the supervision of Goodman Woodward and John Stretton, with an Indian guide, in July, 1638, the result of which was their fixing the bound at "a great pine tree" three miles north of the confluence of the Winnepesaukee and Pemigewasset rivers in Franklin. This was known as Endicott tree, but its location is now unknown, and Dr. Runnels in his history of Sanbornton, says it was of no account for a colonial bound after the year 1639; hence this second survey and the fixing of a more enduring monument.

The valleys of the Merrimack and Nashua are of alluvial formation. That they have undergone great changes is very evident. Their general appearance, the shape of their basins, their outlets, their different levels, and the stratified character of the soil, all show that at some remote period the greater portion of these valleys must have been covered with water in the form of lakes or large

ponds. Geologists find the same characteristics upon all our rivers, and some even refer their origin to the Deluge. But whenever and however their origin may have been, it is evident that the valley of the Merrimack was once a succession of lakes, one ending at Pawtucket falls, another at Amoskeag falls, through whose rocky basins the waters at length burst their way, and formed their present lower channel, leaving their former beds dry.

The same is equally true of the valley of the Nashua, one outlet being at Mine falls, and another at the high bluff near the Nashua corporation, through which the water has forced a passage and left large basins exposed for cultivation. In corroboration of this theory we know that logs have often been found here, buried in the earth at great depth. When the excavation for the foundation of the locks near the Merrimack was being made in 1825, at a spot about one hundred feet from the river, and at a depth of many feet below the surface, the workmen found several logs, a quantity of charcoal, as if the remains of a fire, and a *toad*, which, on being exposed to the sun and air, revived and hopped away. Such discoveries are not of unfrequent occurrence, but as to the time and mode of their deposit we are left only to theory and conjecture.

The valley of the Merrimack was not an object of desire to the English alone. From the earliest periods it seems to have been looked upon by the Indians as almost a paradise. The *Winnipisiogee*, or "the very pleasant place where there is but little land," or as they sometimes called it "The smile of the Great Spirit," was deeply beloved. The Merrimack with its numerous *Naamkeeks*, or fishing stations, and its rich planting fields for maize, which also extended along the valleys of the Souhegan and the Nashua, were still more dear.

The Indians who inhabited the more southerly portions of the valley were of a mild disposition and invited intercourse with the whites, so that in 1655 settlements had extended as far north as Chelmsford and Groton, and for the next ten years there was unwonted activity and prosperity and a corresponding increase of population. It is not strange, then, that when grants came to be made in 1655, the settlers were eager for these valleys and members of the exploring party were among the first to be rewarded.

In 1656 the lands upon both sides of the Merrimack, extending on the west side from Naticook, the little brook just above Thornton's ferry, in Merrimack, to a line about a mile south of Pennichuck brook, and including the greater part of Litchfield, were granted to William Brenton and called "Brenton's Farm."

The Indian name for the towns of Merrimack and Litchfield was Naticook. Belknap says the land east of the river was sometimes called Nacook. In 1659 and 1660 large tracts of land were granted upon the Souhegan, (anciently written Souheganack, meaning crooked), at a place called by the Indians, Quohquinna-pashessananagnog, being the meadows in Amherst, lying at the mouth of the brook which rises in Mont Vernon, flows around the plain in Amherst, and runs into the Souhegan in the south part of the town. Five hundred acres were granted to Capt. William Davis of Boston, and Capt. Isaac Johnson of Roxbury; five hundred acres to Mrs. Anna Lane, and three hundred acres to John Wilson of Boston. One thousand acres were also granted to the town of Charlestown, Mass., for a "School Farm," lying upon the Souhegan, in Milford, about four or five miles westerly of the first grants, "at a great hill called Dramcup hill," and five hundred acres to Mrs. Anna Cole "adjoining thereto."

Capt. Isaac Johnson, the above grantee, was killed at the great Narragansett Swamp fight, Dec. 19, 1675.

Dram Cup hill was a point of more than ordinary importance. It was not only the northwesterly bound of Dunstable, but of the "School Farm" grant made to the town of Charlestown and also of Middlesex county, Mass., as this portion of Dunstable was supposed to be a portion of that county. In addition to this it was the northwest bound of the town of Monson, a subdivision of Dunstable, and is near the northwest corner of Milford. It is upon the south side of the highway and the railroad leading from Milford to Wilton, about three miles from the former and one from the latter, just before crossing the bridge over the Souhegan river by Hillsboro' mills. The origin of the name is unknown but is in itself suggestive, and perhaps the reader may be allowed to infer that, on reaching it at the end of a long and tedious surveying trip through the wilderness, they rested and celebrated the event by indulging in more than the customary "ration"—possibly drank from some stone vessel of Indian handiwork found on the premises.

As in the case of the Endicott Rock, a fresh interest has sprung up within a few years and the Historical and Genealogical society of Milford has had a suitable granite monument, with appropriate inscriptions, prepared to mark the place. The monument was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, August 21, 1895, Hon. George A. Ramsdell of Nashua, delivering the principal address. The monument stands upon the north side of the highway, two hundred and nine feet from the stones, upon the south bank of the Souhegan river, the true bound.

About the same time a grant of four hundred acres, lying at the mouth of Salmon brook, was made to John Whiting. It was bounded on the north "by the upland," and extended up the brook about a mile and a half, embracing the southerly part of Nashua Village. Several hundred acres, also, were granted at Pennichuck pond, and so down Pennichuck brook, in Merrimack, to the Merrimack river.

About 1662, five hundred acres upon the easterly side of the Merrimack, in Litchfield, "at Nacook," were granted to the town of Billerica for a "School Farm," and three hundred acres adjoining, to "Phinehas Pratt and others for straights and hardships endured by them in planting at Plymouth of which he was one."

Four hundred acres were granted to Gov. Endicott, "lying in the westerly part of Pelham," about six miles north of Pawtucket falls, and one mile west of Beaver brook, at a great hill called *Masha-shattuck* (Deer hill) "lying between two other great hills, and adjoining southerly on a great pond called *Pimmo-mitti-quonnit*, (a long pond)."

All these grants were made by the Massachusetts Assembly. (Records 1659-60).

Since Mr. Fox wrote, very valuable and interesting historical matter bearing upon all the above mentioned grants has been made public in the history of Billerica, by Rev. Henry A. Hazen, by which it appears that the first grant of land embraced in the township of Dunstable was made by Billerica, she having petitioned the General Court for such a grant of land elsewhere, for her own benefit, which met with favor, as follows:—

"In ans^r to the petition of the inhabitants of Billirrikey, this Court doth grant the toune of Billirrikey eight thousand acres of lands, for the ends desired, in any place or places that are ffree and not capable of making a toune, provided that the said lands be laid out before the next Court of Election, and that the inhabitants of Cambridge doe accept thereof and it is ordered y^t Major Willard, Cap^t Edw. Johnson, Mr. Edward Jackson or any two of them, wth Thomas Danforth, or any other surveyor, shall lay y^e same out at the peticoners charge, making retourne to the next Court of Election."

Jonathan Danforth of Billerica, the younger brother of Thomas, and a noted land surveyor, was charged with the task of locating this eight thousand acres. Beyond Chelmsford he had the whole Merrimack valley to choose from, or even the Connecticut and Champlain valleys, if it had suited Billerica's profit to go so far. The survey which he made and returned through the above committee, on which the location was finally sanctioned, is, fortunately, still preserved in the office of the secretary of state and on this authority some facts long forgotten have recently come to light.

As described and approved by the court it was located as follows: "Layd out to the vse of the inhabitants of Billerikey eight thousand acres of land, lying vpon Merremacke River, on both sides thereof, taking in the trucking howse now inhabited by J^{no} Cromwell the sajd land being lajd out about sixe thousand three hundred acres on the east side of the river, and seventeen hundred fifty acres on the west side, and is bounded by the wilderness surrounding the same, as is demonstrated by a plott thereof, taken and made by Jonathan Danforth, surveyor, and exhibited to this Court by Major Symon Willard and Capt. Edward Johnson, appointed by this Court, Octob. 14, 1656 to lay out the same.

SYMON WILLARD,
EDWARD JOHNSON."

"The Court allowes and approves of the retourne of these commissioners in reference to the land herein expressed."

It is very gratifying to know something more of the men who were identified with the events of the settlement of our country than the mere mention of a single act like that related above. Mr. Danforth was one of Billerica's most renowned citizens. He removed from Cambridge to that place in 1654. He was one of the first selectmen, holding the office twenty-one years. He also kept the town records for about the same length of time, and his fine penmanship is as legible and handsome

to this day as if done in copperplate. He was also a famous mathematician and surveyor, and operated all through this region, going as far north as Franklin, and is mentioned in many of the histories of other towns. He died in 1712, aged 85 years. The following lines from Farmer's History, taken from a poem written in the quaint style of the times by his nephew, Rev. John Danforth of Dorchester, are sacred to his memory:—

“He rode the circuit, chained great towns and farms
To good behavior; and, by well-marked stations,
He fixed their bounds for many generations.
His arts ne'er failed him though the local stone failed
When oft by mines and streames it was assailed.
All this was charming, but there's something higher
Gave him the lusture which we most desire.”

This survey, says Mr. Hazen, p. 43, was the earliest ever made, it is safe to say, in the Merrimack valley beyond Chelmsford, and is the starting point in the history of Dunstable.* The location was in a part of the valley commonly called Naticook, but which Danforth spells Naticott.

The grant began at the Pennichuck brook, which forms the north bound of Nashua, and extends on the west side of the river as far north as the Souhegan river; then it follows the Merrimack nearly a mile, passing two islands, the larger of which received the surveyor's name, “Jonathan,” then runs eastward two or three miles, and southward five or six, returning to its starting point. This Naticott grant remained for a year in the hands of Billerica, when John Parker received authority to dispose of it, under date “9th 6m 1658.”

A month later Parker had sold the land, and made his return and agreement with the town, in which he states that the sale was made to William Brenton for two hundred pounds for the entire eight thousand acres.

William Brenton was a Boston merchant and leading business man; often one of the selectmen. He removed soon after to Rhode Island, and was governor of that colony in 1666-8 and died in 1674.

Another purchaser of a portion of this Billerica grant was Thomas Brattle, who, also, was a leading merchant of Boston, and was reported to be one of the wealthiest men in the colony. His name appears first upon the petition for the incorporation of Dunstable. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Tyng. Died April 5, 1683, in his sixtieth year. He had a son Thomas, who was at one time treasurer of Harvard college and was founder of the Brattle street church, whose meeting-house gave place some years ago to the large business block in New Washington street, formerly known as Brattle square. This was the first meeting-house built of brick in New England, and was erected in 1694. The round shot from a British cannon that was embedded in its walls was looked upon with interest as a memento of the hostility of the mother-country. Thomas Brattle, Jr., died May 18, 1713.

*This does not correspond with what appears elsewhere, but may have reference to other parts of his work.

CHAPTER II.

HENRY KIMBALL'S FARM. GRANT TO ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF BOSTON. ARTILLERY POND. PETITION FOR CONSOLIDATION OF GRANTS INTO ONE PLANTATION. TOWNSHIP OF DUNSTABLE. EARLY PROPRIETORS. TRAFFICKING WITH THE INDIANS. INDIAN TRIBES. PASSACONAWAY, VENERATED CHIEF. LAST INDIAN RESIDENT. ROBY'S FARM. WHITTIER'S POEM, "THE BASHABA'S FEAST." FIRST SETTLERS. REV. THOMAS WELD, FIRST PASTOR. HIS HOUSE LOT. OLD FORT. HOUSES OF HASSEL, TEMPLE AND PERRY.

AMONG other grants made about 1662 was one of a large tract in Hudson and Pelham to Henry Kimball, and called "*Henry Kimball's Farm*." Samuel Scarlet had a farm also, on the north side of Merrimack river, perhaps in Tyngsborough; Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, and his father, Capt. Thomas Wheeler, had a farm upon the Merrimack, in Nashua, a little south of Salmon brook, and several others whose names are not preserved.

In September, 1673, a grant of one thousand acres, lying in Nashville,* was made to the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" of Boston. It was bounded east by the Merrimack, south by the Nashua, west by Spectacle brook** and extended about one mile northerly of the Nashua river. This embraced the whole of the village of Nashville, and was called the "*Artillery Farm*." From this circumstance the little pond in the north part of the village was called "*Artillery Pond*."

At the time this grant was made this pond was a very attractive little sheet of water, covering an area of about twelve acres. Being fed by springs, the water continued with very little variation in depth through the season. In freshets its overflow was to the south, over what are now Merrimack, Amherst, Fletcher and Franklin streets, to the Nashua river.

There was at one time a mill upon the east side about where the Blanchard churn factory now stands, owned by the late Samuel Shepherd, in which he manufactured window-sash, doors and blinds by machinery. He claimed the invention of the machinery and that it was the first ever used for this purpose.

Near by was another building in which conveniences for public baths were fitted up. Permission was obtained by the late Gen. George Stark and the late Col. Gilman Scripture to drain the pond by putting in a sewer along the line of the overflow to the river. It was only a partial success, as a ledge was encountered upon the land of Dr. L. F. Locke, to reduce which would involve a greater expense than the expected results would warrant, which was to secure the rich deposit of muck for use upon the lands near by, owned by them. Being only partially drained, it became objectionable, sanitarily, and the city deemed it necessary to carry out the original plan, and opened a channel through the ledge at an expense of several thousand dollars. No water is now seen; in fact, nearly the entire surface is now under cultivation, while upon its border is a finely graded track, five-eighths of a mile in length, which is much used for pleasure driving and bicycling.

At this period, 14,000 acres, lying along the Merrimack, upon both sides, between Souhegan river and Chelmsford, had been granted to various individuals, but as yet few settlements had been made. It became necessary, therefore, for their mutual benefit, to consolidate all the grants into one *plantation*, and to secure to the inhabitants all the privileges and immunities of an incorporated township. Accordingly, in September, 1673, the proprietors of the farms already laid out, and others who were disposed to settle here, presented a petition to the General Assembly, of which the following is a copy†:—

"To the Honored Governor, Deputy Governor, with the Magistrates and Deputies now assembled in the General Court at Boston, Sept. 19, 1673.

*For origin of Nashville see division of Nashua.

**The little brook about a mile westerly of the village, which runs through the farm owned by Hiram Woods, now by V. C. Gilman.

†Mass. Assembly Records, 1873. The original petition is on file and the ancient spelling has been preserved.

"The petition of the Proprietors of the farms that are laid out upon the Merrimac River and places adjacent, with others who desire to joyn with them in the settlement of a plantation there

"HUMBLY SHEWETH

"That whereas there is a considerable tract of the Country's land that is invironed with the properties of particular persons and towns, viz: by the line of the town of Chelmsford, and by the Groton line, and by Mr. Brenton's farm, by Souhegan farms, and beyond Merrimac River by the outermost line of Henry Kimball's farm, and so to Chelmsford line again—All which is in little capacity of doing the country any service except the farms bordering upon it be adjoined to said land to make a plantation there; and there being considerable number of persons who are of a sober and orderly conversation, who do stand in great need of accommodations, who are willing and ready to make present improvement of the said vacant lands: And the Proprietors of the said farms are therefore willing to join with and give encouragement to those that shall improve the said lands:—the farms of those that are within the tract of land before described, being about 14,000 acres at the least:—

"Your Petitioners therefore humbly request the favour of the Honorable Court that they will please to grant the said tract of land to your petitioners, and to such as will join them in the settlement of the lands before mentioned, so that those who have improved their farms there, and others who speedily intend to do the same, may be in a way for the support of the public ordinances of God, for without which the greatest part of the year they will be deprived of, the farms lying so far remote from any towns: and farther that the Honorable Court will please grant the like immunities to this plantation, as they in their favours have formerly granted to other new plantations:—So shall your Petitioners be ever engaged to pray:—"

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Brattle. | 14. Thomas Edwards. |
| 2. Jonathan Tyng. | 15. Thomas Wheeler, Sen. |
| 3. Joseph Wheeler. | 16. Peter Bulkeley. |
| 4. James Parkerson. | 17. Joseph Parker. |
| 5. Robert Gibbs. | 18. John Morse, Sen. |
| 6. John Turner. | 19. Samuel Combs. |
| 7. Sampson Sheaf. | 20. James Parker, Jr. |
| 8. Samuel Scarlet. | 21. John Parker. |
| 9. William Lakin. | 22. Josiah Parker. |
| 10. Abraham Parker. | 23. Nathaniel Blood. |
| 11. James Kuapp. | 24. Robert Parris. |
| 12. Robert Proctor. | 25. John Jolliffe. |
| 13. Simon Willard, Jr. | 26. Zachariah Long. |

The petition was granted upon conditions which were then universally inserted in the charters; that the grantees should "*settle*" the plantation, procure a minister within three years, and reserve a farm for the use of the colony. By *settling* the plantation was understood procuring a competent number of *actual settlers*, (twenty or more), who should build houses capable of defence, at least eighteen feet square, and who should live upon and improve their lands; and also the erection of a meeting-house. The following is a copy of the original charter, dated October 15, 1673, (corresponding with October 26th, New Style), which includes all the above grants.*

See photo of the original charter in possession of Dr. Israel T. Hunt, now of Boston, formerly of Nashua, kindly loaned by him for use in this history exclusively.

"At a General Court held at Boston ye 15th (26th) October 1673. In answer to the Petition of Thomas Brattle, Jonathan Tyng, James Parker and William Lakin, in behalf of themselves and others joyning in their humble Petition to desire the favor of this Court to grant them liberty to settle a plantation with their ffarmes, and a considerable tract of land belonging to ye country being invironed with the proprieties of particular persons and towns; as by ye line of Chelmsford, and by Groton line, and by Mr. Brenton's ffarm, by Souhegan ffarmes, and beyond Merrimac River by ye

*Mass. Assembly Records, 1673, Page 730. Records of Towns, 1673. In order to make the dates which are previous to A. D. 1751, compared with our present reckoning, eleven days should in all cases be added.

utmost line of Henry Kimbol's farme, and so to Chelmsford line again, as also such other immunities to the plantation as this Court hath formerly granted to other new plantations:—

“The Court judgeth it meet to grant their request provided a farme of five hundred acres of upland and medo be laid out of this tract for the country's use, and that they shall in settling the plantation endeavor so as to finish it once* within three years, and procure an able and orthodox minister amongst them.

“That this is a true copy taken and compared with the original records, Attest
Edward Rawson, Secretary.”

“In May, 1674, the new plantation was surveyed by Jonathan Danforth, and its boundaries are thus described”: †

“It lieth upon both sides Merrimac River on the Nashaway River. It is bounded on the South by Chelmsford, by Groton line, and partly by country land. The Westerly line runs due North until you come to Souhegan River to a hill called dram cup hill to a great pine near to ye said River at the N. W. corner of Charlestown School farm; bounded by Souhegan River on the North; and on the East side Merrimac it begins at a great stone which was supposed to be near the North East corner of Mr. Brenton's land; and from thence it runs Sou-south east six miles to a pine tree marked :F: standing within sight of Beaver Brook; thence it runs two degrees West of South four miles and a quarter which reached to the south side of Henry Kimble's farm at Jeremie's Hill; thence from ye South east angell of said farm it runs two degrees and a quarter westward of the south near to the head of the Long Pond which lieth at ye head of Edward Colburn's farm.—And thus it is bounded by ye said Pond and the head of said Colburn's farm; taking in Captain Scarlet's farm so as to close again; all which is sufficiently bounded and described. Dunstable, 3d. mo. (May) 1674.”‡

The township of Dunstable embraced a very large tract, probably more than *two hundred square miles*, including the towns of Nashua, Nashville, Hudson, Hollis, Dunstable and Tyngsborough, besides portions of the towns of Amherst, Milford, Merrimack, Litchfield, Londonderry, Pelham, Brookline, Pepperell and Townsend, and formed a part of the county of Middlesex. At this late day it is extremely difficult to define its boundaries accurately, but by a perambulation of lines made in 1734, an approximation may be made. The north eastern corner was a very large and high rock now standing about three miles north easterly of the mouth of the Souhegan river in Londonderry. The south east corner was “at the corner of Methuen and Dracut,” “in sight of Beaver brook.” The north west corner was at “dram cup hill” on the Souhegan, in the westerly part of Milford, and the westerly line which ran “*due South*,” passed “near the west end of Muscatanapus Pond,” in Brookline.¶ It extended ten or twelve miles west of Merrimack river, and from three to five miles east of it, and its average length, north and south, was from twelve to fourteen miles. The present township of Nashua occupies very nearly the centre of the original township.

In 1674, because there was “very little medo left except what is already granted to the ffarmes,” the easterly line of the township was extended to Beaver brook, by an additional grant from the General Court, and the town was called Dunstable. It received its name in compliment to Mrs. Mary Tyng, wife of Hon. Edward Tyng, one of the magistrates of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who came from Dunstable, England,” about 1630, and whose son Jonathan became possessor of a large tract of land in what is now the town of Tyngsborough. The old English town, says Nason, from which not only the Tyng family but other early settlers came, is pleasantly situated at the base of Chiltern Hills in Bedfordshire, eighteen miles south-southeast of Bedford, and ten miles east-northeast of the Boxmore station of the London & Northwestern railway. It had in 1851, 3,589 inhabitants and with its green fields and neatly trimmed hedge-rows, its ancient stone church and brick dwelling

*The meaning of this is obscure: perhaps it is that the number of settlers necessary to make or “finish” a settlement shall be procured within three years.

†Town and Proprietary Records, Page 1.

‡Before A. D. 1751, the year began March 25th, and the months were often numbered thus: March, or first month; April, second month; May, third month, &c. In 1751 they began to reckon the year from the first of January. At that time, in consequence of having reckoned only 365 days to a year, eleven days had been gained, which were then struck out of the calendar. Dates prior to 1751 are called Old style; subsequent, New style.

¶This pond is situated near the meeting-house, and is still called “Tanapus Pond.” Musca-tanapus signifies Bear pond. Mass. Records. Towns. 1734. Page 63.

houses, makes a very picturesque appearance. Henry I founded here a priory of black canons, which now forms a part of the ancient church.

The name Dunstable probably came from "dun," a hilly place, and "staple," a mart or emporium. [See other reasons elsewhere.] The town is celebrated for the manufacture of straw plat bonnets and hats, and a certain kind of straw braid in Massachusetts bore the name of "Dunstable."

The ancient Norman kings had a place in this town, and here Edward I erected a cross to mark the spot where the body of his deceased queen rested on its way to sepulture in Westminster Abbey. The town is also noted as the place where Archbishop Cranmer, in 1553, pronounced the sentence of divorce between Henry VIII and Katharine of Aragon. As the parish register in early times was not well kept, it furnished nothing in respect to the families which emigrated to America, yet the present citizens of old English Dunstable express a kindly interest in the welfare of its namesake in New England.

Among the original proprietors we find the names of many of the leading men in the colony, some of whom, with the children and friends of others, removed here and took up their abode at an early period. Of this number we find Governor Dudley, who married a daughter of Hon. Edward Tyng of this town, Rev. Thomas Weld, who was the first minister, and married another daughter; Thomas Brattle, Peter Bulkely, Hezekiah Usher, Elisha Hutchinson, Francis Cook and others who were Assistants and Magistrates. Many of the first settlers belonged to Boston and its vicinity, a circumstance which gave strength and influence to the infant plantation.

At what time and by whom Dunstable was first settled is uncertain, but it must have been considerably earlier than the date of the charter in 1673. In the charter, farms are mentioned as then existing, and some of "the farmers" were among the petitioners. Of this number were Scarlett, Wheeler, and others. In 1675, *orchards* are mentioned as then in existence, which must have been the growth of years. In 1674, "*the house of Lt. Wheeler*" is designated as a place of holding a meeting of the proprietors, and we have some reason to suppose that he may have been the earliest settler.* Wheeler and Brenton were fur traders among the Indians. In 1657 the trade with the Indians was regulated by the General Court, and the exclusive right of this trade upon Merrimack river was sold to "Maj. (Simon) Willard, Mr. (William) Brenton, Ensign (Thomas) Wheeler, and Thomas Henchman," for £25. The sale bears the date July 1, 1657.†

For the purpose of trafficking with the Indians more conveniently, it was customary to establish trading houses beyond the settlements, and at places to which they could easily resort. It is not impossible that Wheeler may have resided here for such a purpose at an early date after his grant, as Henchman resided a little farther south in Chelmsford. About 1665, John Cromwell, an Indian trader also, resided at Tyngsborough, but soon after removed to Merrimack, where he built a trading house, about two miles above the mouth of Pennichuck brook, at the falls which now bear his name.‡ According to the custom of the time, it is said that he used his foot as a *pound weight* in the purchase of furs, until the Indians, beginning to suspect him of cheating them, drove him away and burned his house, the cellar of which still is or was recently visible.

(Rev. Nathaniel Prentice, in his account of Tyngsborough, October, 1815, says that the present owner of the place was ploughing near the spot and found his plough moving over a flat stone which gave a hollow sound. On removing the earth and stone, he discovered a hole, stoned, about six inches in diameter, from which he took a sum of money.)

It is stated by Farmer,|| whose authority is unquestionable, that "the ancient settlement" was within the limits of Nashua, and as grants of land were made in 1659, and farms existed here before 1673, and as Chelmsford was settled in 1655, we may reasonably conclude that some, who stood "in

*Lt. Wheeler left town in Phillip's War, 1675, and did not return. His father, Capt. Thomas Wheeler of Groton, the noted Indian fighter, for a time resided with him.—2 N. H. Hist. Coll. 5.

†Mass. Assembly Records, 1657, page 293. The trade of "Nashuway river" was sold at the same time for £8.

‡The Indian name of Cromwell's Falls was Nesenkeag, and, as was generally the case, as at Naticook, Amoskeag, &c., the land for some distance around received the same name.

||Belknap, 117, note by Farmer, and his manuscript records. In his "Catechism of the History of New Hampshire, he says:—"This town had been settled several years before the date of the charter." Page 23.

need of accommodations," found their way to the rich intervals upon our rivers, at a period not much later than the date of the grants.

It has often been remarked that, in the settlement of New England, we may discover the hand of an overruling Providence; the Plague, which swept off the Indian tribes in and around Plymouth and Piscataqua, in 1612 and 1613, prepared the way for the coming of the forefathers, and similar providential events occurred as population moved westward. The valleys of the Merrimack and the Nashua were inhabited by numerous small tribes, or branches of tribes of Indians, who lived in villages containing one hundred or two hundred souls, and subsisted chiefly by fishing and hunting. The Nashaways had their head quarters at Lancaster; the Nashobas at Littleton; the Pawtuckets at Pawtucket falls; the Wamesits at Wamesit falls, at the mouth of Concord river; the Naticooks in this vicinity; and the Penacooks around Penacook, now Concord, N. H. They were all, however, subject to Passaconaway.

The last resident Indian of Old Dunstable bore the name of Philip Antony. His hut was upon the farm in the south part of the town now owned by Willard B. Cummings, a farm of historic interest inasmuch as the title for a hundred and fifty years was in the venerable Simon Roby and his descendants. It was the birthplace of our honored citizens, Luther A. and Noah W., who was my escort, and it was with all the enthusiasm of youth that he, although in his eightieth year, led the way fifty rods to the rear of Mr. Cummings' house, and pointed out the spot where dwelt this last of his race. It was just the place for such a home. From the little hilltop he could greet the King of Day as he rose above the height of "Long Hill" and bid him "good-night" as he sank behind the gilded west that stood beyond the valley of the charming Salmon brook. Standing upon such a spot and amid present surroundings, the words of Charles Sprague come home to us with a touch of sadness:

"Here lived and loved another race of beings. Beneath the same sun that rolls over your heads the Indian hunter pursued the panting deer; gazing on the same moon that smiles for you the Indian lover wooed his dusky mate. Across the ocean came a Pilgrim bark bearing the seeds of life and death. The former were sown for you—the latter sprang up in the path of the simple native."

The Mohawks, or Maquas, a fierce and savage tribe from New York, were the hereditary enemies of them all. The Indian tribes which dwelt nearest to the English settlements, and especially the Pawtuckets and Wamesits, from their weakness, and their fears of both the Mohawks and the English, craved the friendship and protection of the latter. They served as guides and sentinels for the exposed frontiers, and were often of great service. The Penacooks, however, were a more bold, warlike and dangerous race, who refused all attempts to Christianize them, although their dread of the English was generally sufficient to keep them from open hostility.

In the spring of 1669, a portion of the Penacooks, fearing an attack from the Mohawks, moved down the Merrimack to the Pawtucket, and built a fort there for their protection. Their neighborhood was a cause of alarm to the settlers, some of whom shut themselves up in the garrisons; but in the succeeding autumn they joined in an expedition against the Mohawks, by whom they were overpowered and almost entirely destroyed.*

The greater part of the Indians in this vicinity, especially the more turbulent and dangerous, to the number of six or seven hundred, united in this expedition, and nearly the whole of them perished with more than fifty chiefs. The remnant, dispirited and powerless united with the Wamesits, and became "praying Indians."

In 1660, not long before Passaconaway's death, at a great feast and dance, he made his farewell speech to his people," which is given in full in Drake's Book of Indians, III, 94, and is worthy of a space in this volume. He said:—

"I am now going the way of all flesh, or am ready to die, and I am not likely to see your meet together any more. I will now leave this word of counsel with you, that you may take heed how you quarrel with the English; for though you may do them much mischief, yet assuredly you will all be destroyed and rooted off the earth if you do; for I was as much an enemy to the English at their first coming into these parts as anyone whatsoever and did try all ways and means possible to have them destroyed, at least to have prevented them settling down here, but I could no way affect it; therefore I advise you never to contend with the English or make war with them."

*Book of the Indians, 45. Allen's History of Chelmsford.

Mr. Whittier in his poem, "The Bridal of Penacook," thus alludes to the Great Sachem:

"For that chief had magic skill,
And a Panisee's dark will
Over powers good and ill.
Powers which bless and powers which ban.
Wizard lord of Pennacook!
Chiefs upon their war-paths shook
When they met the steady look
Of that wise dark man."

Wannalancet, his second son, succeeded him, after the eldest son with the more restless part of the tribe had removed into Maine and was always after a friend to the whites. He resided generally at Wamesit falls, and was proprietor, with his tribe, of all the lands in this vicinity. About 1663, the eldest son of Passaconaway was thrown into jail for a debt of £45, due to John Tinker by one of his tribe, and which he had promised verbally would be paid. To relieve him from his imprisonment his brother Wannalancet and others who owned Wicasuck Island* sold it and paid the debt.

Soon after, the General Court granted him one hundred acres of land "on a great hill about twelve miles west of Chelmsford," and probably in Pepperell, because he had "a great many children and no planting grounds." In 1665, he petitioned to the General Court that this island might be restored to him and his brethren, the original owners, and the original petition, signed by him with the others, in a fair, bold hand, is now on file at the secretary's office. His request was granted and the island purchased and restored by the colony.†

About 1675 during the war with King Philip, he left Wamesit, and resided in Canada and various other places, lest he should be drawn into the contest. During these wanderings he warned the whites of many intended attacks and averted others. When Wannalancet returned to Pawtucket, after the death of Philip, he called upon Rev. Mr. Fiske of Chelmsford, and inquired what disasters had befallen the town during the war. Mr. Fiske replied that they had been highly favored, for which he desired "to thank God." "Me next," said the shrewd Sagamore, who claimed his share of the merit. Thus providentially was all this region freed from hostile Indians, and the way opened for the coming of our fathers in comparative safety.

The valleys of the Naticook, of Salmon brook and the Nashua, (or Watananock, as it is called in the Court records), especially near the mouths, were favorite resorts and abodes of the Indians. The Indian was the child of nature and gazed upon her charms with filial admiration. To him the mountains were "God's altars," and he looked up to their cloud-capped summits with awe, as the dwelling-place of the "Great Spirit." The chiefs who dwelt in these valleys did not generally live in a style of greater magnificence than their subjects, though they enjoyed greater abundance. Their confederacy was a great democracy, where danger, conflict, toil and privation were shared alike by all. Whittier in his "Bridal of Penacook" has given us a graphic picture of a wedding and dance given by Passaconaway on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter Weetamoo, to Winnepurkit, sachem of Saugus, Maine.

He has most beautifully and happily introduced the sweet and flowing Indian names which abound along the Merrimack and its tributaries, and the whole scene is delightful as a specimen of Indian domestic life. For this reason, and as a portion of the luxuries were furnished by our own streams and hillsides, it is thought that its insertion here will not be inappropriate:—

THE BASHABA'S‡ FEAST.

With pipes of peace and bows unstrung,
Glowing with paint came old and young,
In wampum and furs and feathers arrayed,
To the dance and feast Bashaba made.

*Wicasuck is the small island in the Merrimack river, near Wicasee falls, in Tyngsborough.

†Assembly Records, Mass., 1665, page 106.

‡The name given to two or three principal chiefs.

Bird of the air and beast of the field,
All which the woods and waters yield,
On dishes of birch and hemlock piled,
Garnished and graced that banquet wild.

Steaks of the brown bear, fat and large,
From the rocky slopes of the Kearsarge,
Delicate trout from Babboosuck brook,
And Salmon speared in the Contoocook.

Squirrels which fed where nuts fell thick,
In the gravelly bed of the Otternic,
And small wild hens in reed-snares caught,
From the banks of Sondagardee brought.

And, drawn from the great stone vase, which stands
In the river scooped by a spirit's hands,*
In white parched pile, or thick suppawn,
Stood the birchen dishes of smoking corn.

Thus bird of the air and beast of the field,
All which the woods and waters yield,
Furnished in that olden day,
The bridal feast of the Bashaba.

And merrily when that feast was done,
On the fire-lit green the dance begun ;
With the squaws' shrill stave, and deeper hum
Of old men beating the Indian drum.

Painted and plumed, with scalp locks flowing,
And red arms tossing, and black eyes glowing ;
Now in the light and now in the shade,
Around the fires the dancers played.

The step was quicker, the song more shrill,
And the beat of the small drums louder still,
Whenever within the circle drew,
The Saugus Sachem and Weetamoo.

Among the first settlers of Dunstable we find the names of Rev. Mr. Thomas Weld, Joseph Wheeler, John Blanchard, Jonathan Tyng, Cornelius Waldo, Samuel Warner, Obadiah Perry, Samuel French, Robert Parris, Thomas Cummings, Isaac Cummings, Joseph Hassell, Christopher Temple, John Goold, Samuel Goold, John Sollendine, Christopher Reed, Thomas Lund, Daniel Waldo, Andrew Cook, Samuel Whiting, John Lovewell, John Acres, John Waldo, William Beale, Samuel Beale, John Cummings, Robert Usher, Henry Farwell, Robert Proctor, Joseph Lovewell, John Lovewell, Jr. The earliest compact settlements were made near the mouth of Salmon brook, between its mouth and the main road, and so down the Merrimack upon the spots deserted by the Indians.

The land which lay between Salmon brook and the Merrimack was called "The Neck," and for greater security the "housne-lotts" (house lots) of the first settlers were laid out adjoining each other, and "within the neck." The lots which lay nearest Salmon brook ran from Salmon brook to the Merrimack, and were generally from thirty to forty rods in width upon each stream. After the first six or eight lots, the west line of the lots was bounded upon "Long Hill." In the rear of the school house in the harbor district in Nashua, and the north and east edges of the mill pond, several cellar holes are still visible, and within a few years an ancient well was open. Apple trees are there standing, hollow, splintered, covered with moss and almost entirely decayed, bearing marks of very great antiquity. The early settlers came from the southeastern part of England, where cider and

*There are rocks in the river at the falls of Amoskeag, in the cavities of which, tradition says, the Indians formerly stored and concealed their corn.

perry were manufactured in great quantities, and they brought with them the same tastes and habits. Orchards are spoken of in our town records as early as 1675, and these shattered relics of an age that is past may possibly have been the original stock, or at least their immediate descendants.

About fifty rods northeast of the school house, near a small cluster of oaks, stood the "*Old Fort*," or garrison, in which the inhabitants dwelt in seasons of imminent danger, and to which they often retired at night.

As the school house used by Mr. Fox as a landmark to fix the location of the "*Old Fort*" was removed many years ago, it is well to mark the spot by the present surroundings so that any one curious to know may go directly to it.

When Bowers street, which runs from Main to Arlington street, was laid out it was found to pass over the cellar holes where the fort stood. Dearborn street and Harbor avenue run at right angles, and about thirty-three rods east of Dearborn and twenty west from the avenue is the spot, being seventy-five rods east from Main street.

It was under the slope of the hill. The fill for the street covered about ten feet of the cellar hole and the remainder is filled and is a part of the lot occupied by the coal company north side of the Acton railroad. It would be very appropriate for the city to erect a stone monument to mark the spot where stood the only safe retreat of the early settlers in days of peril from a merciless foe.

This tract of land was bought by Mr. Elbridge G. Reed in 1848, and he filled the cellar hole in 1850 and planted a walnut tree to mark the spot, but the tree was removed when the street was laid out.

There was a well in the fort which was open until within a few years. South of this spot, on the north bank of Salmon brook, and just in the rear of the house of Miss Allds, were the houses of Hassell, Temple and Perry, the cellar holes of which are still visible. The field adjoining was owned by Perry and is still known as the "*Perry Field*."

All traces of these cellars disappeared many years ago. The present owner has cultivated this field for fifteen years and has had his attention called to this item of history, but there was nothing visible to indicate their location when he bought the property, and the name of the "*Perry Field*" is not heard.

After the charter was obtained in 1673, the inhabitants increased rapidly. The proprietors made liberal grants to actual settlers, and upon the following conditions, which have been selected from their articles of agreement drawn up Oct. 15, 1673:

"Every one yt* is received (as an inhabitant,) shall have 10 acres for his person, and one acre more added thereto for every £20 estate, and none shall have above 30 acres in yr house lotts, nor none under 10 acres, and yt all after divisions of land shall be proportioned according to their home lotts, and so shall all yr public charges be, both as to church and town.

"All ye inhabitants yt are received into this town shall make improvements of ye lotts yt they take up, by building upon them, by fencing and by breaking up land, by the time prefixed by the General Court, wh. is by Oct. 1676, and they shall live, each inhabitant upon his own lott, or else put such inhabitant upon it as the town accepts.

"To the intent yt we may live in love and peace together we do agree, yt whatever fence we do make, either about cornfields, orchards or gardens, shall be sufficient four rail fence, or yt which is equivalent, whether hedge, ditch or stone wall, or of logs, and if any person sustain damage through the deficiency of their own fences not being according to order, he shall bear his own damage.— And if any man's cattle be unruly he shall do his best endeavor to restrain them from doing himself or his neighbour (any harm)."

These conditions, which evince much foresight, combined with the local advantages, were readily accepted, for May 11th, 1674, a meeting was holden at "the house of Lt. Joseph Wheeler," and a written agreement made between the proprietors and settlers. In this agreement it is provided, that "the meeting-house which is to be erected shall stand between Salmon brook and the house of Lt. Wheeler, as convenient as may be for the accommodation of both." As a meeting house in those perilous times, when men toiled and worshipped with their rifles by their side, would not be very likely to be erected beyond the settlement, we may reasonably suppose that the settlement at Salmon brook had already commenced, and that at that date there were a considerable number of inhabitants.

*I have preserved the original spelling, in which yr, yt, ye, are written for their, that and the.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL AFFAIRS. TOWN MEETINGS. FIRST MEETING-HOUSE. REV. THOMAS WELD, FIRST MINISTER. HIS SETTLEMENT. HIGHLAND FARM. OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST PERTAINING TO IT. BOBBIN FACTORY. BALDWIN APPLE. PUBLIC SENTIMENT. GREAT COMET. DEATH OF HON. EDWARD TYNG. TOWN REGULATIONS. MINE ISLANDS. HIGHWAY FROM GROTON. THIRTY ACRE RIGHTS. NAMES OF THE PROPRIETORS. TAXES.

WE MAY now turn to the civil affairs of the town and to a period when peace brought with it its attendant blessings—security and prosperity. The settler no longer feared an ambuscade in every thicket, nor listened in the night watches for the prowling footsteps of a foe. England and France, Charles II. and Louis XIV., were at war no longer. The “Treaty of Nimeguen,”* strange though it be, was the protection of Dunstable. The deserted cabin was again tenanted, the half cleared field was cleared and tilled, and new cabins sent up their smokes all along our rich intervals.

Town meetings were holden in Dunstable as early as 1675, and town officers were then chosen, for in 1682 we find the town voting “yt Joseph Parker have 20 shillings allowed him for his seven years’ services as Constable.”† No records, however, of any meeting are preserved of an earlier date than November 28, 1677. This was a meeting of the proprietors as well as the settlers, and was holden at Woburn, at which place the meetings for the choice of town officers were held for many years, and occasionally as late as 1711. The record is as follows:—‡

“Nov. 28, 1677. At a Town meeting held at Woburn.

“Capt. Thomas Brattle, Capt. (Elisha) Hutchinson, Capt. (James) Parker, Mr. Jonathan Tinge, and Abraham Parker were chosen Selectmen for the Town of Dunstable for the year ensueing, and to stand as such till new be chosen.§

“It was also agreed upon and voted yt as soon as may be, a minister be settled in the town of Dunstable. The time and person to be left to the Selectmen; his pay to be *in money*, or if in other pay the rate being to be made as money to add a third part more.

“Likewise yt all public charges relating to the minister and other occasions is always to be levied upon allotments, and every man engages his accommodations, (pledges his farm,) to answer and perform the same.

“It was also voted that the minister the first year shall have fifty pounds, (equal to about \$300.00 now,) and the overplus of the ffarmes, and never to be abated.”

Then follows a vote extending the time for building the meeting-house and settling a minister, which was a condition of the grant in 1673, but which had not been complied with, for the space of three years longer, for the purpose of saving the forfeited rights of the settlers. They intended, nevertheless, to build at once, for it was “left with Mr. Jonathan Tyng, Captain Parker and Abraham Parker to agree with John Sollendine, (who was the first house and mill-wright in town,) to secure and finish said house,” which had been commenced before the desertion of the settlement in 1675.

Several persons were also “admitted as inhabitants,” and it was voted “yt the selectmen have power to add other inhabitants, provided that with the present they exceed not the number of *eighty* families.”

Before the Revolution of 1689, no person could vote or be elected to any office until he had been admitted a Freeman of the Commonwealth. This might be done by the General Assembly or

*July 31, 1678.

†The constable was the collector of taxes also, and the compensation for all his services was about fifty cents per year.

‡For this and all other similar references, examine Dunstable Records of the date affixed.

§Brattle was of Boston, Hutchinson of Woburn, James Parker of Groton, Tyng of Dunstable, and Abraham Parker of Chelmsford. The latter resided soon after in this town and is the ancestor of Edmund Parker, Esq., Judge of Probate.

the county court, but only upon evidence of his being a member in good standing of some Congregational church. Before voting every person was required to take "the Freeman's Oath."

Hoping that it may be of value to the present generation and such as may come after it to be reminded of the duties and responsibilities covenanted and entered into by such as became citizens and were clothed with the right of suffrage, the "Freeman's Oath," as found in History of New England, Palfrey, vol. i., p. 377, is here inserted. It may kindle afresh the fires of loyalty and patriotism that have apparently gone out upon many a hearthstone and stimulate to higher manhood.

"I, A. B., being, by God's providence, an inhabitant and freeman within the jurisdiction of this commonwealth, do freely acknowledge myself to be subject to the government thereof, and therefore here swear by the great and dreadful name of the everliving God, that I will be true and faithful to the same, and will accordingly yield assistance and support thereunto, with my person and estate, as in equity I am bound, and will also truly endeavor to maintain and preserve all the liberties and privileges thereof, submitting myself to the wholesome laws and orders made and established by the same; and further, that I will not plot nor practice any evil against it, nor consent to any that shall do so, but will timely discover and reveal the same to lawful authority now here established, for the speedy preventing thereof. Moreover, I do solemnly bind myself, in the sight of God, that, when I shall be called to give my voice touching any such matter of this state wherein freemen are to deal, I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in mine own conscience may best conduce and tend to the public weal of the body, without respect of persons, or favor of any man. So help me God, in the Lord Jesus Christ."

This meeting house was finished in 1678, and was probably built of logs. The precise spot where it stood is not known, but probably it was not far distant from the settlement at Salmon brook. As the settlement increased a new meeting house was erected near the old burying ground in the south part of Nashua. In the journal of a scout, in 1724, it is said to have stood about nine miles distant from Pennichuck pond. No other church except those which succeeded this upon the same spot, was erected in the southern part of New Hampshire for more than forty years, and its minister, like another John the Baptist, was "the voice of one crying in the wilderness."

Tradition fixes the location of this house a short distance north of the state line upon the road north of the residence of Alfred Kendall, leading from the main road westerly by the Danforth place, and thence on to the village of Dunstable, and this agrees very well with the above and other references to it, although not as definite as this.

April 22, 1679, William Tyng, son of Jonathan Tyng, was born in this town. This is the first birth which is found upon the records of the town. April, 1680, Sarah, daughter of John Sollendine was born and appears under the caption "Lambs born in Dunstable." It is probable that other births occurred at a much earlier date, since it is known that there were many inhabitants for years previous, and in 1680 "30 families were settled there and a learned orthodox minister ordained among them."*

Before 1679, a lot of land upon Salmon brook was granted by the town, and known as "*the mill lot*," and a saw mill erected. Where it stood is not known, but it is not improbable that it was on the spot where the Webb mill," near the house of J. Bowers, Esq., now stands, since it is known that a mill stood there at a very early period, and it would probably be located as near the settlement as possible. There was originally a beaver dam at that place, and it required but little labor to prepare the site for the mill. Many years ago a mill crank was dug up near the spot, which must have come from its ruins.

As early as May 1, 1679, and perhaps before that time, Rev. Thomas Weld was employed here as a minister. In the settlement of New England, religion was at the very foundation. The means of religious instruction ever kept pace with the spread of population, and "he who counted religion as *twelve*, and the world as *thirteen*, had not the spirit of a true New England man." In the very charter, therefore, it was provided by the General Court, that the grantees were to "procure and maintain an able and orthodox minister amongst them," and to build a meeting house "within three years." This condition could not be complied with on account of Philip's war, which compelled them to desert the settlement, yet, as we have seen, at the *first* town meeting which was holden after its resettlement, the *first* vote was for the choice of selectmen, and the *next* a provision for the ministry and a place for

*Petition in two Province Papers—Towns—253, in office of N. H. Secretary of State.

public worship, the selectmen just chosen being appointed agents to carry the vote into effect. A "thirty acre right," as it was called, entitling the owner to about six hundred acres on the subsequent divisions of the common lands, was granted for a "ministerial lot," as a farther encouragement to the ministry. Upon this Mr. Weld resided, and it is probably a part of the Fletcher farm now owned by John Little.

It would be quite difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the exact bounds of the lots set off to these early settlers after the lapse of so many years. There has been no doubt, however, but that Mr. Weld's settlement embraced the farms adjoining the above mentioned, owned for a generation by the late John Harwood and sold by him to Hon. V. C. Gilman in 1872, who added to and greatly improved the buildings and the farm generally. As it extended westerly from the Merrimack river to and included a portion of the highest range of land between Nashua and Lowell, he gave it the name of Highland Farm, by which name it has since been known.

As evidence that Rev. Mr. Weld once owned and cultivated these acres, it may be mentioned that in widening the street leading to the station on the Nashua & Lowell railway known as "Littles," now as South Nashua, a stone was turned up having the letters "T. W." roughly cut upon its quite smooth surface, and beneath it was an old iron padlock and a small lead hatchet such as country school boys of fifty or seventy-five years ago were accustomed to run in molds and use for ruling their letter paper. What the significance of these articles was is left to conjecture; but, in view of the great perils through which they had apparently passed, the losses of property and of life by not a few of their number, until brighter days seemed to have dawned, may not the lock have symbolized security, and the buried hatchet peace?

The farm has a history full of interest. Mr. Harwood bought it at the assignees' sale of Josephus and Edwin Baldwin in 1837. The assignees were Stephen Kendrick, Thomas Chase and Charles J. Fox. It was upon the identical spot where now stands the cattle barn, that the Baldwin's bobbin factory stood until destroyed by fire. When Mr. Gilman bought the farm the barn stood on the east side of the highway and opposite the dwelling house. It obstructed the view of the railway station and the fine view beyond the river, and he employed Mr. David Stevens to remove it to where it now stands, but the most singular part of it was that, after it was placed in what was adjudged to be the most desirable spot upon the side of the hill, the work of excavation for a cellar commenced, and, to the great surprise to the owner, he uncovered the foundation wall of the former bobbin factory, of which he knew nothing at the time, but subsequently learned its history, and of its destruction by fire. The cellar was filled and all indications of its former occupation removed by cultivation. Instead of rebuilding they came to the village as will appear elsewhere.

There is another interesting fact connected with this farm relating to the Baldwin apple. In 1873 a claim was made that this apple originated in Maine. This led to the publication of its history, which seems to be fully established. Mr. Gilman found upon investigation that the apple was discovered in the present town of Wilmington in 1790, by the engineers when surveying for the Middlesex canal. Loami Baldwin, who lived upon this farm, had charge of the corps of engineers in connection with Samuel Thompson, Esq. The apple had such merits as to induce him to take scions and place them in a tree upon this farm. That tree stood upon the lot east of the highway and nearly opposite the house. It was in an advanced state of decay when Mr. Gilman bought the farm and soon after yielded up its historic fame. Colonel Baldwin gave it wide dissemination, it having been given his name. Mr. Gilman published in the *Nashua Telegraph* this claim for the origin of the apple, which was supported by the late Judge Geo. Y. Sawyer, who had learned the story of the discovery when he was a resident of Wakefield, Mass., and well remembered the notoriety it very soon attained.

As an illustration of the character and manners of the early inhabitants of the town, the laws of the colony at this period, as an exponent of public opinion, form perhaps the best criterion. In 1651 "dancing at weddings" was forbidden, and in 1660, "William Walker was imprisoned a month for courting a maid without the leave of her parents." In 1675, because "there is manifest pride appearing in our streets," the wearing of "long hair or periwigs," and also "superstitious ribands," used to tie up and decorate the hair, were forbidden under severe penalties. Men, too, were forbidden to "keep Christmas," because it was a Popish custom. In 1677, an act was passed to prevent "the profaneness" of "turning the back upon the public worship before it is finished, and the blessing pronounced." Towns

were directed to erect "*a cage*" near the meeting house, and in this all offenders against the sanctity of the Sabbath were confined.

At the same time children were directed to be placed in a particular part of the meeting house, apart by themselves, and tythingmen were ordered to be chosen, whose duty it should be to take care of them. So strict were they in their observance of the Sabbath, that "John Atherton"* a soldier of Col. Tyng's company, was fined by him "*forty shillings*" for "*wetting a piece of an old hat to put into his shoes,*" which chafed his feet upon the march, and those who neglected to attend meeting for three months were publicly whipped. Even in Harvard College students were *whipped* for grave offences in the chapel, in presence of students and professors, and prayers were had before and after the infliction of the punishment. As the settlers of Dunstable are described in the petition as "of sober and orderly conversation," we may suppose that these laws and customs were rigidly observed.

We ought not to wonder at the seeming austerity of the Puritans: still less should we blame or ridicule, for to them does New England owe her peculiar elevation and privileges. Scouted at by the licentious courtiers, whether Episcopalian or Catholic, for their strictness and formality, nicknamed "Crop-ears," ridiculed for their poverty and want of education, they naturally clung tenaciously to those peculiarities for which they had suffered, and prized them most dearly. As naturally did they dislike all which savored of the offensive worship or customs of their persecutors, and strive sedulously to differ from them.

They would have no proud "*Churches,*" for "the Church of Christ is a *living Temple,*" so in their plain, unsteeped, barn-like "Meeting Houses" they worshipped God with a prouder humility. The Establishment was the mystic "Babylon," and all its forms, rituals and tastes of course anti-Christian. No band or surplice added dignity to the *minister*, for he was but the equal, nay, the servant of all. Long hair or a wig was an abomination, and a crime against all laws human and divine. No sound of bells summoned them to worship, and no organ lifted their prayers and praises to Heaven upon the wings of music. They placed no shrub or flower over the graves of the dead, but instead the plain slab with quaint carving of death's head or cross bones, or hourglass, and solemn inscription. All ornament was a vain show and beauty a Delilah.

They believed their wilderness homes to be "the New Jerusalem," and, taking the Bible as their standard, labored in all things outwardly and inwardly to be "a peculiar people." And they were so. They did really *believe* in God and religion, and they strove to practice what they believed at any sacrifice. The world has seen few such men, and it will be well for New England if she forget not the *principle*, the real, living FAITH, which inspired and exalted the Puritans.

No records exist of any meeting from November, 1677, to April, 1680, when Joseph Cummings, Jr., was chosen a selectman in the place of Captain Hutchinson; Joseph Parker, Jr., constable; "Captain Parker, Robert Paris, Joseph Parker and John Sollendine a committee to assign lotts." At a subsequent meeting they also "chose these men to run the line between Groton and us." In the spring of this year lands were improved upon the north side of the Nashua.

In November, 1680, a great comet appeared at which, says Holmes, "the people were greatly surprised and terrified."† It continued to be visible until February, 1681, and was "the largest that had ever been seen." So great and general was the alarm excited, that a "*general fast*" was appointed by the governor and council, and one reason assigned in the proclamation was, "*that awful, portentous, blazing star, usually foreboding some calamity to the beholders thereof.*" This fast was observed with great strictness. We may smile at the ignorant and superstitious terror of even the dignitaries and wise men of the land in those days, but our smile must be checked a little when we remember the alarm excited in 1833, in our own community by a similar cause.

June 14, 1681, "Jona. Blansher [Blanchard] and Thomas Lun [Lund] were chosen fence fewers [viewers,] and an order was passed commanding all persons 'to take care of and yook yr. hogs on penilty of paing double damiges.'"

December 28, 1681, died Hon. Edward Tyng, aged 81. Where he settled is unknown, but probably not far from the "Haunted House," so called, in Tyngsborough. He was born in Dunstable in England in 1600, settled in Boston as a merchant, 1639, was representative 1661 and 1662, assistant

*He was of Lancaster, Mass.

†Holmes' Annals, 451.

from 1668 to 1681, and colonel of the Suffolk regiment. It appears that he was elected major-general after Leverett, but it is not known that he served in that office. He removed to Dunstable in 1679.

He left six children :—*Jonathan*, who settled in this town (see notice ;) *Edward*, who was one of Sir Edmund Andros's council, 1687, and Governor of Annapolis, (see notice ;) *Hannah*, who married Habijah Savage, (son of the celebrated Major Thomas Savage, commander-in-chief in Philip's war,) who afterward married Rev. Thomas Weld, and resided here ; *Eunice*, wife of Rev. Samuel Willard, pastor of the Old South church, Boston, and vice president of Harvard college ; *Rebecca*, wife of Governor Dudley ; and another daughter who married a Searle. He was buried in the family tomb in Tyngsborough, and a monument with an inscription points out the spot.*

In 1682, the inhabitants seemed to have increased considerably, and the settlement to have acquired a firm footing. The records assume a new form, and become more numerous and town-like.—“Captain Brattle, Captain Parker, Mr. Tinge, Sargeant John Cummings, and Robert Parris, were chose selectmen.” Provision was made for the collection of taxes, by ordering that the allotments of such as neglect or refuse to pay their taxes, should “be sould at an outcry on the next public meeting day after such neglect or refus.” Even at this early day there were some, to whom “religion was as twelve and the world as thirteen,” or even more.† Trespasses were committed upon the common lands, and the town found it necessary to order that “every man that felleth any wood or tre in the comon shall pay *five shillings* for such offence.” The cattle, also, seem to have become equally unruly, for it was found necessary to heighten their fences to a “saffisient *five raile* or equivalent.”

May 8, 1682, “at a selectmen's meeting, it was ordered that the hogs of Dunstable of three monthsould and upward, be soficiently yoked and rung at or before the twentieth of the present month, and John Ackers be appointed and Employed to pound, youke and Ringe such hogs ; and for so doing it is ordered that the owner of every such hog shal pay to the said Swinyard twelv penc, and John Acres is appointed HOGE CONSTABLE to se this order exsicuted.” So early was the necessity for this ancient and respectable office recognized by our wise forefathers, and the trust committed to one who was qualified to “EXSICUTE” it.

August 28, 1682, “Mine Islands” were laid out to Hezekiah Usher.‡ The islands at the foot of “Mine Falls” had acquired this name already, on account of mines which were supposed to exist there. The rumor was that they had been long worked by the Indians, who obtained from them their supply of lead. The banks of the Nashua, Souhegan and the Merrimack had been carefully explored, and “Mr. Baden, an ingenious miner and assayer, was sent over to New England for this purpose. Lead ore was found, but not plenty, and so intermixed with rock and spar as to be not worth working.”§

Usher was an original proprietor, a man of wealth and enterprise, and uncle of John Usher, lieutenant governor of New Hampshire in 1692. He seems to have been a speculator, and to have imbibed the extravagant ideas then prevalent among that class of emigrants, respecting the great mineral wealth of New England. They had read of Mexico and Peru. They had listened to the Indians as they told of “the Great Carbuncle,” which dazzled the eyes of the beholder, upon the summit of the White or “Crystal Hills,” where no human foot had ever trodden or dared to tread, and the Great Spirit had his home. Visions of gold and silver, lying hidden in the bowels of the hills in untold quantities, floated before their distempered fancies by night and by day. Every sparkling rock, every discolored spot of earth was to them an El Dorado, and such, without doubt, were our own *Mine Islands* in the eyes of Usher.

He made excavations there and found lead and iron, it is said, in small quantities, but the enterprise proved a profitless one and was abandoned. This was probably not long after they were granted to him as we find that May 15, 1686, Mason, the proprietor of New Hampshire, “farmed out to Hez. Usher, and his Heirs *all the mines, minerals, and ores* within the limits of New Hampshire, for the

*Farmer's Genealogical Register, to which I am largely indebted in this way.

†Higginson's Election sermon, 1663.

‡Usher was something of a wit. The converted Indians were commonly called “praying Indians,” but Usher, having heard of some outrage said to have been committed by them, called them “*preying Indians*.” In 1685, he was hunting for mines in Deerfield.—Mass. Records, 4685, page 485.

§2 Douglass' Summary, 108. 5 N. H. Hist. Coll. 88. Lead ore, containing a minute proportion of silver, has been discovered at Mine Falls by Dr. Jackson, in his geological survey of the State.

term of one thousand years, reserving to himself *one fourth* of the *royal ores*, and *one seventeenth* of all the baser metals."* Of such a character and extent, however, were his explorations at these islands, that they were familiarly called "*the Mines*" in all letters, records and journals of scouting parties for half a century afterwards.†

Although this was a period of peace, and the Indians were committing no depredations, there was danger from roving and lawless parties, and a small mounted guard was deemed expedient. Daniel Waldo and John Waldo were employed for this purpose.‡

December 3, 1682, the town "let out to goodman Akers to cut *ten cords* of wood for *two shillings a cord, country pay*, and Sargt. Cummings is to cart the same for *two shillings a cord*, same paye." This was probably for the minister, Mr. Weld, who was married not long previous, and from it we may learn something of *prices* in those days.—Corn was worth about *two shillings* per bushel in 1683, and the relative price of labor and provisions was nearly the same as at present.

At the same time a committee was appointed, consisting of John Parker, Robert Paris, and John Sollendine, to "lay out a Highway from Groton Meeting House to Dunstable Meeting House." The main *river road*, down the Merrimack, had been laid out long previously, and bridges built over the small streams. This road passed easterly of the present road, crossing Salmon brook at the bridge near Miss Allds' house; thence running northerly near the old Allds' road below Judge Parker's house, and crossing the Nashua at a ford way near its mouth, not far from the Concord railroad bridge.

Judge Edmund Parker was at this time of writing agent of the Jackson Company and occupied the house built by the company for the use of the agent. Subsequently while occupied by Agent Benj. Saunders it was externally modernized and is an attractive residence, now occupied by Mr. Charles H. Webster, a clerk of the company.

The proprietorship of the township was divided into "thirty acre rights," as they were termed, or *house lots* of that size, with the privilege of an equal share in all subsequent divisions of the common lands in the township. Of these there were about *eighty*, and the proportion of each such *right* was about *six hundred acres*. The market value of these lands at this period may be estimated from the fact, that the proprietors, being indebted to Mr. Tyng in the sum of £23, (about \$75.00,) they gave him *three* "thirty acre rights," or about 1800 acres, in full discharge of his claim.§

Of these proprietors, according to a certificate of the selectmen dated November 30, 1682, *twenty-one* persons resided out of town in Boston, Salem, Marblehead, Cambridge and Chelmsford, and *fourteen* in Dunstable, viz: "Jona. Tyng, widow Mary Tyng, John Cummings, senior, Thomas Cummings, John Blanchard, Abraham Parker, Joseph Wright, Samuel Warner, Joseph Parker, senior, John Sollendine, Obadiah Perry, Thomas Lund, Joseph Hassell, and John Acres." Most of the inhabitants were not proprietors.

October 9, 1682, "a twenty acre right" was granted to Rev. Mr. Weld as an additional encouragement to the ministry. At the same time a *tax* was imposed of "twenty shillings in money" upon every thirty acre right, "toward the building of a meeting-house, which is to be built within one year after the date hereof, according to the dimensions of the meeting-house at Groton." A committee was chosen, also, to collect contributions for this purpose, "of such as have *ffarmes* within the town," and "to agree with a purson or pursons for the doing of said work." This meeting-house, the second in town, was built probably in 1683, of a larger size and better finish, to accommodate the increasing wants of the inhabitants, and must have cost three or four hundred dollars.

"Money," as specie was called at that day, was difficult to be obtained as in all new settlements, and possessed a comparative value far superior to that of produce or "country pay." It is recorded that "Mr. Weld is not willing to accept of one-third advance from those that pay him in money as proposed, but accepts to have *double the sum of such as pay not in money*."

"In 1683, Major Bulkley, (Hon. Peter Bulkley of Concord, one of the council,) Captain Hutchinson, Mr. Tinge, Jno. Blanchard, Sargeant Cummings and Robert Parris were chosen selectmen for

*1 Belknap 116. Royal ores were gold and silver. These were reserved to the Crown.

†See original journals of Fairbanks, Blanchard, and others, 1700 to 1725 in "Journals of Scouts." Mass. Records.

‡They were inhabitants of the town, and sons of Dea. Cornelius Waldo, the ancestor of nearly all the Waldos in New England. Farmer's Genealogical Register.

§These rights include the greater part of the town of Tyngsborough, and are still in possession of the family.

the year ensuing. John Sollendine was chosen constable, Christopher Temple and Andro Cooke war choes veioers of fenses, Sam'l Warner and John Cummings war choes Servaires of Hyways."

The taxes upon each "thirty acre right" for the four years together, from 1679 to 1683, were about thirty-six shillings.

John Cummings seems to have been town clerk for many years previous to 1700, although there is no record of any choice. For several years after 1683 the town officers were nearly the same as in the years preceding, whose names have been recorded. Many of their posterity still dwell here, and it was thought it might not be uninteresting to know who in its days of weakness and peril and suffering were the "fathers of the town."

We have seen how "zealously affected" the proprietors of Dunstable were toward building a meeting-house and settling a minister in 1677. Religious motives, however, were not the only ones which actuated them, since their pecuniary interests were benefited thereby. By an agreement dated May 21, 1684, setting forth their desire for the "increase and flourishing of said plantation, *one chief means whereof, under God, is the settling a pious and able minister thereof,*" they therefore bound themselves to pay 15*s.* annually on each thirty acre right for this purpose, till the inhabitants can pay £50 per annum.

In the summer of 1685 the inhabitants were thrown into a new alarm by the suspicious movement of the Penacook Indians and many retired to the garrisons. The alarm was soon, however, discovered to be unnecessary, the Penacooks themselves, fearing an attack from the Mohawks, and taking precautions against it.* Such was the life of the early settler even in time of peace. The inhabitants generally lived in garrisons or fortified houses, and scouts were abroad constantly to detect the approach of the lurking foe. The farmer tilled his fields with his arms ready for self defence, and as the lonely wife heard the frequent story of massacre and captivity, her ear detected, with trembling apprehension, in every unusual sound, the footsteps of the "Indian enemy."

*1 Belknap, 115.

CHAPTER IV.

NEW MEETING-HOUSE BUILT. ORDINATION OF MR. WELD. CHURCH FORMED. NAMES OF MEMBERS. COVENANT. OTHER CHURCHES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. INDIANS SELL THEIR LANDS AND REMOVE FROM THE VICINITY. BRIDGE BUILT OVER CONCORD RIVER AT BILLERICA. DOG WHIPPER APPOINTED. IMPORTANT MEETING OF DELEGATES IN BOSTON. FIRST TYTHINGMAN CHOSEN. INDIAN RAVAGES IN EASTERN PART. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TOWN. SETTLERS FORFEIT RIGHTS BY REMOVAL. STATE TAX ABATED AND GRANT FOR SUPPORT OF MINISTRY MADE. MRS. HANNAH DUSTON TAKEN CAPTIVE AT HAVERHILL, MASS. KILLED HER CAPTORS AND RETURNED. MONUMENT TO HER MEMORY. FREQUENT ALARMS PREVENT GROWTH OF SETTLEMENT. GRIST MILL AT MOUTH OF STONY BROOK. REV. MR. WELD'S COMPENSATION. MEETING-HOUSE GLAZED. LIST OF INHABITANTS. AID ASKED TO SUPPORT THE MINISTRY. DEATH OF REV. MR. WELD. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. MONUMENT TO HIS MEMORY.

UP TO this period Mr. Weld had been preaching here but had never been ordained. In 1684, however, a new meeting-house was erected, and having consented to settle, he was ordained, December 16, 1685. At the same time a church was formed, consisting of *seven* male members, viz: Jonathan Tyng, John Cummings, senior, John Blanchard, Cornelius Waldo, Samuel Warner, Obadiah Perry and Samuel French. John Blanchard and Cornelius Waldo were chosen the first deacons.

The following is the Covenant which was adopted in the neighboring churches at that period, and which undoubtedly was adopted here. It is substantially the same as that which was framed for the First Church in Salem, by the associated churches of the colony, in 1629, and promulgated by the General Assembly in 1680, for the use of the colony.*

"We covenant with our Lord and with one another, and we do bind ourselves in the presence of God, to walk together in all his ways according as he is pleased to reveal himself unto us, in his blessed word of truth, and do explicitly profess to walk as followeth, through the power and grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"We avouch the Lord to be our God, and ourselves to be his people in the truth and simplicity of our spirits.

"We give ourselves to the Lord Jesus Christ and the word of His grace for teaching, ruling and sanctifying of us in the matters of worship and conversation, resolving to cleave unto him alone for life and glory, and to reject all contrary ways, canons, and constitutions of men in his worship.

"We promise to walk with our brethren with all watchfulness and tenderness, avoiding jealousies, suspicions, backbitings, censurings, provocations, secret risings of spirit against them; but in all cases to follow the rule of our Lord Jesus Christ to bear and forbear, to give and forgive, as He hath taught us.

"In public or in private we will willingly do nothing to the offence of the church; but will be willing to take advice for ourselves and ours as occasion may be presented.

"We will not in the congregation be forward either to shew our own gifts and parts in speaking, or scrupling, or there discover the weakness and failings of our brethren, but attend an orderly call thereto, knowing how much the Lord may be dishonored, and His Gospel and the profession of it slighted, by our distempers and weakness in public.

"We bind ourselves to study the advancement of the Gospel in all truth and peace, both in regard to those that are within and without; no ways slighting our sister churches, but using their counsels as need shall be; not laying a stumbling block before any, no, not the Indians, whose good we desire to promote; and so to converse that we may avoid the very appearance of evil.

"We do hereby promise to carry ourselves in all lawful obedience to those that are over us in

*Mass. Assembly Records, 1680, page 281. Allen's Chelmsford, 108.

Church or Commonwealth, knowing how well pleasing it will be to the Lord, that they should have encouragement in their places, by our not grieving their spirits through our irregularities.

"We resolve to approve ourselves to the Lord in our particular callings, shunning idleness as the bane of any state, nor will we deal hardly or oppressively with any, wherein we are the Lord's stewards.

"Promising also unto our best ability to teach our children the knowledge of God, and of His holy will, that they may serve him also; and all this not by any strength of our own, but by the Lord Jesus Christ, whose blood we desire may sprinkle this our Covenant made in His name."

At this date there were but four churches and four ministers within the present limits of New Hampshire.* It was during this year that Cranfield, the royal Governor of the state, issued his arbitrary decree against the Congregational Clergy, ordering their "dues to be withheld," and threatening them "with six months' imprisonment for not administering the sacraments according to the Church of England."—But this decree did not affect Dunstable, which was still supposed to lie within the bounds of Massachusetts.

In 1686 the Indians at Wamesit and Naticook sold all the lands within the limits of Dunstable to Jonathan Tyng and others, together with all their possessions in this neighborhood, and nearly all of them removed from the vicinity.† How much was paid for this purchase of Dunstable, or rather release of their claims, is unknown, but probably about £20, as we find that this sum was assessed upon the proprietors soon after, for the purpose of "paying for lands bought of the Indians."‡

In 1687 the town raised £1 12s. 3d. towards our proportion of the expense of "building the great bridge" over the Concord river at Billerica. This was done by order of the General Assembly, and for many years afterwards, it was rebuilt and kept in repair from time to time, as occasion required, by the joint contributions of Dunstable, Dracut, Groton, Chelmsford and Billerica the towns most immediately benefited.

May 21, 1688, "Samuel Goold is chosen DOG WHIPPER FOR THE MEETING HOUSE." What were the duties of this functionary we are not informed, except so far as is implied in the name.§ It stands alone without precedent or imitation. The choice is recorded with all gravity among other dignitaries of the town, and the office was doubtless in those days a serious and real one, and no sinecure, unless we suspect our grave forefathers of a practical joke.

In 1688, owing to the revolution in England, by which James II. was deprived of his throne, and which was followed immediately by a revolution in New England, Sir Edmond Andros, the royal Governor, was deposed, and a popular government, founded upon the ancient charters, instituted.

The different towns in the colony were invited to choose delegates to meet in convention at Boston and assume the government. This convention met accordingly in May, 1689, almost every town being represented. Dunstable was among the number. In May, 1689, John Waldo was a delegate from this town; in June, 1689, Cornelius Waldo; and in December, 1689, Robert Paris.|| This was a popular assertion of "inalienable rights," and a foreboding and precedent of the revolution in 1776.

In 1690 Christopher Reed was chosen *Tythingman*, the earliest records of the choice of such an officer in the town.

During this year it is not known that any attack was made by the Indians upon this town, although they ravaged the settlements from Salmon Falls to Amesbury, burning a great number of houses, and killing and capturing nearly two hundred persons.** Two companies of scouts, consisting of *seventy* men each, under the command of Capt. Thomas Chandler and Lieut. Simon Davis, were ranging the wilderness constantly for the prevention of damage to the frontiers. In June, 1692, Mr. Jonathan Tyng and Major Thomas Henchman were representatives of Dunstable.†† With the

*Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton, all organized in 1638.

†Allen's Chelmsford, 151. 1 Belknap.

‡Proprietary Records of Dunstable.

§That such an officer was a necessary one we may infer from the fact, that in Beverly a fine of sixpence was imposed on every person whose dog came into the meeting-house during divine service.—Stone's History of Beverly.

||Mass. Records, 1689, page 81, 89.

**1 Belknap 132, 144.

††Mass. Legislative Records. 1692, page 219.

exception of the years 1689 and 1692, no other mention is made of representatives from this town for many years. At this time no one was allowed the right of suffrage who did not possess a freehold estate of the value of forty shillings per annum, or personal property of the value of £20.

In March, 1694, a law was enacted by the General Court, "that every settler who deserted a town for fear of the Indians, should forfeit all his rights therein." So general had the alarm become that this severe and unusual statute was necessary. Yet neither the statute, nor the natural courage of the settlers, which had never failed, was sufficient to withstand the protracted and incessant peril which menaced Dunstable, and in 1696 the selectmen affirmed, that "near two-thirds of the inhabitants have removed themselves with their rateable estates out of the town." The town, harassed and poor, prayed an abatement of £50, part of their state tax, due by those who had left town, and this request was granted accordingly.* Troops were kept here for the protection of the settlers who remained, and all the garrisons were placed under the supervision of Jonathan Tyng, who had previously been named in the Royal Charter as one of the Royal Council of the province.

In consequence of this desertion of so large a portion of the inhabitants, the support of the ministry became very burdensome. In June, 1696, the General Court granted "£30 for the support of the ministry at the Garrison in Dunstable for the year ensuing."† In June, 1697, £20 were allowed, and in 1698, £12 per annum for two years ensuing, and for the same purpose.

In 1697, the celebrated Mrs. Duston was captured at Haverhill, Mass., and escaped by killing her captors, ten in number, at the mouth of the Contoocook river in Concord, N. H. This was considered as one of the most remarkable and heroic exploits on record.

Robert B. Caverley, Esq., of Lowell, became deeply interested in the history of these times about twenty-five years ago, and collected much matter of interest relative to this and other events that transpired in the valley of the Merrimack, which he embodied in form of an epic poem. "Heroism," he says, "is a divine attribute. Patriotism approves and honors it. Humanity fervently and ambitiously inclines to cherish it. To make a record of its achievements becomes the pleasure as well as the duty of a generous people."

Hannah Duston was born in Haverhill, Mass., December 23, 1657. She was the daughter of Michael and Hannah Webster Emerson; married Thomas Duston, December 3, 1677, and, up to the date of her captivity, had become the mother of twelve children, the youngest being but a week old at the time she was taken captive at Haverhill, March 15, 1697.

Mary Neff, a widow, lived in the family. The Indians were especially active at this time all through this region. They had taken captive, at Worcester, a lad of fourteen summers, named Samuel Leonardson. In making their attack on the village of Haverhill, they divided their tribes so that on that day they took and carried away thirteen captives, burned nine dwelling houses and killed twenty-seven of its inhabitants.

When Thomas Duston, the husband and father, first saw the Indians he seized his gun and gathered all the children except the baby and made their escape. In the meantime the Indians at the homestead had seized Mrs. Duston, Mary, and the infant, forced the child from Mary's arms and killed it against an apple tree, pillaged and set fire to the house, and drove the captives away into the wilderness. Slowly they made their way up the Merrimack until, at the end of fifteen days, they reached the Indian camp on the island at the mouth of the Contoocook river. This island contained about two acres and afforded excellent security for their camp. Nearly exhausted by the journey and the exposure, for the snows of winter had not entirely disappeared, and Mrs. Duston had but one shoe when the camp was reached, the reader will be prepared to judge whether the act that was so soon to be committed was justifiable.

Before reaching the camp the Indians had divided, one part, who held Hannah Bradley captive, proceeded further on the journey north, while Mrs. Duston, Mary Neff and the boy were taken by the other party to the island. The three captives took counsel together and resolved to free themselves from their cruel captors. On that night, March 30, 1697, the camp fires blazed pleasantly, and the fatigues of the journey had made good preparations for sound sleep.

The captives patiently awaited the midnight hour, and then cautiously and noiselessly, obtaining

*Mass. Assembly Records, 1696.

†Mass. Legislative Records, 463, 562, 609.

the tomahawks, they moved in concerted action and struck the deadly blow. Only one old squaw, who was covered with wounds, and an Indian boy were spared. Ten were slain. Upon the consummation of such a deed they left in haste, but had not proceeded far when the thought of bearing away with them the evidences of their courage and skill induced them to return and take the scalps of their silent enemies, together with a selected gun and tomahawk. Scuttling all but one of the canoes, they floated down the Merrimack and spent the first night of their regained liberty at the house of our own John Lovewell, father of the "worthy Capt. Lovewell," which stood on the north side of Salmon Brook, not far from where the factory of the Nashua Boot and Shoe Company now stands.

For one hundred and seventy-five years this heroic act was entrusted to tradition and perishable records, until, in 1872, an interest in it was developed and a deed of the island was obtained of the owners, John C. Gage and Calvin Gage, by a committee consisting of the late Dr. Bouton, E. S. Nutter and Robert B. Caverly. The deed was a gift from the Messrs. Gage.

Thereupon the committee issued a circular call under date of January 23, 1873, appealing "To the benevolent sons of New Hampshire, and to whom it may concern," for the sum of six thousand dollars with which to erect a monument to the memory of Hannah Duston upon the island already secured. The appeal met with the desired response and the sum was secured. Among the contributors in Nashua appear the names of Edward Spalding, M. D., Josiah G. Graves, M. D., T. H. Wood, H. W. Gilman, Dr. C. G. A. Eayres, B. B. & F. P. Whittemore, Moore & Langley, and Myron Taylor. William Andrews of Lowell, Mass., was sculptor; Andrew Orsolini of Carrara, Italy, John Murray of Aberdeen, Scotland, and Charles H. Andrews of Lowell, Mass., artists; Porter E. Blanchard of Concord, N. H., builder. The monument is of Concord granite, surmounted with a female figure, which speaks, though from mute lips, the most thrilling and heroic story of those most trying and perilous years. Thousands look upon it as they pass upon the trains and realize anew the cost of what we now have and enjoy. The exercises of dedication were held upon the island where it stands, June 17, 1874.

Robert B. Caverly of Lowell delivered the principal address. Many distinguished persons were present and made brief addresses; among them were Rev. Elias Nason, Rev. Smith Baker, Rev. Geo. T. Flanders, Rev. T. W. Savage, Gen. B. F. Butler, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith, ex-Govs. Onslow Stearns and E. A. Straw, John H. George, Esq., Hon. Natt Head, Gen. S. G. Griffin, Samuel B. Page, E. C. Bailey, Esq., Dana B. Gove, David O. Allen and Nathan W. Frye.

The inscriptions on the monument are as follows:—

WEST SIDE.

Heroum Gesta
Fides Justitia.
Hannah Duston
Mary Neff
Samuel Leonardson
March 30, 1697.
Midnight.

EAST SIDE.

March
15 1697 30
The Warwhoop—Tomahawk—Fagot
and
Infanticides
were at Haverhill.
The Ashes of the Camp-fires
at Night
And ten of the tribe
are here.

SOUTH SIDE.

Status.

1874

Know ye that we with many plant it ;
 In trust to the State we give and grant it.
 That the tide of Time may never cant it
 Nor mar, nor sever.
 That Pilgrims here may heed the mothers.
 That Truth and Faith and all the Others
 With banners high in glorious colors
 May stand forever.

Witnesses
 B. F. Prescott
 Isaac K. Gage

Nath. Bouton (S)
 Eliph. S. Nutter (S)
 Robert B. Caverly (S)

NORTH SIDE.

Donors.

John S. Brown (F)
 John Proctor (A)
 Jonas B. Aiken (Fr)
 Almon Harris (F)
 Edward K. Knowlton (C)
 Artemus L. Brooks (L)
 George W. Nesmith (Fr)
 Josiah G. Graves (N)
 Onslow Stearns (C)
 Benj. F. Butler (L)

Morris Knowles (La)
 Walter Aiken (Fr)
 Edward Spalding (N)
 Henry F. and D. A. Brown (F)
 Joseph Stickney (C)
 John C. Gage (F)
 George A. Pillsbury (C)
 James C. Ayer (L)
 Calvin Gage (F)
 Mrs. Jefferson Bancroft (L)

Emily and Eliz. Rogers (L)

and

many *many* others.

Although Dunstable suffered little during the war from actual injuries, yet the continual exposure to the tomahawk and scalping knife, and the frequent alarms, prevented its growth. Such was its effect, indeed, that though as early as 1680 there were *thirty* families or more in the town; in 1701 the number did not exceed twenty-five families.* The settlement had more than once been nearly deserted and very few improvements were made. A saw mill had been erected at the earliest settlement, and others followed at "Mine falls" and on Salmon brook, but no grist mill had been built, the inhabitants resorting to Chelmsford. In 1695 Daniel Waldo set up a grist mill at the mouth of Stony brook, several miles down the Merrimack, and was "to grind the corn and *malt* of the inhabitants of Chelmsford, *except on the fourth day of each week which is appropriated to the use of Dunstable.*" He agreed to grind "according to turn as much as may be."†

Oct. 4, 1697, every inhabitant was ordered "*to bring half a cord of wood* to Mr. Weld by the first of November, or forfeit *five shillings* for each neglect." This was in addition to his salary.

As silver was then worth ten shillings an ounce, five shillings would be equal to half an ounce of silver, or fifty cents of our currency. This would make the value of wood about a dollar a cord.

In 1698 the town joined with other towns in rebuilding Billerica bridge, and raised for that purpose and other town expenses, £6 7s. Of course it could not have been a very splendid or expensive structure.

June 29, 1699, it was voted that John Sollendine "build a sufficient cross bridge over Salmon brook, near Mr. Thos. Clark's ffarm house, *provided that the cost thereof do not exceed the sum of FORTY SHILLINGS.*" The town was to pay one-half and Mr. Clark the other. The bridge was to be *warranted* "to stand a twelvemonth, and if the water carry it away he is to rebuild it at his own cost."

In 1699 the "woodrate" was increased and assessed according to the ability of the inhabitants, who were required to furnish him *nineteen* cords. The "minister rate" assessed upon the proprietors

*Petition 1701 supra.

†Allen's Chelmsford, 30.

of Dunstable, including inhabitants, was £17 2s. 2d. (perhaps \$50.00,) and was probably the amount of his salary.

It is a singular and instructive fact, and one that might lead to useful reflections, that Mr. Weld was assessed, like any other inhabitant both to the wood-rate and minister's rate,—to the former one cord and to the latter eleven shillings. I had supposed that the respect paid the pastor in those days was so great as to exempt him from all such burdens, but it seems that the principle of equality was carried into rigorous practice. Nor did the "minister" receive any title except that of *Mr.*, not even that of *Rev.*, for this was an "innovation of vanity" upon puritan simplicity of a much later date. D. D. and S. T. D., and such like, are quite of modern introduction. It should be remembered, however, that even the title *Mr.* was not in 1699 applied to "common people."

The following is a list of all the inhabitants who were heads of families and contributed to the wood-rate in 1699. The number of inhabitants did not probably exceed one hundred and twenty-five :

" Maj. Jonathan Tyng,	John Sollendine,
Mr. Thomas Weld,	Robert Usher,
Robert Parris,	Nath'l Cummings,
Nathaniel Blanchard,	Abraham Cummings,
Joseph Blanchard,	John Cummings,
Thomas Cummings,	John Lovewell,
Thomas Blanchard,	Joseph Hassell,
Mr. Samuel Searle,	Mr. Samuel Whiting,
Samuel Ffrench,	William Harwood,
Tho's Lunn, [Lund,]	Daniel Galeusha."

In 1700 the town voted that they would "*glaze the meeting-house,*" which was done accordingly, at a cost of £1 1s. 6d. Probably it had never been glazed before and from this we may learn the narrow means of the settlers, and how different were the rude houses in which they worshipped from the costly edifices which now occupy their places. The windows could have been neither very large nor very numerous.

In 1701 the selectmen of the town prayed the general court for further assistance in the support of the ministry and set forth, as was customary, their condition and sufferings at considerable length. As showing the situation of the town at this period and the customs of the times, the petition is inserted entire.*

"To his Majesty's most Honorable Council and Representatives in the Great and General Court now assembled in Boston by adjournment.

"The petition of the Selectmen of Dunstable in behalf of the inhabitants there settled, Humbly Sheweth:—that whereas the wise God, (who settleth the bounds of all our Habitations,) hath disposed ours, but an handful of his people, not exceeding the number of *twenty-five families*, in an outside plantation of this wilderness, which was much depopulated in the late war, and two third parts of them, though living upon husbandry, yet being but new beginners, and their crops of grain much failing of wonted increase, are in such low circumstances, as to be necessitated to buy their bread corn out of town for the support of their own families, whence it comes to pass that they are capable of doing very little or nothing towards the maintenance of a minister here settled: and our Non-resident Proprietors being far dispersed asunder, some in England, and some in several remote places of this country, and making no improvement of their interest here, most of them for divers years past have afforded nothing of assistance to us in so pious a work; there having also in some years past been some considerable allowance for our help herein out of the Public Treasury, (for which we return our thankful acknowledgments,) the continuance whereof was never more needful than at this time:

"These things being duly considered we think it needful hereby to apply ourselves to your Honors. Humbly to request the grant of such an annual Pension out of the Country Treasury, for the support of the ministry in this place, as to yourselves may seem most needful, until our better circumstances may render the same needless.

*Mass. Ecclesiastical Records, 1701.

"Moreover having been lately informed by a representative from a neighboring town, that Dunstable's proportion in the Country rate newly emitted was £6, coming from the multiplication of 20s. six times, but finding by the printed paper lately come to us that we, *the smallest town in the Province*, are assessed £9, being £3 beyond Stow which we deem in respect of the number of inhabitants may exceed us at least one third part: We humbly hereupon desire that the original assessment may be revised, and if there be any mistake found in the proportion assigned to us, (as we judge there may be,) that it may be rectified; and we shall remain your Honors' Humble Servants,

ever to pray for you.

Joseph Farwell,
Robert Parris,
William Tyng."

Dunstable, July 28, 1701.

In answer to this petition the sum of £12 was allowed from the treasury in September, 1701.

June 9, 1702, died Rev. Thomas Weld, first minister of the town, aged 50 years. A tradition has long been current that he was killed by the Indians in an attack upon his garrison.* But this must be a mistake, for "In the year 1702," says Penhallow, who lived at this time and wrote the history of the war, "the whole body of the Indians was in a tolerable good frame and temper," and there is no mention of any attack until August, 1703.†

Mr. Weld was a native of Roxbury, Mass., and grandson of Rev. Thomas Weld, the first minister of Roxbury, who came from England in 1632, and was one of the most distinguished among the eminent men of that day. He was one of the three who made the famous first "translation of the Psalms into metre for the use of the churches of New England," which has been the occasion of no little merriment; the translators being selected, not because they possessed any poetic genius whatever, but because they were the most pious and godly men."

Mr. Weld graduated at Harvard College in 1671, and probably studied divinity with his uncle, Rev. Samuel Danforth, a celebrated minister, and came to Dunstable in 1678 or 1679. Nov. 9, 1681, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Wilson of Medfield, son of the first minister of Boston and both of them very eminent men. She died July 29, 1687, aged 31, and is buried in the old burying ground near the southerly line of Nashua, where a large horizontal slab of granite records her death. Some years afterwards he married widow Hannah Savage, daughter of Hon. Edward Tyng, who was admitted an inhabitant in 1677. She survived him many years and died at the house of their son, Rev. Habijah Weld, in Attleborough, Mass., in 1731.‡

But little is known respecting the character of Mr. Weld. He was much beloved by his people, and is said by Farmer to have been a distinguished man.§ Alden says that Mr. Weld "was esteemed in his day a man of great piety, an exemplary Christian and a very respectable clergyman."|| He is supposed to be the author of the verses in Mather's *Magnalia*, upon the death of his uncle, Rev. Samuel Danforth, who died in 1674.** He is buried beside his wife and over his grave is a granite slab similar to that of his wife but without any inscription.

In 1876 the people of the First church, joined by a few citizens, raised a sum of money sufficient to erect a suitable monument to the memory of their first pastor, Rev. Mr. Weld, to take the place of the granite slab. Indeed it was looked upon as a long-neglected duty, so long as to suggest a rebuke and that gave great force and prompt response to the appeal. The needed amount was soon in hand and the work begun. It was completed and put in place with appropriate ceremony. It is of granite, massive and substantial.††

*N. H. Gazeteer, Dunstable.

†Penhallow's Indian War. 1 N. H. Hist. Coll. 20, 23.

‡N. H. Historical Collections, 57—64. Farmer's Genealogical Register. Alden's Epitaph: Dr. Alden was a descendant of Mr. Weld.

§Historical Catechism.

Alden's Collections, 111.

**Mather's *Magnalia*.

††See chapter on cemeteries on succeeding pages.

In March, 1704, the town was again compelled to seek aid from the Colonial Treasury for the support of the ministry and for defence against its enemy, and presented the following moving petition. Upon the consideration of the petition the sum of £20 was granted to the town for these purposes.*

“To the General Court in session, 8 March 1703.†

The most humble Petition of the inhabitants of the town of Dunstable in the
County of Middlesex, *Sheweth :*

“That whereas your distressed Petitioners, through the calamities of the several Indian rebellions and depredations, are much reduced in our estates, and lessened in our numbers, (notwithstanding the addition of many desirable families when there was a prospect of a settled peace,) so that we are not capable wholly to support the ministry of the Gospel, after which Ark of God's presence our souls lament, and the want of which, more than all other great hardships, and hazards, doth discourage us, and threaten the ruin of this desirable plantation, but the enjoyment of such a rich mercy will animate us still to stand, (as we have long done,) in the front of danger :

“Inasmuch also as his Excellency, in his great wisdom and providence for the security of this eminently frontier place, and of this part of the Province so much exposed to the invasion of the bloody salvages, hath been pleased to post a considerable force of soldiers here, the great advantage whereof hath been experienced in these parts, but they can never hear a sermon without travelling more than *twelve miles* from their principal post, which is to them no small discouragement:‡

“We are therefore humbly bold to lay before the wise and compassionate consideration of this Great and General Assembly the sorrowful circumstances of her Majesty's good subjects in said town, and do most humbly implore that such a supply may be ordered, out of the Treasury of the Province, towards the support of the ministry in Dunstable, as to your great wisdom and candor shall appear meet, we being found, (as we are in duty bound,) to contribute to such a service for our souls to the uttermost of our ability, and much beyond the proportion of others in greater congregations for the ordinances of God's worship among themselves;—And your poor Petitioners are the more encouraged thus to pray in hope, since their former applications of this kind have ever been compassionately regarded and bountifully answered by former Great and General Assemblies of this Province.”

“Your obedient and humble servants,

SAMUEL WHITING, } Selectmēn
WILLIAM TYNG, } in behalf
JOSEPH BLANCHARD, } of the Town.”

In 1704 a block house was erected somewhere in town by Colonel Tyng, by the direction and at the expense of the colony, but the place of its location is not designated.§

It may be a matter of some interest and curiosity, as illustrating the manners and customs of the times, to insert the following account of the expenses of the funeral of James Blanchard, who died in 1704. He was a farmer in tolerable circumstances.

“Paid for a winding sheet,	£0—18s.—0d.
Paid for a coffin,	0 “ 10 “ 0
Paid for digging grave,	0 “ 7 “ 6
Paid for the use of the pall,	0 “ 5 “ 0
Paid for gloves, (to distribute at the funeral,)	1 “ 1 “ 0
Paid for wine, segars, and spice, (at the funeral,)	1 “ 5 “ 9
Paid for the Doctor,	0 “ 14 “ 9
Paid for attendance, expenses, &c.	1 “ 17 “ 5
	<hr/>
	£6 “ 19 “ 5 ”

*Mass. Ecclesiastical Records, 1704, page 191.

†This was 8th. March, 1703-4, or 1704.

‡This garrison was at Salmon brook, and the nearest meeting-house, (except in town,) was at Chelmsford, then twelve miles distant.

§Mass. Military Records, 1704.

CHAPTER V.

TOWN RECORDS IMPERFECT. GRANT FOR SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY. REV. SAMUEL HUNT. HIS PETITION. REV. SAMUEL PARRIS. MEETING HOUSE REPAIRED. REV. AMES CHEEVER. SALARY. REV. MR. TREAT. PARSONAGE. REV. JONA. PIERPONT. REV. MR. COFFIN. REV. MR. PRENTICE. HIS MARRIAGE. SALARY. DEATH OF REV. MR. PRENTICE. HIS GRAVE.

FOR many years after the death of Rev. Mr. Weld the ecclesiastical affairs* of the town are involved in much obscurity. No minister was settled here during the war, and no records remain of the proceedings of the town until 1710. Yet during this long struggle, although the settlement was nearly deserted, the public services of the church were not neglected in their distress and care for self-preservation. In June, 1705, the General Court granted £26 to the town for the support of the ministry for the year ensuing.† Who was the minister at this period is not known certainly, but probably it was Rev. Samuel Hunt, as in September, 1706, he was desired by the Governor and Council to *continue* at Dunstable by the following order:—‡

“Boston Sept. 4th, 1706. I am ordered by his Excellency the Governor and Council to acquaint you that your service as minister at Dunstable is acceptable to them and desire a continuance thereof, and they will endeavor to promote yr. encouragement by the General Assembly as formerly, and hope they will be prevailed with to make it better: I am, sir,

your humble servant,

ISAAC ADDINGTON, Sec’y.”

“Mr. Samuel Hunt, Clerk.”

Mr. Hunt continued his ministry at Dunstable until the spring of 1707, when he was ordered to accompany the expedition against Port Royal as chaplain of the forces, as appears by the following petition,§ upon which the sum of £18 was allowed:

“The petition of Samuel Hunt, Clerk, sheweth:

“That your petitioner has served as minister at Dunstable ever since the fourth of Sept., 1706, having received a signification from this Honorable Board, under the hand of Mr. Secretary Addington, that the same was desired by your Excellency and Honorables; intimating withal that your petitioner should have the same encouragement as formerly, (or better,) which your petitioner understood to be the same as he had at Casco Bay, which was £52 per annum and his board. And on the 23d of April last past, yr. petitioner was dismissed from that service in order to go to Port Royal, when he had served thirty-three weeks at Dunstable aforesaid, for which your petitioner has not yet received any salary—and yr. petitioner prays that the same may be allowed as aforesaid.

“Dec. 5, 1707.”

SAMUEL HUNT.”

As early as the first of October, 1708, Rev. Samuel Parris commenced preaching in Dunstable, and the General Court granted him £20 per annum for three years or more toward his support.¶ He remained here until the winter of 1711 or the spring of 1712, but how much longer is unknown. Mr. Parris was previously settled at Salem village, (or Danvers,) and in his society and in his family, it is said, commenced the famous “Salem Witchcraft” delusion of 1691, which led to the death of so many innocent persons, and which filled New England with alarm, sorrow and shame.**

“Sept. 12, 1711. [It was] agreed upon to repayr the meeting-house, it being left to the selectmen to let out the work and take care for the boards and nails.”

After Mr. Parris left Dunstable public worship still continued and the pulpit was supplied

*This subject finds a separate place and extended treatment elsewhere in this volume, nevertheless, by reason of the connection in which it stands it may be found acceptable.

†Mass. Ecclesiastical Records, 1705.

‡Mass. Ecclesiastical Records, 1707, page 239. Mr. Hunt graduated at Harvard College, 1700.

§Mass. Ecclesiastical Records, 1707, page 239.

¶Mass. Ecclesiastical Records, 1709, 1710, 1711.

**Upham's Lectures on the Salem Witchcraft. Mr. Parris died in Sudbury, Mass.

constantly, for in June, 1712, the General Court granted "£10 to Dunstable for the support of the ministry the last half year," and in June, 1713, £10 more "for the year past." This is the last record of any assistance granted to the town by the colony. With the return of peace, prosperity smiled upon the settlement. New settlers thronged in, farms were extended and the inhabitants were enabled to bear their own burdens.

In 1713 Rev. Ames Cheever, who graduated at Harvard in 1707, was preaching in Dunstable. Nov. 20th, 1713, it was voted, "that the resident proprietors of Dunstable pay Mr. Cheever £40 a year." How much earlier Mr. Cheever commenced his labors is uncertain, but he continued preaching here until June, 1715, at which time he received a call. "At a general town meeting of the inhabitants legally warned at Dunstable, on June the 6th, 1715, Then voted and agreed that Joseph Blanchard is to pay to Mr. Cheever his money that is due him, and upon discoursing with him, if he seems to incline to settle with us, then to declare to him, that the town at a meeting voted that they would readily consent that he should come and settle with us, and have the same encouragements as to *settlement* and *salary* as was voted him at our last meeting concerning him. Also, voted that Joseph Blanchard shall deliver a letter to Mr. Short, (Rev. Matthew, who graduated at Harvard, 1707,) or some other minister, to come and preach with us for some time."

In those days ministers were settled for life, and it was customary for the town to give them a ministerial *farm*, or a certain sum of money by way of deficit, which was called a *settlement*. He received an annual salary in addition. This settlement was usually, in a town like Dunstable, from £80 to £100 in value, while the salary ranged from £50 to £100 per annum.

Mr. Cheever, however, did not accept the call to settle, and soon after a Mr. Treat was preaching here. "Nov. 2d, 1715, it was voted for to desier Mr. Treat to continue with us sum time longer, and to give him as before, which was twenty shillings a Sabbath. Also, voted that Sarg't Cumings should be looking out for a minister in order for settlement."

"Jan. 16th, 1717, voted that Henry Farwell and Sarg't Cummings are to endeavor to get a minister as soon as they can, and to see after Mr. Weld's place (the old parsonage,) to by it if it be to be had. Also, Joseph French is to entertain the minister." French lived at the first house on the main road northerly of the state line.

"1st May, 1717, voted that there be a day of fast kept sum time this instant May. Voted that ye 15th day of this instant May, be the day appointed to be kept as a day of Fast. At the same time Decon Cumings was chosen for to discourse Mr. Stoder (Rev. Samson Stoddard of Chelmsford,) concerning the Fast." This was a fast ordained by Governor Shute,* and was, probably, in consequence of the alarming threats and depredations which were made at this time by some of the Indian tribes against the frontier settlements.†

"Sept. 26th, 1717, voted that the Rev. Jona. Parepoint (Peirpont of Reading, Mass., graduate Harvard, 1714,) should have a call in order for settlement. Also, voted that the minister should have £80 a year salary, and *one hundred* pounds for his settlement. Voted that Major Eleazer Tyng and Ensign Farwell should acquaint Rev. Mr. Pairpont with what is voted at this meeting."

This call was equally unsuccessful with the former, and "Sept. 2d, 1718, chose a committee to go to discourse with Mr. Coffin, (Enoch, graduate Harvard, 1714,) in order for a settlement." It is stated by Mr. Farmer, so noted for his accuracy, that the Rev. Mr. Prentice was settled here this year. This is a mistake, and the same error occurs in all other notices of Dunstable.‡

"Dec. 1st, 1718, voted that the Rev. Enoch Coffin should have £80 a year salary *in money*. Also, voted to give him land which cost the town £80, and ten acres of meadow for his settlement; and also two hundred acres of the common lands." Both the church and the town unanimously agreed "to give Rev. Mr. Enoch Coffin a call to be our settled minister."

It would seem that Mr. Coffin accepted the call, for May 18th, 1719, "a committee was chosen with Mr. Coffin to lay out his meadows," which were offered him in case of settlement and during this year, in the records of land laid out, he is styled the *present minister* of said town. Something, however, occurred to prevent his legal ordination at that time, as nearly a year after, March 7th, 1720,

*Belknap, 186.

†Penhallow. 1 N. H. Hist. Coll., 89.

‡1 N. H. Hist. Coll. 150, 5. 109, Rev. Mr. Sperry's Sketch.

a committee was chosen "to go to our neighboring ministers, and to discourse them all in order for the ordination of Rev. Mr. Coffin." But he was not settled at all, for May 20th, 1720, "a commity was chosen to compound matters with Mr. Coffin concerning the town's settlement money, and Mr. Coffin's offer to the town concerning his place."

Mr. Coffin resided here for some time with his family, and Nov. 5th, 1719, a daughter, Mehitabel, was born. He left town June, 1720, and returned to his native place, Newbury, Mass. He afterwards went as chaplain with the first band of settlers to Concord, N. H., and settled there May, 1726, where he died August 17th, 1727, aged thirty-two.*

The ecclesiastical affairs of the town were for many years involved in so much confusion and difficulty, as almost to warrant the facetious remark of Colonel Taylor to Governor Burnet. The governor, who was no friend to long graces before meals, on his first journey from New York to take upon him the government of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, enquired of Colonel Taylor when the graces would shorten. He replied, "The graces will increase in length until you come to Boston; after that they will shorten until you come to your government of New Hampshire, when your excellency will find no grace at all.†

In June, 1720, Rev. Nathaniel Prentice began to preach here. August 20, 1720, the town gave Mr. Prentice a call with the offer of £100 settlement and £80 a year salary; but warned by their premature grants of land to Mr. Coffin before ordination, they prudently inserted a *proviso*, that he was "not to enter upon said £80 salary till *after* he is our ordained minister."

Mr. Prentice accepted the call, and was probably ordained during the fall of 1720. He probably claimed a larger salary, as Nov. 13, 1720, it was voted, "That when Mr. Prentice comes to keep house and have a family, and stands in need of a larger supply, then to ad-Reasonable Aditions to his salary, if our abilities will afford it." They also voted, Dec. 8th, 1720, "That Mr. Prentice after marriage should have a *sufficient supply of wood, or ten pounds of passable money in lew thereof yearly.*" He was soon after married to Mary Tyng of Dunstable, and died here, according to Mr. Farmer, Feb. 27th, 1737.‡ He was buried, it is said, in the old south burying ground, beside his children, but there is no monument or inscription to mark the place of his interment.

Of the character and talents of Mr. Prentice, we have little information. "It is said of him," says Mr. Sperry, "that he was a man of wit and a good sermonizer." That he was popular we may conjecture from the fact that the people here were contented under his preaching for so many years, and additions from time to time after his settlement, were made to his salary. In 1730, and perhaps earlier, £90 were raised for him; in 1731, the *non resident taxes* added; in 1732 he received £105 and the non resident taxes; and in 1733 the same. The town also voted to build a new meeting-house near the old one. The value of money, in comparison with other articles, however, had then depreciated so much, in consequence of the emission of large quantities of paper money by the colony, that perhaps his compensation at this time was worth little more than his original salary. This, though it may seem to us a small sum, [£80, or \$270.00], was no mean salary in those days, when the colony gave the Governor but £100 a year, and when Portsmouth, the capital, and which had been settled a century, gave its minister a salary of only £130.§

January 19th, 1724, died Hon. Jonathan Tyng, aged 81. He was the oldest son of Hon. Edward Tyng, and was born Dec. 15th, 1642. He was one of the original proprietors of the town, and the *earliest permanent settler*, having remained here alone during Philip's war, when every other person had deserted the settlement for fear of the Indians. That he was a man of much energy and decision of character we may judge from this fact. That he was a man of probity and of considerable distinction at an early period, we may infer from his appointment as guardian over the Wamesit Indians in 1676, and from the numerous other important trusts confided to him from time to time by the colony.

In 1687, he was appointed (as well as his brother, Edward Tyng*) in the royal commission of James II. as one of Sir Edmund Andros's Council. In 1692 he was chosen representative of

*N. H. Hist. Coll., 160.

†1 Belknap, 223: note.

‡Others say in 1735.

§Adams' Annals of Portsmouth.

Dunstable, and for many years as selectman, and otherwise was much engaged in the public business of the town. For many years during the wars of 1703, he was colonel of the upper Middlesex regiment, and was entrusted with the care of all the garrisons within its bounds.

Colonel Tyng married Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah Usher, who died in 1714. After her death he married Judith Fox of Woburn, who died June 5th, 1736, aged 99. His children were: 1, *John*, graduate of Harvard College, 1691, who was killed by the Indians in 1710; 2, *William*, born 22d April, 1679, the first child born in the town; 3, *Eleazar*, graduate of Harvard College, 1712; 4, *Mary*, who married Rev. Nathaniel Prentice, minister of the town; and others who died at an early age.

*Edward Tyng was appointed Governor of Annapolis, but sailing for it, was taken prisoner and carried into France, where he died. His children were:—1, *Edward*, a brave naval commander, born 1683 and died at Boston Sept. 8th, 1755. 2, *Jonathan*, who died young. 3, *Mary*, who married Rev. John Fox of Woburn. 4, *Elizabeth*, who married a brother of Dr. Franklin. Edward Tyng was a Lieutenant in the great Narraganset swamp fight, Dec. 17th, 1675, and commanded the company after Captain Davenport was killed.

CHAPTER VI.

GROWTH OF TOWN. NEED OF AID. BILLS OF CREDIT ISSUED. FARWELL AND BLANCHARD, TRUSTEES FOR TOWN'S SHARE. SECOND ISSUE. REV. MR. PRENTICE RECEIVES IT. DEPRECIATION IN VALUE. NO REPRESENTATIVE CHOSEN. RECORDS. THE MEETING HOUSE. PEWS ERECTED. FIRST PAUPER. GRAND JURYMEN CHOSEN BY TOWN. TYTHINGMAN CHOSEN. BRIDGE AT BILLERICA. VOTING BY BALLOT. CUSTOMS OF THE TIMES. FERRY-BOAT. EARTHQUAKE. INNKEEPERS LICENSED. BOOM ACROSS THE MERRIMACK. JURISPRUDENCE. TAXES. EDUCATION. LAWS RELATING TO IT. DIFFICULTY OF OBSERVING THEM. TOWN INDICTED. SMALL AMOUNT RAISED. FELL INTO NEGLECT. VARIOUS DISPUTES. NEW SETTLEMENTS. NOTTINGHAM, (HUDSON.) MERRIMACK. LITCHFIELD. VOTE TO BUILD NEW MEETING HOUSE. HOLLIS. TOWNSEND. STATE LINE FIXED. REV. MR. SWAN SETTLED. "NEW LIGHTS." MEETING HOUSE BUILT.

THE settlement of the town which had been so much and so long retarded,—which for *forty* years had scarcely advanced at all, now increased rapidly. But the inhabitants were extremely poor. In addition to the heavy public taxes occasioned by the long and expensive Indian wars, they had suffered much from the incursions of the enemy—from the loss of the ransoms paid for the release of their captive friends, and from the obstruction of all regular employment.

In consideration of the universal scarcity of money, the General Assembly of Massachusetts issued bills of credit in 1721 to the amount of £50,000 to be distributed among the several towns in proportion to the public taxes. They answered the purpose of money for the time. Nov. 7, 1721, Lieut. Henry Farwell and Joseph Blanchard were appointed trustees to receive and loan out "the share" of this town, in such sums that "no man shall have more than five pounds and no man less than three pounds," and "shall pay *five per cent.* interest for the use of the same to the town."

In 1727 the General Assembly, finding this mode of making money popular, issued £60,000 more. The share belonging to this town was received and loaned to Rev. Mr. Prentice, to be applied in payment of his *future* salary as it should become due. Thus early and easily did men discover and adopt the practice of throwing their debts upon posterity. The consequence of these issues was a ruinous depreciation in their value—a nominal rise in the value of every species of property, speculation, and at last universal distress. In 1750 the bills were worth but twelve per cent.

The general poverty of the inhabitants may also be inferred from the fact that *no representative* was sent to the General Assembly, although directed so to do, the town voting regularly from 1693 to 1733 "not to send." Whenever the interests of the town were in danger, however, a special agent was sent to see that they were protected. As an illustration of the feelings and peculiarities of those times it may be added, that, February 1, 1731, it was "voted not to choose any person as representative, *deeming ourselves not obliged by Law.*" But in order to be certain as to their rights and duties, the next year they took legal advice upon this subject and again voted "not to send, *finding the town not obliged by Law.*" At that time the representative received no compensation for attendance, but his expenses were paid by the town. In 1718 the compensation was fixed by statute at *three shillings* per day. At one period the General Assembly hired an inn-keeper to board all of the members at a stipulated price per day, including wine, "but not to exceed one cup of sack each." This was done not only for economy, but for the greater despatch of business.

For many years little occurred here which would be of general interest. The records are chiefly valuable as serving to show the contrast between the past and the present, and the slow and painful steps by which towns arrive at maturity. Some memoranda of this period, therefore, may serve to amuse and perhaps instruct the curious reader.

In 1716 a committee was appointed by the town to lay out a road to Dracut, and "to state the Country road from Capt. Tyng's to Nashaway river." Its width was declared to be "four rods."

"Sept. 2, 1718, voted, that John Lovewell, Sr., and his son John, [the hero of Pequawkett,] should hav liberty to bild a dam in the highway over Salmon brook, not to incommode the

highway." This was at the little bridge near the house of Miss Allds, where the mud sills are still visible and the "highway" was the "Country road" just mentioned.

"March 31, 1719, Joseph French was *chosen to make coffins* where there be need for the year ensuing." Friendly Indians still lived here, and this singular vote may have referred to them, as we find a charge made by him not long after, "for Jacob Indian's coffin 7s."

The selectmen and other persons in the employment of the town at this period charged 5s. per day for their services.

The humble meeting-house which had served for the worship of all the inhabitants, since no division into sects existed, was a rude, one story, unsteepled edifice, and would show but poorly beside the erections of the present day. It was divided by an aisle in the center, with rows of benches on either side, one of which was appropriated for the use of the women, and the other for the use of the men. Such a separation was not unfrequent in those primitive days.*

But even among our grave and simple forefathers, luxury and ambition crept in. March 2, 1720, it was "Voted that Lieutenant Henry Farwell and Joseph Blanchard should have the liberty to erect for themselves two Pews on there own charge at the west end of the Meeting House." The example was contagious, so dangerous is a precedent. If Lieutenant Farwell and Captain Blanchard could afford "Pewes," why might not others? May 18, 1720, it was "Voted that there be four Pews erected in our Meeting House; one on the back side of the lowermost seats, and one seat to be taken up; Sargeant Colburn, one pew; Sargeant Perham, one pew; Nathaniel Cummings, one pew; Oliver Farwell, one pew."

The *first pauper* in town appears to have been Joseph Hassell, a son probably of him who was slain by the Indians in 1691. He was supported by the town, which appointed a person "to take care of" him in 1722 or 1723.

In 1723 Grand Jurymen were chosen by the town at the annual meeting by ballot. This was probably done as a precaution against the encroachments of the officers of the crown, and as a safeguard of popular rights. One tribunal was secure from royal influence, and no individual could be unjustly condemned. This mode of choice continued till after the revolution, and was a source of great annoyance to the enemies of America, who complained that the towns chose the most active opponents of England for their grand jurors, so that those guilty of political offences could not be indicted.†

In 1723 the choice of a *tything man*, Thomas Blanchard, is recorded. The town raised £20 [about \$70] to defray all town expenses, and the collector had "3 pence in the pound [$1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.] for gathering all town rates for ye year."

In 1724 the town was again called upon to assist in keeping "the great bridge in Billerica in good repare," and chose Henry Farwell "to jine with the committy appinted" for that purpose. In 1729 they united with Dracut, Chelmsford and Billerica in further repairs, and in 1731 expended £3 10s. for the same purpose. This bridge was over the Concord river on the main road to Boston, and of great importance.

The method of voting for all the more important officers was "by ballot," while others of less importance were chosen "by holding up of ye hands." So early did our forefathers recognize that truly republican principle and safeguard of popular rights, the secret ballot.

In those days *offices* were not only places of honor and profit, but also of good cheer. Those

*The following is a description of the early meeting houses as drawn up by Rev. Leonard Bacon of New Haven:—"Immediately before the pulpit, and facing the Congregation, was an elevated seat for the *ruling elder*, and before that, somewhat lower, was a seat for the Deacons behind the Communion Table. On the floor of the house there were neither pews nor slips, but plain seats. On each side of what we may call the centre aisle were *nine* seats of sufficient length to accommodate five or six persons. On each side of the pulpit at the end were five cross seats, and another shorter than the five. Along each wall of the house, between the cross seats and the side door, six seats.

"The men and women were seated separately, on opposite sides of the house, and every one according to his office, or his age, or his rank in society, and his place was assigned by a committee appointed for that purpose. The children and young people at the first seating seem to have been left to find their own places, away from their parents, in that part of the house which was not occupied with seats prepared at the town's expense."

†Governor Hutchinson's Letters.

were glorious times for dignitaries. Among the accounts presented for acceptance, and which were allowed and paid by the town without scruple, we find the following :

“Town of Dunstable to Samuel French, Dr.

1726. To dining the Selectmen 6 meals, £0 6s. od.
for *rum* and *cyder* had at Mr. William Lund's for the *Selectmen*, 0 12 6.”

We are accustomed to look back upon that early period as an age of primitive simplicity and virtue. Yet what would be said of such an account in these temperance days? But their faults were only those of rude and hardy pioneers, and of the age, and we would institute no comparison. They laid a noble foundation for our republic. “Every man who was *forty* years old,” says Belknap, “had seen twenty years of war.” Such continual dangers and hardships, although affording no good school for cultivation and refinement, furnished a race of hardy soldiers and sterling patriots for the “times that tried men's souls.”

In March, 1727, the town raised “eight pounds for building a boat,” and it was directed “that Captain Blanchard should return the boat within the year to the town.” This was probably for a ferry-boat over the Merrimack at the Blanchard farm, [now Little's] as Hudson was then included in Dunstable, and a few settlers had located themselves on that side of the river. No bridge existed for a century after.

October 29 and 30, 1727, at night, a shock of an earthquake was felt here. It affected chiefly “the towns upon the Merrimack.” “The shock was very loud and was attended with a terrible noise like thunder. The houses trembled as if they were falling. Divers chimneys were cracked, and some had their tops broken off. Flashes of light broke out of the earth, and the earth broke open.” The shocks lasted until February, 1728.*

At this time taverners were licensed by the county court. In the fall of 1727, Captain Joseph Blanchard, who had been the inn-keeper of the town for many years, died, and as the court was not in session in December, 1727, Henry Farwell, Jr., petitioned the general assembly for a license, which was granted.†

In 1728 a *boom* was built across Merrimack river by the town.

Among the early settlers of New England the principles of jurisprudence were but little known, and there were few lawyers. The jurisdiction of courts of law was limited, and as many of the judges had received no preparatory legal education to fit them for the bench, but were taken directly from the counting room or camp, all settled rules of law were of course unknown and disregarded. The people, therefore, in all cases of difficulty applied at once to the general assembly, who assumed and exercised jurisdiction in imitation of the English parliament, as a court of errors and of chancery in all cases whatsoever, where their assistance was needed for the purposes of justice.

A committee having been appointed by the town to purchase the ministerial farm of Rev. Mr. Coffin as a parsonage for Mr. Prentice, and refusing to convey it as directed, the town applied to the general court of Massachusetts by a “petition for some redress, if it may be obtained, touching the premises.” This was not done, however, without a division, and several persons entered their *descent* [dissent] or protest against the proceeding.

The amount of taxes raised from 1726 to 1733, for the general expenses of the town, including the support of the ministry, varied from \$250 to \$400 per year.

The subject of *education* was one of deep interest to the early settlers of New England. To them must be awarded the enviable distinction of their being the first to lay down the noble principle, that “every child should be taught to read and write,” and the first to establish common schools to carry it into effect. It was ever the custom, and became the law in Puritan New England as early as 1642, that “none of the brethren should suffer so much barbarism in their families, as not to teach their children and apprentices so much learning, as may enable them perfectly to read the English language.” A fine of 20 shillings was imposed for every neglect, and, if after reproof by the selectmen, they still neglected this duty the children were to be taken from them and bound out, males until 21, and females until 18 years of age.

In 1646 it was enacted that “if any child above 16 years old, and of sufficient understanding, shall

*4 N. H. Hist. Coll., 93.

† Mass. Assembly Records, 1727.

curse or smite his natural father or mother, he shall be PUT TO DEATH, UNLESS *it can be sufficiently testified that the parents have been VERY UNCHRISTIANLY NEGLIGENT IN THE EDUCATION OF SUCH CHILDREN.*" This was the Mosaic law, but with an important and characteristic qualification.

"To the end that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers," it was ordered in 1647, "that every township, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of *fifty house-holders*, shall appoint one *to teach all the children* to read and *write*: And when any town shall increase to the number of *one hundred families* they shall set up a grammar school, the master whereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university." These provisions, furnishing the best academic education to every child gratuitously, go far beyond the present school laws, and we might do well to retrace our steps. For non-compliance the towns were liable to indictment, and a fine was imposed for the benefit of the school in the next town.

One reason which determined the Puritans upon a removal from Leyden was, "that the place being of great licentiousness and liberty to children, they could not *educate them*; nor could they give them due correction without reproof or reproach from their neighbors." Their ideas of government, family and national, were all derived from the Mosaic code, and as was said of the Connecticut settlers, they "agreed to take the laws of God for their guide until they had time to make better."

But deeply as the settlers felt the importance of education, it was no easy matter in a frontier town where a fierce Indian war was raging, when the inhabitants dwelt in garrisons and the settlement was every day liable to an attack, to establish common schools. The dense forest, where the quiet of the school room might be broken at any time by the yell of the savage, was no fitting time or place for helpless children; still at home education was not neglected, as the state of our ancient records everywhere attests. So much were the inhabitants scattered that no school was kept in town until 1730. In that year, it seems, the town having increased to the requisite number of "*fifty house-holders*," and having neglected to provide *a teacher* according to law, had been indicted by the grand jury. Nov. 3, 1730, it was accordingly voted, that "it be left with the selectmen to provide and agree with a person to keep a writing school in the town *directly*"; and that "the sum of Ten pounds be granted and raised for defraying the charges in the last mentioned concern and *other Town charges*." How liberal this provision was we may judge from the fact that the same sum, and even more, had been annually raised for town charges alone, and that Dunstable then included the greater part of Hollis and Hudson within its limits.

How many inhabitants the town then contained we are unable to ascertain. If there were fifty house-holders or families, the number was probably about *two hundred and fifty*. How slow was the increase and how disastrous must have been the effect of the long Indian wars, we may conjecture when we remember that as far back as 1680, there were thirty families, or nearly one hundred and fifty inhabitants, most of whom were settled within the present limits of Nashua.

After this indictment, however, had been arranged, it appears that the town relapsed into its ancient neglect and no further notice was taken of it. No record of any vote to raise money for the support of schools, or to choose any school committee, or to build any school-house, or any allusion to the subject of schools is found for many years. The town was too much distracted at this period, perhaps, by exciting religious and sectional questions, to attend to or agree upon any general plan of education. The inhabitants of Hollis and Hudson were desirous of being erected into separate townships. Then came the question of erecting "a decent meeting-house," and similar divisions ensued.

The controversies about the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, which finally divided Dunstable nearly in the middle, leaving one-half of the territory within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and transferring the northern portion, with a large majority of the inhabitants, to New Hampshire, gave rise to an excitement still more intense and protracted. Then followed a succession of sectarian disputes about the *Orthodox* and *New Lights*, Congregationalists and Presbyterians, all of which were discussed and decided in town meetings. These, and similar controversies, with their consequent victories and defeats, protests and reconsiderations must have occupied their time sufficiently to prevent their union upon any subject, where there might be conflicting interests or prejudices.

After Lovewell's war, so great was the security felt by the settlers, that they plunged boldly into the wilderness in every direction. In July, 1729, the lands lying three miles north and south on Merrimack river, extending three miles east and four miles west of it, and bounded southerly by the

Souhegan, [now the northerly part of Merrimack] were granted to Joseph Blanchard and others. Even as early as May, 1726, a settlement was commenced at Concord. In Dunstable the outlands were taken up, and soon the wilderness was alive with population. So numerous had they become that "for greater convenience of public worship," they desired on every hand to be erected into townships.

In 1731 the inhabitants on the east side of the Merrimack petitioned the town to be set off, which was granted to take effect "whenever the General Court should think it advisable." Leave was obtained accordingly from the assembly of Massachusetts, and the new township was called *Nottingham*. On the establishment of the boundary line it fell within the state of New Hampshire, obtained a new charter in 1746, and changed its name to Nottingham-West, there being already a Nottingham in the eastern section of the state.

In 1732 the inhabitants on the northerly side of Nashua river petitioned to be set off also with Brenton's farm, but the petition was not granted by the town. In 1733, however, part of the town lying west of Merrimack river was incorporated by the general assembly into a township by the name of Rumford, but soon after was called Merrimack.

July 3, 1734, Litchfield was incorporated. In the petition for incorporation, dated May, 1734, and signed by "Aquila Underwood for the Town," it is stated, as a reason for the grant, that they have "supported a minister for some time."

While the jealousies and divisions, to which reference has been made, were existing in such strength, "the old meeting house," it seems, had grown so old and out of repair, as not to be "*decent*." Upon a vote taken in 1732 whether the town "would build a decent meeting house or rectify and mend the old one," it was decided not to "*rectify*," but to build. After quarrelling a year and holding various meetings, it was voted to build it "about 4 rods westward of where the meeting house now stands," upon which 19 persons, chiefly from that part of the town now lying in Massachusetts, entered their dissent of record against the location.

In 1736 Hollis was set off from Dunstable by the name of "*the west parish of Dunstable*;" but after the establishment of the boundary line, it received a new act of incorporation from the state of New Hampshire, by the name of Hollis. Its Indian name was Nissitisset. In the mean time settlements were extending rapidly all around, and the forest was bowing before the onward tread of civilization. In 1734 Amherst was settled, and in 1736 a bridge was built across Souhegan river, then the northerly boundary of Dunstable, and a road laid out and built "from the bridge to Dunstable meeting house."

In 1732 Townsend was incorporated, taking in the southerly part of the town, including Pepperell. Thus township after township had become parcelled out from the original body of "old Dunstable," until in 1740 the broad and goodly plantation was reduced to that portion only which is now embraced within the limits of Nashua and Nashville, Tyngsborough and Dunstable. At length, after a long and violent controversy, and against the wishes of the inhabitants, the boundary line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts was established in 1741, severing Dunstable very nearly in the middle, and leaving the present towns of Nashua and Nashville within the limits of New Hampshire. With the exception of a small section set off to Hollis, this portion retains the territory which it had in 1741, and contains by computation, about 18,878 acres.

After the death of Rev. Mr. Prentice, Rev. Josiah Swan received a call to settle over the church and town. He accepted the call, and was ordained Dec. 27, 1738. Mr. Swan is said to have been a native of Dunstable, and graduated at Harvard in 1733. In 1739 he married Jane [Mr. Sperry says erroneously *Rachael*,] Blanchard, daughter of Joseph Blanchard, Esq., of this town. In 1741, however, on the division of the town by the new boundary, it became more difficult to support a minister. Not long afterwards the sect then called "*New Lights*," but since known as Methodists, appeared, and a division in his society ensued. The churches were "infected with lay exhorters, and some ministers who have left their parishes and charges and undertaken to play the bishop in another man's diocese," as the regular clergy complained, and "distracted by such persons exhorting and preaching in private houses without the consent of the stated pastor."*

We have seen that the question of building a new meeting house was discussed as far back as 1732, and a vote taken fixing its location. In November, 1734, John Kendall and others remonstrated

*Allen's Chelmsford, 116.

to the general assembly against its location, and asked for a committee.* The records of the town from 1733 to 1746 are lost, but it is known that the vote was inoperative and the house not built until 1738, when Mr. Swan was settled. It stood near the old burying ground not far from the state line, having been built for the accommodation of the original township. Immediately after the division of the town, it became necessary to erect a new meeting house in a more central situation. But so diverse were the interests and the feelings of our then widely scattered population, that no location was satisfactory. June 20, 1746, the town voted "that the *place of preaching the gospel this summer be at Ephraim Lund's barn.*" After sundry votes, protests and reconsiderations, committees, reports and compromises, the town voted to accept the proposal of Jona. Lovewell and others to build the meeting house on their own account, and to have the liberty of selling all the wall pews for their own benefit.

The House was built accordingly in the autumn of 1747, "*on a spot of rising ground about six rods west of the main road,*" which is a few rods northerly of the present South meeting-house. It was about twenty-eight feet by forty; had a small gallery, and was divided like the old one into the "men's side" and the "women's side."

*Ecclesiastical Records, 1734, page 70.

CHAPTER VII.

INCORPORATION BY NEW HAMPSHIRE. GREAT ROAD TO TYNGSBOROUGH. REV. MR. SWAN DISMISSED. ANECDOTE OF HIM. NO SCHOOLHOUSE IN TOWN. INDIAN HOSTILITIES. SOLDIERS IMPRESSED INTO SERVICE. FARWELL AND TAYLOR CAPTURED AND TAKEN TO CANADA. REV. MR. BIRD SETTLED. DIVISIONS IN THE CHURCH. PROCEEDINGS DECLARED ILLEGAL. MR. BIRD LEAVES DUNSTABLE. "ONE PINE HILL" CONTROVERSY. FULL ACCOUNT BY JUDGE WORCESTER. SCHOOLS RESUMED. BRIDGE OVER THE NASHUA. LOTTERY PROPOSED TO RAISE MONEY. NOT GRANTED. FUNDS RAISED BY SUBSCRIPTION. DEATH OF JOHN LOVEWELL. SKETCH OF HIS LIFE. HIS GREAT AGE. REV. MR. ADAMS PREACHED TWO YEARS. NEW MEETING-HOUSE BUILT.

APRIL 4, 1746, the town was first incorporated by the State of New Hampshire, having previously acted under their charter, obtained from the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1673. It retained the ancient name of Dunstable. In 1746 the great road to Tyngsborough was started anew and recorded. There would seem to have been but few houses upon this road at that time. The following are all that are mentioned:—Capt. Joseph French's house was eight rods north of the state line; Col. Joseph Blanchard's house, 300 rods north of the state line and 29 rods south of "Cummings's brook;" Cyrus Baldwin's near Colonel Blanchard's; John Searles' house 66 rods north of Cummings's brook; Henry Adams's 80 rods north of Searles' house; the old ditch which led to the Fort was 90 rods north of Adams's house; Thomas Harwood's house was 90 rods north of the old ditch; no other house mentioned between Harwood's and Nashua river, excepting Jonathan Lovewell's, which was 283 rods south of the river, or at the Harbor, south of Salmon brook.

About this time the difficulties with Mr. Swan having increased, he was dismissed. He did not leave town, however, immediately, for we find his name recorded the next year as having voted against a successor. He settled in full with the town March 2, 1747. He did not remain here long, but returned to Lancaster, Mass., his former place of residence. Here he was engaged in the tuition of a school, which had been his occupation previous to his entrance upon the ministry, and became a "famous teacher." He remained at Lancaster until about 1760, when he removed to Walpole, where he died.*

Of his character little is known and a single anecdote has reached us. From this, however, from his dealings with the town in regard to his salary, and from the amount of his taxes, for he owned a farm, we may infer that he amassed some property, and was a prudent, stirring, thrifty, but not over spiritual man. One Sabbath morning it is said, during the latter part of his ministry, while old Mr. Lovewell was alive, he forget the day and ordered his hired men to their work. They objected, telling him it was Sunday. He would not believe it, but finally, says he, "if it is Sunday we shall soon see old father Lovewell coming up the hill;" and sure enough, punctual as the clock to the hour, the old man, then more than a hundred years of age, but who never missed a Sunday, was seen making his way to church and Mr. Swan was convinced of his mistake.

At this time there was neither school nor schoolhouse in town. Sept. 29, 1746, it was voted that "Jona. Lovewell be desired to hire a school master until the next March for this town, upon the cost and charge of the town." Two dwelling houses, one in the northern and one in the southern portions of the town, were designated, in which the school should be kept, "if they could be obtained." But one teacher was employed and he was to keep school half of the time at each place. The number of inhabitants was probably about four hundred.

During this year the Indians committed much havoc in the frontier towns around and above us. Many settlements above us were nearly or quite deserted. "The defenceless state they were in obliged them all, namely, Peterborough, Salem, Canada, [Lyndeborough,] New Boston and Hillsborough, [so called,] entirely to draw off, as well as the forts on the Connecticut river.† In the

*Willard's History of Lancaster, citing 2 Mass. Hist. Coll., 55.

†Province Records, 1747. 5 N. H. Hist. Coll., 253.

winter of 1745 and 1746 scouts were furnished by this state and Massachusetts for the protection of those towns.

In May, 1747, the inhabitants of Souhegan West, [Amherst,] and Monson, [a town formerly lying between Amherst and Hollis, afterwards divided and annexed to those towns,] petitioned Governor Wentworth for a guard, being "in imminent danger." The petition was granted and his "Excellency was desired to give orders for enlisting or *impressing* fifteen good and efficient men, to scout and guard, under proper officers, said Souhegan West and Monson, till the twentieth day of October next, if need be, and that said men be shifted once a month."

It was about this time, probably, that Jonathan Farwell and Taylor were taken captive by the Indians, while hunting in the south part of this town. They were carried to Canada and sold to the French, where they remained in captivity three years; but finally succeeded in obtaining their release and returned to their friends. A daughter of Farwell, Mrs. Rachael Harris, a granddaughter also of Noah Johnson, one of Lovewell's men, is still living [1840] in this town.

After the dismissal of Mr. Swan in May, 1747, Rev. Samuel Bird preached here. August 31, 1747, he received a call to settle and was soon after ordained. By the terms of his contract he was to have "one hundred *ounces of coined silver*, Troy weight, sterling alloy, or the full value thereof in bills of public credit," or about one hundred dollars, yearly, for his salary, *provided*, "that he *preach a lecture once in three months at least in this town*," and "visit and catechise the people." At this choice there was much dissatisfaction, and the town was nearly equally divided.

Mr. Bird was a "New Light," and his ordination was a triumph. His friends, however, at the head of whom was Jonathan Lovewell, stood by him, and by them the new meeting-house, before mentioned, was erected. His opponents, at the head of whom was Colonel Blanchard, complained of the injustice of being compelled to pay Mr. Bird, and all who were dissatisfied were freely excused. But the quarrel was sectarian and could not be appeased. A division in the church ensued, and a new church was organized, which worshipped in the old meeting-house, in conjunction with members from Tyngsborough and Dunstable. Lovewell and Blanchard were both distinguished men and had been much in public life. The question soon assumed a *party* shape and laid the foundation of political differences, which after the lapse of a century are not entirely forgotten or obliterated.

It was soon discovered by Blanchard that neither by the new charter of the town, nor by any existing law of the state was there any provision for calling the first meeting of the town, after its recent incorporation by New Hampshire. Massachusetts having no legal jurisdiction over the town, any organization under its old charter was illegal and void. He, therefore, petitioned the legislature of New Hampshire that an investigation might be had into the authority and proceedings of the town meeting, which gave Mr. Bird a *call*, and that all its transactions should be set aside as contrary to law.

An investigation was held accordingly. Much evidence was introduced, and long and learned arguments made on both sides. The petitioners contended that they paid *two-thirds* of the taxes, and Mr. Bird's friends rejoined that they had a majority of the voters. Finally, it was decided that the meeting was illegal—all its proceedings were set aside, and a special act was passed providing for the call of a new meeting, and the leading organization of the township under its new charter. This was in 1748.*

After this decision, and the triumph of Blanchard, Mr. Bird left town, and settled in New Haven, Conn., but afterwards became chaplain in the army, in the French war of 1755. At what period he left Dunstable is uncertain. Mr. Farmer says it was in 1751,† but it was probably earlier. His name is not mentioned in the town records after 1748, nor was any money raised for the support of preaching by the town. In January, 1751, Jonathan Lovewell was at length chosen a committee to hire preaching, and in March, 1751, it was voted that the preaching should then again be held at the new meeting house, *formerly* occupied by Mr. Bird.

How strong was the feeling about the settlement of Mr. Bird, and how bitter the hostility between his friends and his opponents, we may judge from sundry remarks contained in a petition of the inhabitants of Pine Hill to be set off to Hollis. The petition was dated June, 1763. "Soon after

*Original papers in the office of Secretary of State, at Concord. Province Papers, Dunstable.

†N. H. Hist. Coll., 150.

Dunstable was incorporated," says the petition, "they got into parties about the settlement of Mr. Bird. Each courted Pine Hill's assistance, promising to vote them off to Hollis as soon as the matter was settled. And so Pine Hill was fed with sugar plums for a number of years, till at length Dunstable cast off the mask and now appears in their true colours." After alluding to the objections raised by Dunstable, they add:—"Their apprehension must arise from some other quarter. They wish to keep us as a whip for one party or the other *to drive out every minister that comes there, for they are always divided with respect to these things.*"*

It is not difficult to see, that, when the sentiment of dismemberment of the old township opened the door, dissatisfaction improved the opportunity to walk in beside it. Reasons were easily found. The distance to the meeting-house seemed greater than ever before; the burdens of maintaining the ministry grew with each year; other portions of the town were far better accommodated; the orthodoxy of the minister was not beyond question. What now appeared grievances in the light in which they saw them, heretofore were but the murmurings of pride or selfishness devoutly suppressed by the "love of thy neighbor as thyself." The unanimity that formerly characterized their action in spiritual matters was absent in the settlement of Rev. Mr. Bird. The Pine Hill controversy is fully set forth in the following:—

"DISINTEGRATION."

"The legislative dismemberment and mutilations of the body politic of the town of Dunstable began in 1722, when its northeast extremity was cut off to fill up a corner of the town of Londonderry. The next, in 1731, when a small slice of about eighty acres was taken from near its southwest corner to piece out a side of Townsend. In the year 1732 all the remainder of the old town, on the east side of the Merrimack, extending from the north end of Litchfield to Chelmsford, was incorporated into a new town called Nottingham. In the year 1734, the north part of the then new town of Nottingham and a part of the present town at the Merrimack, south of the Souhegan, at the junction of that river with the Merrimack, were incorporated into the present town of Litchfield.

"In 1739 that part of Dunstable lying west of the present east line of Hollis and the Nashua river was incorporated as a parish, known by the name of the West Parish of Dunstable.

"The incorporation of West Dunstable was the last legislative act of the General Court of Massachusetts affecting that part of the old town now in New Hampshire.

"The boundaries of the towns into which the parish of West Dunstable was divided do not appear to have been satisfactory to any part of its early settlers. The boundary line between Hollis and the new town of Dunstable, as established along Flint's brook and pond, and Muddy brook, soon became the occasion of a long, persistent and bitter controversy. The story of this controversy may be best told by extracts from the original documents relating to it still to be found in the office of the Secretary of State at Concord. Before, and at the time of these acts of incorporation into towns, there was a settlement of very worthy people, consisting of about fifteen families, near the east side of West Dunstable, and east of the new town line, known as 'One Pine Hill.' This settlement had constituted an important part of the religious society of West Dunstable. The settlers there had aided in the settlement and support of Mr. Emerson, in the building of the new meeting house, in fixing the site of it and their burial ground, and in the laying out and making the public roads. In this settlement, among other worthy citizens, were William Cummings and Thomas Patch, two of the deacons in the church of West Dunstable; also the brothers, David and Samuel Hobart, the first distinguished for his gallantry as a colonel of a New Hampshire regiment at the battle of Bennington, and the latter as the first register of deeds of the county of Hillsborough, and a member of the New Hampshire Committee of Safety in the war of the Revolution. Much to their vexation and disappointment, and also to the chagrin of the people in Hollis, these settlers on One Pine Hill found themselves on the wrong side of the town line and cut off from their former civil, social and church relations with the settlers of West Dunstable. The only meeting house in Dunstable, originally built for the accommodation of settlers south of the new province line, as well as of those north of it, was from seven to eight miles distant from the settlers on One Pine Hill, while that in Hollis was less than half that distance. What was a matter to them of still more importance, the religious society in Hollis was well united with their

*Dunstable Papers, in office of Secretary of State, Concord.

popular and acceptable minister, whose orthodoxy was without taint, while the society in Dunstable was distracted with bitter, chronic dissensions, mainly on account of the alleged heresy of their pastor, the Rev. William Bird, who was charged with being a New Light and follower of Rev. George Whitefield.

"In these troubles of their neighbors, and late fellow parishioners, the sympathies of the people of Hollis were strongly with the settlers at One Pine Hill. The first reference we find in this matter in the Hollis records is in the proceedings of a town meeting, Oct. 26, 1747, at which the town 'Voted to request of Dunstable the People of One Pine Hill with their Lands to be set off to Hollis, and chose Capt. Peter Powers, Thomas Dinsmore and Samuel Cummings to assist in that affair, and Rais Bounds between the Towns.' This request of the people of Hollis was not hospitably entertained by their neighbors of Dunstable.

"No further reference to this subject is to be found in the Hollis records till the annual town meeting in 1756, when the town 'Voted to joyn with the One Pine Hill People, so called, to get them set off from Dunstable to be annexed to Hollis.' Again, in 1759, the town 'voted £50 O. T. for the assistance of the People on the westerly side of Dunstable in their Petition to be annexed to Hollis ;' and lastly, at the March Meeting in 1764, 'Voted to give the People of One Pine Hill, so called, £200 O. T. towards expenses in Getting off from Dunstable.'

"We again recur to the documents already referred to, pertaining to this controversy, to be found at Concord. It will be seen from these papers that the people of One Pine Hill, aided more or less by their allies in Hollis, were in almost constant rebellion against the ecclesiastical and civil authorities of their own town, for it appears from the town records of Dunstable, that the settlers on One Pine Hill, very soon after they found themselves, against their wishes, inhabitants of that town, petitioned the people of Dunstable for their consent to be set off to Hollis. This petition on the part of the people of One Pine Hill was refused by the Dunstable town meetings.

"The oldest of the documents above referred to, as found in the office of the Secretary of State at Concord, is a petition to the Governor and Council in the spring of 1756, signed by fifteen of the settlers on the west side of Dunstable, and the selectmen of Hollis. In this petition these signers from Dunstable say to the Governor and Council:

"That your Petitioners live in the west side of Dunstable and so far from the Meeting-House, that it is almost impossible for us to attend the Publick Worship of God there, for some of us live 7½ miles and the nearest 5½ miles from the Meeting-House, so that we Can't and Don't go to Meeting there * * * for they have set their Meeting-House to accommodate them Selves, and seem not in the least to regard us only to get our Money. Our difficulties are so exceeding great that make us Dispair of having any comfortable reviving Gospel Privileges unless we can obtain the aid of your Excellency and Honnors.

"Wherefore, your Petitioners pray that your Excellency and Honnors would so far Compassionate our Circumstances as to Relieve us by setting us with our Land to Hollis to which we once belonged and helped settel our minister and now go to attend the Publick Worship of God. * * The furthest of us from Hollis is not more than 3½ or 4 miles, and the biggest part about 2½ or 3 miles to which we can go with some degree of comfort. We therefore pray * * that you would be pleased to annex us to Hollis with about 2500 acres of Land which wee have described in a Plan, which will greatly relieve us, * * and help us to a Comfortable Injoyment of Gospel Privileges. * * And as in duty bound, &c. Signed.

John Willoughby,
Elnathan Blood,
John Phelps,
John Moar,
Benjamin Parker,

Nicholas Youngman,
Gershom Hobart,
Jonathan Hobart,
Amos Phillips,
Samuel Hobart,

David Hobart,
Nehemiah Woods,
William Cumings,
Joseph Farley,
Anna Patch,

Samuel Cumings, }
Samuel Goodhue, } Selectmen of Hollis.
Enoch Noyes, }

“ Upon being notified of this petition, the people of Dunstable promptly met in town meeting and ‘Voted not to set off the land and inhabitants of One Pine Hill to Holles,’ and appointed Colonel Blanchard, with two others, a committee to oppose the petition. Colonel Blanchard at the time was a member of the New Hampshire Council, and made the answer to the petition on the part of Dunstable. In this answer he stated that ‘About 1736, (9?) the old town of Dunstable was divided into two parishes. That what was then Holles & Monson with a part of Dunstable and Merrymac was the West parish and contained about 70,000 acres.’ That they had an annual tax of 2d. per acre for four years on the land of non-residents to build a meeting-house and support a minister, and an after tax of about the same amount. More than was needed for it, but they disposed of it all or divided it. That in 1741 the Province Line was run leaving $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Inhabitants and Estates of the East Parish in Massachusetts. * * *

“ ‘On examination we find that Holles * * is about eight miles in length East and West and about four and a half miles North and South * * settled at each end. Some time after their incorporation Holles set up a Meeting-House with a part of the money we and others paid for that use, and sett it about a mile and a half from their East line Regardless of the complaints of the Inhabitants on the Westerly part, so that many of them are eight miles from their meeting, as they must travel, much further than any in Dunstable are from our meeting-house.

“ ‘Wee are sencible that this vexatious Petition is stirred up and encouraged by Holles purely to prevent Justice to their Western Inhabitants which they foresee will obtain unless they can Cloak it by Ruining Dunstable.

“ ‘What genius gave them front to mutter out this Motley Petition it is Difficult to guess.

“ ‘The Pretensions of Holles and the Petrs are totally groundless, Wherefore we pray that their Petition may be dismissed.

Signed

Joseph Blanchard, }
Zaccheus Lovewell, } Agts. for Dunstable.’
Joseph French, }

“ ‘I do not find in the records at Concord how or when the above petition was disposed of. It is evident, however, that it was not granted. It was said in the answer of Dunstable to a like petition a few years later, that when it was found that Dunstable would answer it, the petitioners were afraid or ashamed to appear in its defence. In the fall of 1760 the settlers at One Pine Hill again petitioned Dunstable for permission to be set off to Hollis, at this time offering to pay to Dunstable £1500, O. T., for the privilege. A town meeting was called in Dunstable to consider this offer, which was promptly rejected, the town voting at the same time ‘not to change their Meeting-House Place.’

“ ‘After this last defeat open hostilities were suspended till the spring of 1763, when the contest was renewed and a second petition presented to the General Court by Colonel Samuel Hobart as attorney for the settlers at One Pine Hill.

“ ‘In this petition Colonel Hobart says that ‘about the year 1747(?) (1746), a committee of five, two of them from Dunstable, was appointed by the Governor, &c., to view the Lands about Merrymac River to see in what manner it was Best to Bound them into the Incorporations, * * that this Committee went no Farther Westward than the Old Town of Dunstable. That a Committee came down from Holles, and desired this Committee to go and view the Situation at Holles and One Pine Hill, and urged it hard. But the Committee could not be prevailed on to go any further that way, (the opposition we judge being made by Dunstable). * * Soon after Dunstable was incorporated they got into Partys about Settling Mr. Bird. Each Party Courted Pine Hill’s Assistance, promising to vote them off to Holles as soon as the matter was settled; and so Pine Hill was fed with *Sugar Plums* for a number of years, till at length Dunstable cast off the mask and now appears in their True Colors. * * * *

“ ‘Under the Government of Massachusetts we belong to Holles and helpt Build a large Meeting-House and it was set to accommodate us, and helpt settle a minister not in the leást Doubting but we should always belong there. * *

“ ‘We have ever since attended the Public Worship of God at Holles and paid our Taxes to the Minister there, tho. in the meantime we have been called on to pay Ministerial Rates with Dunstable in full proportion, except some trifling abatement they made to us to keep us quiet. We know of no

other Real objection that Dunstable has to our going off, but reducing them to too small a number to maintain the Gospel. But if their Inclination can be judged by their practice it can't be tho't that they have any inclination to settle a minister * * Dunstable as it lyes now consists of about 100 Families. * * All we ask to be set off it but about twelve. * * So that their opposition must arise from some other quarter to keep us as whips to drive out every minister that comes among them, for they are always divided and which side we take must carry the Day.'

"The Selectmen of Dunstable, on being notified of this Petition at once called a town meeting which voted to continue their defence and appointed a committee of three to answer the petition.

"This answer begun with the assertion that this 'Complaint of the People of One Pine Hill was groundless and unreasonable. * * As to Dunstable Meeting-House which Petitioners complain of as being at so great a distance from them, it was owing to themselves—for many of them voted to have it where it is—and none of them against it. * * That they so acted and voted for fear it might be moved to a place more just and equal and so they be prevented from being set off to Hollis. * * As in Times past so they are now stirred up by some Hollis people to bring this petition in order to uphold the unjust Proceedings of Hollis in setting their meeting-house where it is. * * And now Hollis are endeavoring to have the south part of Monson annexed to them, and should that be don and also the Westerly half of Dunstable then their meeting-house where it now is will be aboute right. So could it now be obtained to breake up and ruin two towns it may hereafter be something of a cover to hide the iniquity of Hollis and help the private interests of some mercenary persons, but can't possibly promote the Public Good nor help the Interest of these Towns.'

"The case was argued on both sides, and the evidence and arguments convinced the General Court that One Pine Hill with its inhabitants, ought no longer to remain a part of Dunstable. Accordingly, on the 13th of December, 1763, an act was passed, entitled, 'An Act Annexing One Pine Hill to Hollis.' This act was prefaced by a preamble in which it was stated 'That sundry inhabitants of Dunstable had petitioned the General Assembly, stating that they were more conveniently situated to belong to Hollis than to Dunstable—that Dunstable is large, rich and able to spare them—which reasons and the arguments and objections having been duly weighed, and it appearing reasonable to grant the petition. * * Therefore, be it enacted, &c.'

"Then follows a description of the part of Dunstable to be annexed to Hollis, in accordance with a survey and plan made by Samuel Cumings, the surveyor for Hollis and now at Concord. In running this new east line of the town this survey begun at the pine tree standing on the hill called One Pine Hill, thence south $13\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, 372 rods to Nashua river. The line was then run northerly, beginning again at the same pine tree, one mile and 225 rods, thence westerly one mile and 23 rods to the northeast corner of Hollis as chartered in 1746, thus taking from Dunstable all that part of Hollis as it now is, east of Flint's brook and Muddy brook.

"This once famous pine tree, thus made to mark the boundary of the belligerent towns, and which gave its name to One Pine Hill is now no more. It is said to have been a tall, straight pitch pine, near a hundred feet high with no other tree of its species near it, standing solitary and alone on the summit of the hill. In early times, being conspicuous in all directions for a long distance, it served as a beacon to mark a place of rendezvous for backwoodsmen and deer hunters, whose names in scores were cut in its bark from its roots many feet upward.

"Thus at last ended by conquest the war between Dunstable and One Pine Hill and its ever faithful allies of Hollis, a war which had lasted, with varied fortune, nearly twice as long as the siege of Troy—more than twice as long as our war of the Revolution and, sad to tell, no Homer has yet sung its heroes—no Marshall told its history."—[Worcester's Hollis.

In 1749, the town "*voted to hire a school for six months.*" One teacher only was to be employed, and the school was to be kept in *four places* in different parts of the town, alternately. Soon after this the French war commenced, which was very burdensome to the province, and exposed the frontiers to Indian attacks. and no other record of any school is found until 1761, when the town raised a small sum, "*to hire schooling and houses for that end.*" This was as the commencement of the difficulties with the mother country, and the importance of education began to be more sensibly felt. After this time money was raised for this purpose almost every year, but it was not until the Revolution that the people were fully awakened. In 1772, Joseph Dix was "*the Schoolmaster,*" and he continued to teach

in town for many years. In 1775 the town was divided into *five school districts*, and school houses were first erected. In 1777 each district received its proportion of money from the town, and hired its own teachers, which had been formerly done by the town. Females now began occasionally to be employed. From this period until 1790, about £30, or \$100 were raised *annually* for the support of schools, or twenty dollars to each district. From this fact we may imagine the advantages of education enjoyed by our fathers at that period, and compare them with the privileges of children at the present day.

The bridges over the Nashua have always been a source of much trouble and expense to the town. At what period, and where the first bridge was erected, can not be ascertained with certainty, but there was a bridge over the Nashua not far from the present one at Main street, previous to 1746, when the road was surveyed and recorded anew by the selectmen in very near its present location. In the spring of 1753 it was carried away by a freshet, and rebuilt the same summer at an expense of £150. Before 1759 it was in a ruinous condition, and the town petitioned to the general court for "liberty to raise a *Lottery* for repairing the Bridge, or building a new one." The lottery was not granted, but a new bridge was built, part by subscription, and partly by the town in 1764. It stood "a little above" the old bridge, but below the present. In the spring of 1775 it was again carried away by a freshet, but was rebuilt the same season in the same place.

Between 1752 and 1756,* died John Lovewell, at the great age of *one hundred and twenty years*, the oldest person who ever deceased in New Hampshire. He was one of the earliest settlers of Dunstable, after Philip's war, but of his history little is known. He came, it is said originally from England about 1660, and settled some years before 1690. It is not improbable that he came to this town from Weymouth, as a person of the same name, from that town, was in the great Narragansett swamp fight, Dec. 19, 1675, and throughout Philip's war, under the famous Captain Church; and the hand-writing of this person corresponds very closely with that of John Lovewell of Dunstable.† He is said, according to the tradition in the family, to have been an ensign in the army of Cromwell, and to have left England on account of the restoration of Charles II. in 1660. This army of 30,000 men was raised in 1653, and Cromwell died in 1658. During the Indian difficulties, about 1700, it is said that he was often spared by the Indians in their incursions, because he had been kind to them in time of peace.‡ He is represented as being even then old and white haired, and for such scalps the French governor paid no bounty. The cellar of his house may still be seen on the north side of Salmon brook, just above the bridge, by the road side, and there for a long time, when very much advanced in years, he kept a small store. There, too, he had a mill, and his farm reached far to the south of Salmon brook. He must have been exceedingly vigorous, for as late as 1745, when more than one hundred years old, he was very constant in his attendance upon church, and after 1752 used to chase the boys out of his orchard with his cane. The children were, 1. John, the hero of Pequawkett; 2. Zaccheus, a colonel in the army; 3. Jonathan.§

In 1753 the town contained 109 polls, and *one female slave*. There were *four* mills in town, and the valuation was £3795.

In the fall of 1753 Rev. Benjamin Adams, (a graduate of Harvard college in 1738,) preached here for *three months*, and the greater portion of the time during the next two years.

December 21, 1753, the town voted to build a new meeting-house "at the crotch of the roads as near as can be with convenience near the house where Jonathan Lovewell now dwells." This was the tavern stand now (1846) owned by Jesse Gibson, about two miles below Nashua village, and the meeting-house was built upon the little triangular green in front of it. It was finished in 1754, and a part of the materials of the old meeting-house in the south part of the town, were used in its construction.

*Farmer's Manuscripts.

†Original Papers in Mass. Records, 1676, 1725.

‡N. H. Hist. Coll., 136. Farmer's Historical Catechism, 88.

§From a note in Mr. Fox's manuscript, afterwards crossed out by him, he appears to have entertained doubts as to the extreme age of John Lovewell, but to have subsequently dismissed them. The following is the note referred to:

"I am inclined to think that his age is somewhat overstated, and that the father and grandfather of Capt. John are confounded. In 1691 we find in the records of the town the names of John Lovewell and John Lovewell, Jr. The former probably came from England—the latter was in Philip's War, and the person above described."

This note was crossed out, and the following written, in connection with the reference to Farmer's manuscripts.

"He was certainly alive in 1732, as appears by a deed in which he styles himself 'the original proprietor.' He must have been aged, however, since he did not write his name as usual, and his mark is faint."

It has been thought best to insert both the above notes.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHURCH AFFAIRS. REV. MR. SMITH. PROTEST. NOTICE OF COLONEL BLANCHARD. REV. JOSIAH COTTON. ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL. COMPROMISE. TOWN MEETING ON POINTS OF DOCTRINE. REV. MR. LIVERMORE. REV. MR. FESSENDEN. REV. MR. KIDDER SETTLED. NOTICE OF HIM. REV. MR. SPERRY. SLAVES OWNED IN TOWN. CUSTOMS AT FUNERALS.

HOWEVER distracted and divided our predecessors may have been in relation to religious affairs, we may justly be proud of them for their unanimity in patriotism. Exposed for so many years to the dangers of a border warfare, every citizen was a soldier. The story of Indian atrocities, and French instigation had been handed down from father to son, and not a few had shared personally in the conflicts. To hold a commission was then a high honor, and an object worthy of any man's ambition, for it was only bestowed upon those who had given proofs of courage and capacity. Every officer might be called at any moment into actual service. The military spirit was fostered as a duty, and New England freedom, which placed in the hand of every child a *gun* as well as a *spelling-book*, made necessarily of every child not less a marksman than a scholar.

September 26, 1757, the town voted; "that some measures be taken to *settle the Gospel* in this town;" and four persons were selected to preach one month each, on probation. Nov. 7 they gave a call to Rev. Elias Smith, (a graduate of Harvard in 1753), but difficulty ensued, and Dec. 16 the call was retracted.* It was a custom for those dissatisfied to enter their protest, and as a curiosity and a specimen, the following is inserted:

"We, the subscribers, being freeholders in Dunstable, do for ourselves protest against the choice of Mr. Elias Smith for our minister, which they have essayed to choose for these reasons: *first*, because we are not of the persuasion he preaches and endeavors to maintain; we are Presbyterians, and do adhere to the Westminster Confession of faith; and do declare it to be the confession of our faith; and that we are members of the Presbyterian Church in Londonderry—some 18 years—some 15 years, and have partaken of Baptism, and of the Lord's supper as frequently as we could, they being the sealing ordinances, and that we cannot in conscience join in calling or paying Mr. Smith. Therefore we plead the liberty of conscience that we may hear and pay where we can have the benefit.

JOHN ALLD, JEREMIAH COLBURN."

There was also a protest of David Hobart and others against his settlement, because, as they say, "Mr. Smith's preaching is contrary to our persuasion, and as we judge favors the Armenian scheme, which we judge tends to pervert the truths of the Gospel, and darken the counsels of God."

April 7, 1758, died Colonel Joseph Blanchard, aged 53. He was born Feb. 11, 1704, and his grandfather, Deacon John Blanchard, was one of the first settlers of the town. His father, Captain Joseph Blanchard, was town clerk, selectman and proprietor's clerk for many years, a very active and useful citizen, and died in 1727. On the death of his father, although young, Joseph Blanchard was chosen proprietor's clerk, which office he held, with a slight interval, during his life, and was constantly engaged in town business until his death. In early life he became distinguished as a surveyor of land, and was almost constantly employed in that capacity. In conjunction with Rev. Dr. Langdon of Portsmouth, he projected a map of New Hampshire, which was published after his death, in 1761, and inscribed to "Hon. Charles Townsend, his Majesty's Secretary of War."

At this period no accurate maps of the State existed, and to prepare one from the then scanty materials must have been a work of great magnitude. Surveys were to be made, and information collected from every quarter. Most of the labor, of course, fell on Colonel Blanchard. The greater part of our territory was then a wilderness, for our whole population scarcely exceeded 50,000, and the means of intercommunication were limited and difficult. But settlements were springing up rapidly, and the lands were becoming every day more and more valuable, and accurate information

*Perhaps the founder of the sect of *Christians*.

of the localities was important. Under these circumstances the map was considered of great value, and as a token of their estimate of it, Mr. Townsend procured from the University of Glasgow, for Mr. Langdon, (Colonel Blanchard having deceased), the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.*

Upon the dissolution of the connection between New Hampshire and Massachusetts in 1741, and the accession of Benning Wentworth as governor, Mr. Blanchard received the appointment of counsellor of state by mandamus from the Crown. This was an office of great dignity and authority, and, next to that of governor, was the most honorable and responsible in the colonies in the gift of the king. This office he held for a number of years, and probably until his death. In 1749, on the death of Chief Justice Jaffrey, he was appointed a judge of the superior court of judicature of the State, which office he held during life.

When the old French war broke out in 1755, an expedition was planned against Crown Point. New Hampshire raised a regiment of 500 men, and Mr. Blanchard was appointed colonel. Of this regiment, the famous *Rangers*, under the command of Rogers and Stark, formed a part. The regiment was stationed at Fort Edward, and returned home in the autumn of the same year.

Colonel Blanchard married Rebecca Hubbard, [Hobart?] by whom he had twelve children. He died in this town and is buried in the Old South Burying Ground; his tombstone bears the following inscription:—"The Hon. Joseph Blanchard, Esqr., deceased April the 7th, 1758, aged 53."

Nov. 27, 1758, the town voted to give Rev. Josiah Cotton a call, and offered 178 milled dollars salary. Jan. 29, 1759, they added £5 sterling, making his salary about \$2co. The call was accepted,—the day of ordination appointed, and the churches invited to attend to assist in the services. But a quarrel ensued as usual,—the opposition prevailed, and Mr. Cotton was not ordained. Protests were entered at every meeting by the minority, as each party in turn prevailed.

In 1759, in consequence of the divisions and the bitterness of feeling which existed, an ecclesiastical council was called to settle the difficulties. For many years there had been two churches and two meeting-houses, but no minister. After much trouble and effort, a compromise was made and an union effected. Mr. Bird's meeting-house was purchased by Jona. Lovewell, removed, and converted into a dwelling house, which is now [1843] occupied by Jesse Bowers, Esq., and the two societies again became one.

As the town at its public meetings settled and paid the minister, so it determined his creed, and we find accordingly, the following to us curious record. In 1761 a town meeting was called expressly "to see what doctrines the town would support;" and it was voted, "that the Doctrines contained in the New England Confession of Faith are the standing doctrines to be defended by this Town."

July 19, 1762, an invitation was given to Mr. Jonathan Livermore to settle here. He was to receive £100 for a settlement, and £40 sterling per annum salary, "if he will fulfil the duties of a Gospel minister agreeably to the Congregational persuasion, according to Cambridge Platform, and New England Confession of Faith." This *proviso* was adopted by a party vote, and was a renewal of the old sectarian difficulties of past years. Mr. Livermore would not accept and afterward settled in Wilton.

During the next two years various preachers were heard, but not to general satisfaction. Although nominally united there was still a variance at heart, and no attempt was made to settle a minister until August, 1764. A call was then given to Mr. Thomas Fessenden, (a graduate of Harvard college in 1750), and an offer of £100 settlement, and £50 sterling salary. Against this call *three* separate protests were entered by persons styling themselves "*Prespeterions*," or Presbyterians, because this mode of settlement was "contrary to the fundamental doctrines of Christianity," and "of our persuasion." Mr. Fessenden accepted the call, but such was the spirit of discord that he was never ordained. He left town very soon after for he commenced a suit at law against the town for the recovery of his salary before May, 1765, and recovered judgment.

For nearly *twenty years* the town had been without a settled minister. Sept. 12, 1766, they gave a call to Mr. Joseph Kidder, (a graduate of Yale college in 1764), and offered him £132 6s. 8d. [about \$450] for a settlement, and a salary of £53 6s. 8d. lawful money, [or about \$180]. Mr. Kidder accepted the invitation, and, more fortunate than his predecessors, succeeded in being ordained March

*1 Belknap, 312.

18, 1767. After many years old difficulties revived and new ones arose. Parties were again formed, and in 1796, by a reference of all disputes to a committee mutually chosen, the civil connection between Mr. Kidder and the town ceased. He was the last minister over the town. He continued his relation to the church, however, as before, and preached to his society until his death, Sept. 6, 1818. Nov. 3, 1813, Rev. Ebenezer P. Sperry was ordained as his colleague but was dismissed in April, 1819.*

A picture of Dunstable as it was before the Revolution, and of the manners and customs, opinions and feelings, doings and sayings of the inhabitants, would be highly interesting. To sketch such a picture would require the hand of a master, as well as materials, which can now hardly be obtained. A few facts and anecdotes must serve instead.

Slavery was then considered neither illegal or immoral. Several slaves were owned in this town; one by Paul Clogstone. She was married to a free black named Castor Dickinson, and had several children born here, but before the Revolution he purchased the freedom of his wife and children. Slavery in New Hampshire was abolished by the Revolution.

In those days it was customary to drink at all meetings, whether of joy or of sorrow. The idea which was long after in vogue—"to keep the spirits up, by pouring spirits down"—seems to have been then universally prevalent. Even at funerals it was observed, and in the eyes of many it was quite as important as the prayer. The mourners and friends formed themselves in a line, and an attendant, with a jug and glass, passed around and dealt out to each his or her portion of the spirit; and the due observance of this ceremony was very rarely omitted. It is said that sometimes "one more thirsty than the rest," after having received one "portion," would slyly fall back from the line, under some pretext or other, and re-appear in a lower place, in season to receive a *second portion*.†

*Mr. Sperry is now [1843] or was recently Chaplain of the House of Correction, at South Boston.

†This is stated on the authority of Mrs. Kidder, wife of Rev. Mr. Kidder, an eye witness.

CHAPTER IX.

SACRIFICES MADE FOR INDEPENDENCE. CONVENTION FOR STATE CONSTITUTION. REPRESENTATIVES. CONVENTION TO ADOPT CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES. DIFFERENT OPINIONS. VOTE OF THE TOWN AGAINST IT. NOTICE OF HON. JONATHAN BLANCHARD,—OF JUDGE JONATHAN LOVEWELL.

WE CAN form but a faint idea of the sacrifices which were made for independence. Beside perilling life in battle and submitting to privations of every description, so large a proportion of the able-bodied population were in the army that the fields were often left untilled. Yet they gave both time and treasure to their country, without measure and without a murmur. "Our efforts are great," Mr. Adams said in 1780, "and we give this campaign more than half our property to defend the other. He who stays at home can not earn enough to pay him who takes the field."* The amount annually expended by the town during the war was several thousand dollars;—a heavy burden upon a population numbering in 1775 only 705. Yet this small number had diminished in 1783 to 578, showing a decrease of 127, or 18 per cent.; a fact which proves better than pages of description the amount of the exertions which were put forth and the sacrifices which were made, and the consequent paralysis of the energies and prosperity of the community.

In 1781 another convention was holden at Concord for the purpose of forming a state constitution, and Jonathan Lovewell, Esq., was chosen a delegate. But the same jealousy continued to exist as heretofore and the new constitution, which was our present one with slight modifications, was rejected by the town "unanimously." In December, 1782, Jonathan Blanchard, Esq., was chosen representative, and it was again voted "not to receive the Bill of Rights and Plan of Government" as adopted, and the town chose Capt. Benjamin French, Joseph Whiting, Jonathan Lovewell, Esq., and Col. Noah Lovewell, a committee to state the reasons of rejection.

March, 1784, Capt. Benjamin French was chosen representative.

March 6, 1786, Col. Noah Lovewell was chosen representative, and the town voted that "the selectmen with Jona. Blanchard, Esqr., Jonathan Lovewell, Esqr., Mr. Joseph Whiting and Deacon William Hunt be a committee *to give instructions to the Representatives.*" In 1787 the same proceedings were renewed.

January 10, 1788, Deacon William Hunt was chosen a delegate to the convention, which met at Exeter in February of the same year, to consider of and adopt the constitution of the United States, which had recently been formed and sent out for the approval of the people. Throughout the country as well as in the convention which formed it, there was a great diversity of opinion respecting it and much opposition. It contained no bill of rights as it now does; as its opposers thought no limitation of powers. The states had long been sovereign and independent democracies and hesitated to give up any of their rights. The confederation had been inefficient from the want of central authority.

Thus while some believed that the constitution vested too much power in the General Government, which would eventually swallow up the several states, others feared that it possessed too little power to protect itself from the encroachments of the states; and would soon share the fate of the old confederacy. There was danger on both sides; on the one side *anarchy*—on the other *usurpation*. It was an untried experiment and every little community was divided. It was discussed in town meeting and the town voted "not to accept said Constitution," and chose a committee of *nine* to give their delegates instruction to oppose its adoption by the convention. This committee reported a list of objections, which were adopted by the town and forwarded to the convention. The Constitution, however, was adopted. It was a medium and a compromise, between the doubts of conflicting parties and the fears of both have happily proved vain.

July 16, 1788, died Hon. Jonathan Blanchard, aged 50 years. He was the son of Col. Joseph Blanchard, and was born September 18, 1738. He had not the advantage of a collegiate education, but was early initiated by his father into the active business of life. After the death of his father,

*Mrs. Adams's Letters, 152.

which occurred in his 20th year, he was called upon to fill his place as proprietors' clerk and surveyor and was soon deeply engaged in the management of town affairs and other public business.

When the events which preceded the revolution occurred, the people of New Hampshire were among the first to resist the usurpations of the Crown. When in 1685 Cranfield forbade the ministers to preach unless they would administer the communion to all who requested it in the Episcopal form, they refused obedience, denounced him from the pulpit and went to prison rather than yield. When the governor at a later day, levied a tax upon the lands of the people for his private advantage, the women resisted the collection and drove his officers from their houses with water, scalding hot. The "broad R," cut by some "prowling official," upon their choicest trees, thus devoting them to the Royal Navy without redress or compensation was a continued eye-sore.

Early in 1775 the legislature of New Hampshire, first of all the states and evidently anticipating independence, sent a request to the Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia, May 10, 1775, to advise them as to the organization of an independent government. Agreeably to their recommendation, given with much hesitation,* a convention met at Exeter and adopted a constitution, bearing date January 5, 1776. It was the earliest adopted by any colony, and was violently opposed by the more timid as a virtual declaration of independence.† It provided, as has before been mentioned, for a house of delegates and a council of *twelve* to be elected annually by the people and which were similar to our senate and house of representatives. No provision was made for a governor and the whole executive as well as legislative authority was placed in these two bodies. Of this council, Jonathan Blanchard was chosen a member in 1776, and continued such for *three years*. No better testimony to his worth could be given than the bestowal of such an office at such a period.

In October, 1776, General Blanchard was sent by the legislature to recruit our regiments, which had been wasted by sickness, suffering and defeat at Ticonderoga. In 1777 he was appointed attorney general of the state, in conjunction with Col. Nathaniel Peabody and is said "to have discharged his duties in a manner satisfactory to the Government and advantageous to the people."‡ January 6, 1778, he was appointed a member of the "*Committee of Safety*" for the state, an office of unlimited responsibility and power and which he held for a long period.§

He was a delegate from this state in conjunction with Colonel Peabody, to the convention which met at New Haven, January, 1778, "to regulate prices," enforce the recommendations of Congress and relieve the distress of the people; and he prepared a report to our legislature accordingly.|| In 1784, soon after the adoption of our state constitution, General Blanchard was appointed *Judge of Probate* for the County of Hillsborough, an office which he held nearly or quite up to the time of his death.

In 1787, during the confederation of the states, he was elected a delegate from the state to the Continental Congress. They were chosen *annually*, and whether he was again elected and died in office is uncertain.** Soon after the death of his father he was appointed agent by the Masonian proprietors to manage and dispose of all the unsettled lands within the state of New Hampshire. The territory of this state had been granted originally to Robert Mason, but after many years, finding that it yielded very little income and caused him much trouble he disposed of the land as far as it remained in his possession to a company of individuals who were called the Masonian proprietors. As their agent, General Blanchard conveyed most of the lands within the state, and this circumstance caused that many of the original proprietors of a very large number of towns resided here, and from this town were drawn many of their first settlers.

General Blanchard died in this town and is buried in the Old South burying ground. He married Rebecca Farwell, who died August 20, 1811, and left *five* children, one only of whom is now living. [1843].

In 1790, the population of the town was 632.

*Mrs. Adams's Letters, 85. 2 Gordon's History, 150.

†1 Belknap.

‡3 Farmer's and Moore's Hist. Coll., 5.

§2 N. H. Hist. Coll., 39.

||3 Farmer's and Moore's Hist. Coll., 5.

**1 Belknap, 416.

In 1792 died Jonathan Lovewell, Esq., aged 79. He was a brother of Captain Lovewell, "The Indian Fighter," and of Col. Zaccheus Lovewell, and was born in this town, May 14, 1713. Early in life he took an active part in town affairs, and became one of the proprietors of "common lands" in the township of Dunstable. For many years he was proprietors' clerk, and a magistrate under the crown. About the year 1746, under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Kirk, he became a convert to the doctrine of the "New Lights," as the followers of Whitefield were then called, and soon after became a preacher. This probably, however, was of short duration, as he never left town, and in 1755, he was commissary of the New Hampshire regiment, sent out against Crown Point, under the command of Col. Joseph Blanchard. A gun taken from the French during that campaign, and brought home by him, is still in possession of the family.

In the earliest stages of the Revolution, Mr. Lovewell was an ardent and efficient friend of liberty. In April, 1774, he was chosen agent of the town to petition the general court for leave to send a representative, a privilege which they had not hitherto enjoyed. In September, 1776, he was chosen a delegate to represent the town in the convention holden at Exeter, for the purpose of sending a delegate to the first continental congress, to be holden soon after at Philadelphia. These were the first steps towards independence.

January 9, 1775, Mr. Lovewell was chosen a member of the "Committee of Inspection" for the town, to see that none of the inhabitants purchased or used British goods. February, 1776, he was chosen a member of the "*Committee of Safety*" for that town, a situation of no little trust, and continued a member of almost every such revolutionary committee during the war. These committees were of the highest utility in diffusing information, and in exciting and concentrating the efforts of the patriotic, and demanded men of great energy and decision. June 20, 1777, he was chosen a member of the "*Committee of Safety*" for the state, and served in that capacity until January 5, 1779, about which period the necessity for the exercise of their functions in a great measure ceased.

April, 1778, he was chosen a member of the committee to "*assist*" the delegates from this town in the convention for framing a constitution for the state. In 1781, he was chosen a member of the committee which formed our present State Constitution. After its adoption he was appointed a Judge of the court of common pleas for this County, which office he held for several years. He lived and died unmarried.

CHAPTER X.

FIRST STAGE COACH. BOATING ON THE MERRIMACK. POPULATION IN 1800. CANAL BOAT LAUNCHED. ORATION. NAME OF NASHUA. DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE. POST OFFICE. MIDDLESEX CANAL. GRADUAL INCREASE. DUNSTABLE PLAINS. CHANGES IN MAIN STREET. NEW MEETING-HOUSE BUILT. REV. MR. SPERRY ORDAINED. DAMS ACROSS NASHUA RIVER. CENSUS. MANUFACTURES CONTEMPLATED. FIRST VIEWS. NASHUA MANUFACTURING COMPANY. THEIR WORKS. BOATING CANAL. INDIAN HEAD COMPANY. MEETING-HOUSE ON OLIVE STREET ERECTED. HISTORY OF THE TWO CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES. NEW BRIDGE. TAYLOR'S FALLS BRIDGE. UNITARIAN CHURCH. STATE OF NASHUA MANUFACTURING COMPANY. JACKSON COMPANY. NEWSPAPERS. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. METHODIST CHURCHES. GROWTH OF THE VILLAGE. RAILROADS. BANK. STEAMBOAT. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. POPULATION. SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH. NAME OF THE TOWN CHANGED. FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH. FIRST CHRISTIAN SOCIETY. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. MACHINE SHOP. MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION. IRON FOUNDRY. FACTORY AT SALMON BROOK. VOTE TO ERECT A TOWN HOUSE. TOWN OF NASHVILLE ORGANIZED. CONTRAST OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

FOR a number of years little occurred in the history of the town which would be of general interest. It was slowly recovering from the effects of the war and its exhausting sacrifices. About 1795 the first stage coach was put upon this road and was an occasion of great public interest. It was a two horse covered vehicle, owned and driven by Mr. Joseph Wheat, and ran from Amherst to Boston and back again once a week. It stopped at Billerica over night, making the trip both ways in about four days. They had not then learned the advantages of changing horses, and the same team performed all the journey. People came from a distance of several miles to look at "*the stage*," and gazed upon it with the same feeling of wonder that they now do upon a locomotive engine. [1843].

About this time the locks and canal around Pawtucket falls were built, and *boating* upon the Merrimack began. At this time there were no dwellings where our village now stands, and but one or two at the Harbor.

In 1800 the population of Dunstable had increased to 862. In the spring of 1803 a *canal boat* was built in the village by Robert Fletcher, Esq. It was a singular structure, having sides five or six feet in height all around it, and doors, and was looked upon as a "wonder." It was the first canal boat ever built in this vicinity for the regular transportation of goods, and the fact was considered of as much importance to the infant village as the opening of a railroad at the present day. It was launched on the Fourth of July, which was celebrated by a public meeting, and an oration by Daniel Abbot, Esq.* There was a great gathering of the people, and great rejoicing. Already was it a place of some trade, and the more sanguine saw, in imagination, its trade and population doubled or even trebled. The *landing* was on the Merrimack near the mouth of the Nashua, and a store was there erected. The boat was christened "the Nashua," with much parade, and the village which had until then been called "*Indian Head*," received the name of NASHUA VILLAGE.† That may be considered the *birth-day of Nashua*, and forms an important epoch in its history.

Let us endeavor to picture to ourselves Nashua village as it appeared July 4th, 1803. A large, one story dwelling house stood on the site of the Indian Head Coffee House, and was kept as a tavern by Timothy Taylor, Esq. A large, one story store, owned and conducted by Robert Fletcher,

*This oration was printed.

†This name is found in Winthrop's Journal, both in its present usual orthography and in other forms, as applied to an early settlement on the Nashua river, now Lancaster, Massachusetts.

who resided in Amherst, stood where Kendrick & Tuttle's store now (1846) stands. Abbot and Fox's office was a dwelling house occupied by "uncle" John Lund, his brother and sisters. A dwelling house, three stories in front and two in rear, had just been erected by Mr. Fletcher, but was then unfinished. It stood on the north-east corner of Main and Franklin streets, opposite the Baptist meeting-house, and here upon a temporary platform the oration was delivered. The Amherst and Concord roads with Main street, and a road down the northern bank of the Nashua to the boating house and ferries were all the highways then existing.

At the Harbor the dwelling house of Gen. Noah Lovewell, now occupied by Hon. Jesse Bowers, with two other small houses on the south side of Salmon brook, were the only buildings. As the greater part of the inhabitants lived west and south of this, the meeting house was built on the little triangle in front of Silas Gibson's house. Here was the largest village in town, a tavern, store, shops and dwellings, and here resided the physician and lawyer, (Mr. Abbot.) But in September, 1803, the "*Old Tontine*," the long, low building at the head of Main street, in Nashville, was built, and soon after occupied by Mr. Abbot, (who removed here Dec. 1, 1803;) Dr. Elias Maynard, physician; Dea. James Patterson, bookbinder, and a Mr. Clements, saddler. There was no dam across the Nashua, and its waters flowed far down its natural channel over its rocky bed. The "*pilgrims*" who then settled here must have seen some light from the future breaking through the surrounding darkness, for there was not a building between Salmon brook and Nashua river, and a broad, unfenced, desolate, white-pine forest spread in every direction beyond.

In 1803 a postoffice was first established in town, and General Noah Lovewell appointed postmaster. Previously letters for this town were received from the postoffice at Tyngsborough.*

In 1804 a further impulse was given to the growth and business of the village by the completion and opening of the Middlesex canal. This opened a direct channel of communication with Boston, and rendered the place, as the head of navigation, one of considerable trade. Hitherto the principal markets of this region had been Haverhill and Newburyport.

From this period the growth of the settlement was gradual but constant. The whole plain, upon which the village stands, was covered with its native growth of pines, and was considered generally of but very little value. "Dunstable Plains" were often the subject of much merriment, and seemed to some the embodiment of the idea of poverty of soil. It is said that some wicked wag in our legislature once undertook to disparage our soil, declaring that "it would not support one chipping squirrel to the acre;" but this, as well as the story that a grasshopper was once seen perched upon the top of a dry mullen stalk, with tears rolling down his cheeks looking in vain to discover one stalk of green grass," is a grievous slander, and a device of the enemy.

The soil of our plains was, indeed, naturally sandy and barren and of little value for cultivation when other and more desirable locations for tillage were scattered all around. From this circumstance we may believe the statement to be quite credible that the *rise* of Main street from the bridge over Nashua river, to the present (1843) place of Messrs. Kendrick & Tuttle's store in Nashville, was "the *worst hill* between Amherst and Boston." We must remember, however, that a great change has taken place in its appearance and situation. The present bridge is raised some twenty or twenty-five feet above the old one, the water under the present bridge being not the natural stream, but a pond

In 1648, "Others of the same town (Watertown) began also a plantation at Nashaway, some 15 miles N. W. from Sudbury.

In 1644, "Many of Watertown and other towns joined in the plantation of Nashaway," &c.—Winthrop's Journal, vol. ii., pages 152, 161.

In a note in the passage last quoted, the editor, Hon. James Savage, says:—"From our Col. Rec. ii., 57, I find 'the petition of Mr. Nathaniel Norcross, Robert Chide, Stephen Day, John Fisher and others for a plantation at Nashawake is granted, provided that there shall be no more land allotted to the town, or particular men, (notwithstanding their purchase of land of the Indians,) than the General Court shall allow.'"

In the following entries by Winthrop, in 1648, the name appears to have been spelt as usual at present:

"This year a new way was found out to Connecticut, by Nashua, which avoided much of the hilly way."

"The magistrates being informed at a court of assistants that four or five Indians who lived upon the spoil of their neighbours, had murdered some Indians of Nipnett, who were subject to this government, and robbed their wigwam, sent twenty men to Nashua, to enquire the truth of the matter." Journal, vol. ii., page 325.

In the Appendix to the same volume, page 394, the editor gives the former name of Lancaster as Nashoway.

*See history of the postoffice in Appendix.

occasioned by the dam below at Indian Head, and many feet in depth. While the bridge has been raised many feet and the road filled in accordingly, the slope of the hill on either side of the river has been cut down and graded, so that the ascent now, in either direction, is comparatively slight.

In 1812, the old meeting house, which stood in the little square in front of the Gibson tavern, and which had been standing there more than sixty years, had become too old and dilapidated to answer the purposes of its erection. A new and more costly house was built accordingly, nearly half a mile northerly of the old one. This is the one now called "the Old South," and was dedicated November 4, 1812, upon which occasion the sermon was preached by Rev. Humphrey Moore of Milford.*

November 3, 1813, Rev. Ebenezer P. Sperry was ordained as the colleague of Rev. Mr. Kidder. He remained in Dunstable until April, 1819, when he was dismissed, and has been Chaplain of the House of Correction, at South Boston. During his ministry, September 6, 1818, Rev. Mr. Kidder died, aged 77, on which occasion a discourse was delivered by Rev. H. Moore.†

About 1817 a dam was thrown across Nashua river a few rods above Main street; a grist mill erected at one end of it by Dea. James Patterson, and a saw mill at the other by Willard Marshall. Some time after, another dam was built near the spot where the present dam of the Jackson Company stands and a mill erected. At this time the village had increased so much that it contained about a dozen or twenty houses, and being a central thoroughfare had become a place of considerable business. The population of the town was 1,142.

In 1820 when the census was taken there were returned from Dunstable;—one meeting-house, nine school districts and school houses, six taverns, five stores, three saw mills, three grist mills, one clothing mill, one carding machine, two bark mills, three tanneries.

Soon after 1820 public attention began to be turned towards manufactures. Many years previously Judge Tyng of Tyngsborough, in a conversation with George Sullivan, predicted that the valley of the Merrimack would be a great manufacturing region, and he pointed out the locations at Lowell, at Nashua and at Amoskeag.‡

It was considered a visionary idea, but what was then prophecy is now history. The erection of mills at Lowell awakened the minds of enterprising men and capitalists to the manufacturing advantages of other places. The leading citizens of the town seem to have been peculiarly far-sighted, public spirited and energetic, and the manufacturing capacities of Nashua river did not escape their notice.

The idea which first suggested itself was that of building mills at Mine falls; the water power was great and a saw mill had been erected there at a very early period, probably before 1700. It was not, however, for some time that the idea occurred to them of erecting the mills upon their present location and building up a village here by bringing the water from Mine falls by means of a canal. It was a great undertaking and of doubtful result, but a survey was made and its practicability ascertained.

The few individuals who had conceived the idea, formed an association and in 1822 and 1823 purchased the greater portion of the land in and around the village and up to the falls. In June, 1823, a charter was granted to Daniel Abbot, Moses Tyler, Joseph Greeley and others, by the name of the "Nashua Manufacturing Company," with a right to increase their capital to *one million dollars*. The capital stock was at first fixed by them at \$300,000; and was divided into three hundred shares of \$1,000 each. Of these Daniel Webster took sixty shares; Daniel Abbot thirty shares; J., E. & A. Greeley thirty shares; Augustus Peabody seventy-five shares; Benj. F. French thirty shares; Foster & Kendrick thirty shares; John Kendrick fifteen shares; Moses Tyler thirty shares.

In 1824 a considerable portion of the stock was disposed of to capitalists and the works were commenced. The dam at Mine falls was built and the excavation of the canal began under the superintendence of Col. James F. Baldwin. This canal, which supplies the water for the factories of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, is about three miles in length, sixty feet wide and six feet deep,

*This sermon was printed.

†This discourse was also published, and appended to it is a short sketch of the Ecclesiastical history of the town, drawn up by Rev. Mr. Sperry.

‡My authority for this statement is his grand-daughter, Mrs. Brinley.

and affords a head and fall of about thirty-three feet. Ira Gay, Esq., was also engaged as machinist, and Col. William Boardman as wheelwright and engineer, and the first factory was commenced. December 25, 1824, the machine shop was completed and went into operation. The works advanced. Mill No. 1 of the Nashua Corporation was erected and went into partial operation in December, 1825, and into full operation in 1826.

In December, 1824, a charter was obtained by the Nashua Manufacturing Company for the purpose of building "a canal with the necessary dams and locks" to connect the Nashua with the Merrimack. They were built in 1825, and opened for the transportation of goods in the spring of 1826. The lower dam across the Nashua was built at this time. The locks were of solid stone, twenty-four feet high; each lift being ten feet wide and eighty-two feet long. They were built under the superintendence of Colonel Baldwin and cost \$20,000. The canal dam cost a further sum of \$10,000. This canal was of very great advantage to the rising village, which was now becoming the centre of business for the neighboring towns by affording such increased facilities for the transportation of goods and produce, and its beneficial effects were soon sensibly felt in the increase of trade and enterprise.

In May, 1825, a portion of the lower water privilege, now occupied by the Jackson company, was sold by the Nashua Manufacturing company to Charles C. Haven and others, who were incorporated by the name of the "Indian Head company," for the purpose of erecting woolen factories. Their works were commenced immediately and went into operation in 1826 under the agency of Mr. Haven.

In the fall of 1824 and spring of 1825 fifty new tenements or more had been erected and all was bustle and prosperity. In 1825 a new bridge was built over the Nashua river in Main street in consequence of the raising of the water by the dam at Indian Head. Lots of land were selling at the rate of "about \$1,000 per acre," according to the report of the directors for that year.

In 1826 a charter was granted to several individuals by the name of the "Proprietors of Taylor's Falls bridge," for the purpose of building a bridge across the Merrimack. At this time the people crossed by a ferry, there being no bridge across the river between Lowell and Amoskeag. This bridge was completed and opened for public travel the same year. It is thirty-three rods in length and its total cost was about \$12,000. It was no small undertaking in the then feeble state of the village and was deemed by many persons a hazardous investment, but the prosperity of the place required it and success has rewarded the effort.

In 1827 Mill No. 2 of the Nashua corporation was built and went into partial operation, and into full operation in 1828. Mill No. 3 was built in 1836. Mill No. 1 is one hundred and fifty-five feet long, forty-five feet wide and five stories high. It contains 6,784 spindles and two hundred and twenty looms, manufacturing No. 14 shirtings and drills. Mill No. 2 is one hundred and fifty-five feet long, forty-five feet wide and six stories high. It contains 12,170 spindles and three hundred and fifteen looms, which manufacture No. 24 printing cloths and jeans. Mill No. 3 is one hundred and sixty feet long, fifty feet wide, and five stories high. It contains 6,400 spindles, and two hundred and five looms, and manufactures No. 14 sheetings. Mill No. 4 was built in 1844, and was put into operation in December of the same year. It is one hundred and ninety-eight feet long, fifty feet wide, and five stories high, and contains 6,720 spindles, and two hundred looms, manufacturing No. 12 sheetings. The whole number of spindles in the four mills is 32,074, looms nine hundred and forty. Number of female operatives eight hundred and thirty-five. Number of males two hundred and twenty-five. These mills manufacture 11,500,000 yards of cloth per annum; and use 8,000 bales of cotton, weighing 3,250,000 pounds, 150,000 pounds starch, 8,000 gallons sperm oil, \$1250 worth leather, seven hundred cords of hard and pine wood, annually. There are forty-eight tenements for overseers and boarding houses, and two brick houses for the agent and clerk. Thomas W. Gillis, Esq., is the agent; J. A. Baldwin, clerk. The capital is \$800,000; the number of shares 1600, at \$500 each.

The savings bank deposits in 1845 were \$44,000, by three hundred and sixty-four depositors, three-fourths of whom are females. No interest is allowed on any sum exceeding \$500, and the privileges of the bank are limited to individuals in the employ of the company. The rate of interest is five per cent. On the first of June of every year interest is credited on all amounts and added to the principal, and interest computed on the total sum from that date,—thus giving to those who permit their savings to remain in the hands of the company for any length of time, the

advantage of compound interest. The following table, arranged Oct. 13, 1845, shows the number of females employed in the Nashua Manufacturing company's mills and the proportion thereof who attend meeting are members of the Sabbath school, and are professors of religion:

	Whole num- ber girls Employed.	Number who attend Meeting.	Attend Sabbath School.	Members of Churches.
No. 1 Mill, - - -	214	194	116	67
No. 2 Mill, - - -	216	206	131	82
No. 3 Mill, - - -	192	167	88	52
No. 4 Mill, - - -	170	151	73	43
Cloth Room, - - -	8	8	3	6
Total, - - -	800	726	411	250

About 1828 the Indian Head company became embarrassed, and soon after the works stopped. The whole property was then disposed of to a new company, which was incorporated in 1830, by the name of the Jackson company. They took out the old machinery, and converted the establishment into a cotton manufactory. The capital stock of this company is \$480,000. They have two mills, one hundred and fifty and one hundred and fifty-five feet in length, by forty-eight feet in width, and four stories high. These contain 11,588 spindles and three hundred and seventy-eight looms, and employ ninety males and three hundred and fifty females. The amount paid males per annum is \$30,000, to females \$60,000. They use 5,000 bales of cotton a year, averaging four hundred pounds each, from which they manufacture five and a half million yards of cloth of the following kinds: forty-six and thirty-seven inch sheetings, and thirty inch shirtings, all of No. 14 yarn. The value of wood per annum is \$2,500; oil \$3,700; starch \$2,500; leather \$1,000. The amount of deposits in the savings bank is \$18,000, on which five per cent. compound interest is allowed. The depositing is confined to operatives, and no interest is allowed on any sum over \$500. The number of depositors is one hundred and fifty. The agent of the company is Edmund Parker, Esq.; George F. Beck, clerk [1846].

From 1830 to 1837 the growth of the village was rapid and constant. The population of the village had nearly trebled in number. Trade and travel had increased proportionally. In the spring of 1835 the project was conceived of extending the Lowell railroad to Nashua. June 23, 1835, a charter for this purpose was granted by the legislature of New Hampshire; and by that of Massachusetts April 16, 1836. In 1836 the preparatory surveys were made and the location filed. Uriah A. Boyden, Esq., was engaged as engineer. In May, 1837, the work upon the road was commenced, and Oct. 8, 1838, the Nashua & Lowell railroad was first opened for the transportation of passengers as far as the *great elms* near Judge Edmund Parker's house, where a temporary depot was erected. December 23, 1838, the bridge over the Nashua, and the depot near Main street, were completed, and the cars for the first time came up to the present terminus. The length of the road is about fourteen and a half miles, exclusive of double tracks, and its total cost about \$380,000, or about \$25,000 per mile, including fixtures and apparatus.

June 27, 1835, the Concord railroad company was incorporated. This railroad was commenced in the spring of 1841, under the direction of William S. Whitwell, Esq., as engineer, and finished to Concord, September 1, 1842. Its length is thirty-four miles, 3048 feet. The net profits have been ten per cent. per annum from its commencement. The amount of capital is \$800,000. The officers of the road are [1846]:

ADDISON GILMORE of Boston, president.

ISAAC SPALDING of Nashua, treasurer.

CHARLES H. PEASLEE of Concord, clerk.

June 19, 1835, the Nashua bank was incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000, and went into operation soon after.

In 1835 the steamboat Herald was also built, and placed upon the Merrimack in the summer of 1836. It was intended to ply between Nashua and Lowell, but the shortness of the distance, the inconvenience of the landing places, and the necessity for the shifting of passengers and baggage, rendered the enterprise a failure.

In April, 1836, the population had increased to 5,065, of which number 2,105 were males and 2,960 females.

January 1, 1837, the township laid aside its ancient name of Dunstable, which it had worn from its infancy, through good and evil fortune a hundred and sixty years, under which it had witnessed two revolutions and formed a portion of a colony, a province and a sovereign state,—under which it had passed through many wars and grown up from obscurity and poverty; and adopted in order to distinguish it from its neighbor “t’other Dunstable,” its present name, that of the river from which its prosperity is chiefly derived—Nashua.

In 1840, the First Christian society was organized under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Robinson. They had no meeting-house.

In 1845 a large machine shop built of brick, and slated, was erected by the Nashua company on the site of the old one. The main building is one hundred and fifty feet long, with an addition of one hundred and fifty-eight feet, used for a blacksmith shop, furnace, etc. The main building is occupied by shuttle and bobbin makers, locksmiths, gunsmiths, manufacturers of axes, hoes, ploughs, and by artisans in other branches. The whole number of workmen employed in the building is two hundred and eighteen. A portion of this building is occupied by the extensive establishment of Messrs. J. & E. Baldwin for the manufacture of shuttles and bobbins, which gives employment to a number of workmen.

The manufacturing business of the Nashua Lock company is also done here. This establishment, of which L. W. Noyes and David Baldwin are the proprietors, is employed in the manufacture of mortise locks and latches for dwelling-house doors, and rose wood and brass knobs for the handles of the same. They usually have in their employment about forty men, and manufactured during the last year \$35,000 worth of goods. These manufactures embrace 56,617 locks and latches and 35,000 pairs of rose wood knobs.

Another portion of this shop is occupied by Mr. John H. Gage for building turning engines, machines for planing iron, engines for cutting gears, scroll chucks and all other tools requisite to fill a large machine shop for building cotton and other machinery, and for doing railroad work. Mr. Gage now employs sixty-four workmen and does business to the amount of about \$40,000 per annum.

“The Nashua Manufacturing and Mechanics’ Association” was chartered January 2, 1829, with liberty to have a capital to the extent of \$30,000. This company was organized under the charter August, 1845. The present capital is \$10,000, with two hundred shares at \$50 each. The contemplation is to erect a brick building one hundred feet long, two stories high, with two wings, each one hundred and fifty feet long and forty feet wide, one story, with an attic. The work in this shop is to be conducted by means of a steam engine of fifty horse power and is intended to embrace all kinds of mechanical work similar to the Nashua company’s shop. One wing of the building is now completed, and is occupied by Mr. Edwin Chase for the manufacture of doors, window blinds and sashes.

The officers of this association are :

THOMAS CHASE, president.	
THOMAS CHASE,	L. W. NOYES,
BARTLETT HOYT,	ISRAEL HUNT, JR.,
JOHN H. GAGE, directors.	
JOHN A. BALDWIN, treasurer.	
FRANCIS WINCH, clerk.	

In the summer of 1845 the Iron Foundry of S. & C. Williams was erected. They manufacture, from pig iron, 4000 pounds of castings per day, and consume in the same time 1300 pounds Lehigh coal and six feet of wood. Their arrangements are such that they can melt nine or ten tons of iron at a melting, or eighteen tons in twelve hours. They now employ thirty men, and have room for twenty more. The amount of their business is not far from \$40,000 a year.

In 1845 Mr. Alanson Crane commenced a cotton manufacturing establishment on Salmon brook at the Harbor. His mill is thirty by forty feet on the ground, two stories high, with an attic. When in full operation this mill will contain five hundred spindles, for making cotton yarn of various numbers and qualities. The yarn, when manufactured, is worked up into braids and cords of various descriptions; also twine for weavers’ harnesses, knitting cotton, etc. The number of operatives

employed is twenty, four males and sixteen females. About \$30,000 worth of goods are manufactured annually. A dyehouse is connected with this establishment for dyeing braids, cords, yarn, etc. From a survey recently made it is estimated that there is sufficient water running in Salmon brook to operate 1500 spindles, and Mr. Crane contemplates erecting another mill with about 1000 spindles and looms for the manufacture of cotton shirtings, sheetings and drillings. [1846.]

At the annual meeting of the town of Nashua, March, 1842, it was voted to erect a town house.

In 1842 the town of Nashua was divided, and a part of the territory, chiefly lying north of the Nashua river, received the name of Nashville. The following act of incorporation, passed by the legislature, June 23, 1842, defines the limits of the new town :

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened,—That all that part of the town of Nashua, in the county of Hillsborough, lying westerly and northerly of a line commencing upon the Nashua river at the east side of Hollis, and running thence down said river, to the bridge erected over said river by the Nashua and Lowell railroad company; thence from the southwest corner of said bridge eastwardly by said railroad to the Old Ferry road so called, thence by said last mentioned road to the Merrimack river, be and the same is severed from the town of Nashua, and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of Nashville."

The town was organized July 11, 1842.

What a contrast our villages now (1846) present to their condition but *twenty-six* years ago! Then there was one small religious society, without a minister; now there are ten, most of them in a flourishing condition, and enjoying the services of settled clergymen. Then there was one meeting-house; now there are seven others, built at an expense of more than \$45,000. It is a singular fact that for more than 100 years not a settled minister died in town. Then the receipts of the postoffice were about \$250 yearly and now they exceed \$2,500. Then a single stage coach passed three times a week through the village. Now there are six daily lines, five tri-weekly lines, and two weeklies, besides extras and the railroad. Then two stores supplied the town and neighborhood. Now there are near a hundred, several of which are wholesale stores, with an aggregate trade of more than half a million dollars. Then a canal boat dragging its "slow length along," and occupying days in its passage, laid our goods at the mouth of the Nashua; now by the magical power of steam they are brought to our doors almost in as many hours. The little village of less than fifty souls has increased one hundred and fifty fold. By the wondrous alchemy of skill and enterprise, out of the waters of the Nashua and the sands of this pine barren, from some half dozen dwellings, have been raised up within these twenty-six years these thronged and beautiful villages of near seven thousand people.

We have now traced this History through a period of nearly two centuries. From its wilderness state, by toil and privations, by bloodshed and sufferings, by enterprise and capital combined, has this place been brought to its present condition. Its prosperity must now depend upon its trade and manufactures, and for the increase of them every effort should be made. Its central position and its facilities of transportation are advantages which can not be too highly appreciated.

The multiplication of shops and stores, and the amount of their trade, are evidences of what has been accomplished by enterprise, and offer strong encouragements for the future. Other manufactures besides cotton are creeping in, thus far with great success and should be encouraged. The manufactures of shuttles and bobbins, locks, guns, ploughs, edge tools, machinery, iron, brass, and tin ware, carriages, saddlery, sashes, blinds, doors, hats, caps, boots and shoes, reeds, cigars, furniture, time-pieces, boxes, stoves, and of patent leather, and book-binding, employ a large amount of capital and furnish employment to a large number of persons.

When we consider the ease and cheapness of communication with Boston, and the comparative lowness of the price of land, of materials, and of board among us, it is manifest that all kinds of manufactures may be greatly extended and multiplied, and to much advantage. If all will but labor permanently for this end, thus, and thus only, will the means of support be afforded to additional thousands, a market for all the neighborhood furnished, and the foundation be laid, broad and deep, and immovable, for the permanent prosperity of Nashua and Nashville.

CHAPTER XI.

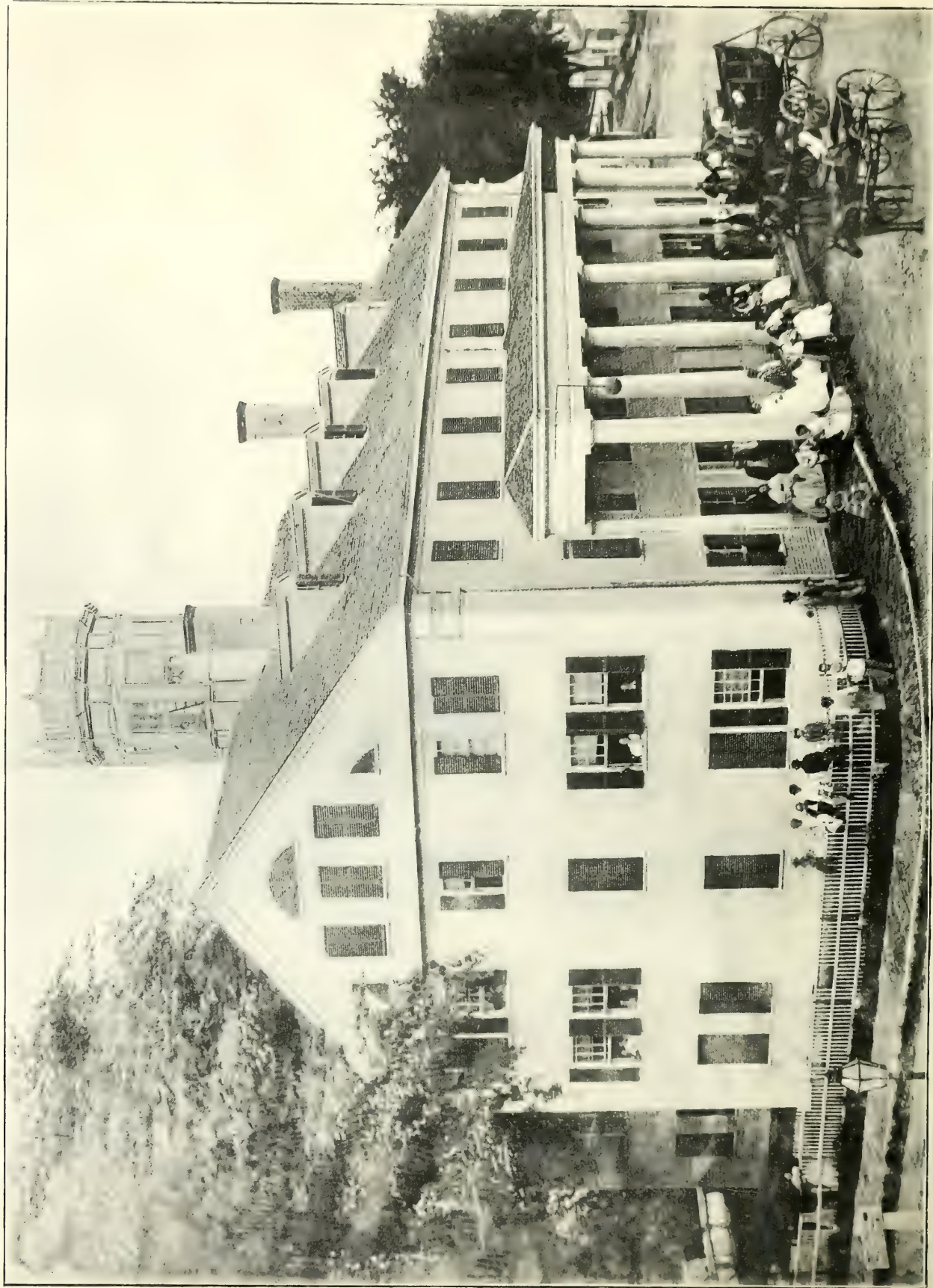
INDIAN HEAD COFFEE HOUSE. WHEELWRIGHT SHOP OF JESSE CROSBY. KENDRICK AND TUTTLE'S STORE. THE "TONTINE." FLETCHER STREET. WATANANOCK HOUSE. THAYER'S COURT. STORE ON CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET, NOW WHITING BUILDING. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH BUILDING. CENTRAL BUILDING. SHATTUCK'S BLOCK. GREELEY BUILDING. CENTRAL HOUSE. "BOAT LANDING." TIMOTHY GAY'S GROCERY STORE. FIRST BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE IN TOWN. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING. "TEN-FOOTERS." PHILLIPS' BLOCK. EAYERS' BLOCK. JACOB HALL COTTAGE. AARON F. SAWYER HOUSE. ATWOOD'S BUILDING. MURGATROYD AND BARKER'S BLOCK. EXCHANGE BUILDING. FISHER'S BLOCK. BEASOM BLOCK. FACTORY STREET. HUNT BUILDING. WASHINGTON HOUSE. NOYES BLOCK. JOHN G. BLUNT'S STORE. CRAFT'S POTTERY. RESIDENCES OF FORTY YEARS AGO.

IN a previous chapter Mr. Fox invites his readers to a retrospect covering a period of forty years—from 1803 to 1843. The reader of to-day has been led along the highway of growth and change covering a period of more than fifty years, and the half century thus passed is vastly more than all the centuries that preceded it so far as relates to the history of Nashua. Taking our stand at the same point suggested in Mr. Fox's chapter, at the close of 1895, many and important changes will be found on every hand. The first building mentioned by him was the Indian Head coffee house, a picture of which appears on another page, taken at a time when it may be said of it that it was in its highest state of prosperity. The building he referred to as the Indian Head coffee house appears in this picture as the L, and with its imposing front and long easterly extension, was sold and torn down in 1892 to give place to the elegant granite edifice of the First church, now covering the site. Thus closes the history of the widely known "tavern" kept by the genial and popular host, Moses Tyler.

The lot next north of the Indian Head coffee house where the dwelling house of Charles W. Edwards now stands was occupied by the wheelwright shop of Jesse Crosby, one of Nashua's highly respected and well-to-do citizens. At one time he gave the most of his attention to the manufacture of ploughs. In those days there were no manufactories covering acres of ground and putting thousands of this very useful implement upon the market every month, so that the man who wrought with his own hands at his own bench and supplied these useful implements was looked upon by the farmer as a benefactor to the farming community.

There has been no striking changes in the next building referred to—the store of Kendrick & Tuttle, corner of Main and Amherst streets—it having been greatly improved and sold to John Reed about this time. It was a convenient location and within could always be found a stock of well selected goods and sold at reasonable prices, by two honorable and worthy proprietors, Stephen Kendrick, who lived in the house that stood where the fine brick residence of Dr. Samuel G. Dearborn now stands, and Major George Tuttle, brother of the late Nelson Tuttle, who lived in the house now owned by Henry M. Bullard, 13 Concord street. The store is now occupied by Charles A. Nodding.

Upon the lot south stood, high up on the bank, a little back from the main street, the low, long wooden structure that was known as the "Tontine." It was a building of no little importance "in its day." Hon. Solomon Spalding boarded there, "with Mr. Jameson," until his present home on Orange street was completed. Hon. Daniel Abbot is said to have occupied a part of it at the time of removing his office from the Harbor, and Mr. John Reed lived there for a time, but the last years of its existence it served as the house of the only Irish families in town, Patrick and John Donahue. They were brothers. Patrick came to town first and found constant employment with the wealthy citizens of the town as gardener, in the season, and man of general utility at all times. His oldest son read law and entered upon its practice in New York city, but on the death of the parents lost all connection with his native town.



THE INDIAN HEAD HOUSE.

Torn down in 1893, and replaced by the First Congregational Church.—(From a photograph taken about 1885.)

Fletcher street was noted as the home of "Uncle John Lund," Franklin Foster, Samuel Merrill and others. Mr. Foster erected the building on the corner of Main street, which he sold to the late Major Dunlap, who remodeled, added to, and fitted it for the headquarters of the garden and flower seed business of Dunlap & Sons.

The next building south, now called the Watananock house, was owned by Rev. A. E. Thayer, and was occupied by Levi W. Hodge, saddler and harness maker, and D. W. Burns, wheelwright, on the first floor. The second story was used by Ephraim Stetson, parlor organ maker. Mr. Stetson came to Nashua from Mont Vernon. In the progress of his business he took J. D. Nutter as a partner and the firm of Stetson & Nutter entered the field of church organ manufacturers. They placed one in the Baptist church and one in the Olive street (now Pilgrim) church in this city, but lacked skill and capital to compete with the larger and well known older firms. The partnership was terminated by the death of Mr. Stetson and the business closed. Mr. Nutter removed to Montreal and engaged in banking and other financial enterprises, and died there some years since.

Thayer's court was dedicated to residences and has so remained all these years. Here was located the home of Rev. Mr. Thayer, a highly esteemed Unitarian clergyman, by which it came to be known as "Thayer's Court." The wooden building on the southeast, corner of Main, gave place to the brick dwelling erected and occupied by Ziba Gay. Mr. Gay was a machinist and carried on business in North Chelmsford, and the firm of Gay & Silver achieved a wide and honorable reputation. Mr. Gay died many years ago. The next building south was a "ten-footer" owned by Mr. Thayer, and was for many years occupied by J. P. Upton as a bakery. In course of time Mr. Upton, like so many business men, yielded to the temptation to a change and sold out and went into the livery stable business in the old stable that stood on the lot now occupied by Marsh & Howard's hack stable, but he was not successful. He was a noted surveyor of wood and the seller and buyer had no question on what "this load contains," if surveyed by "Jo. Upton."

The next building was also owned by Mr. Thayer and had Hermon Dane for a tenant for many years, and many were the auction sales held there. From thence to Franklin street Dr. J. G. Graves held undisputed title, but tenants were not very permanent. Luther Taggard occupied one store as a merchant tailor, after the dissolution of the firm of Taggard & (Charles H.) Nutt. Daggett & Cross occupied the basement store on Franklin street for twenty-seven years, till the block was removed to give place to the present elegant Whiting building which covers the sites of the three last named properties. On the second floor the principal office was occupied by J. Hubbard Graves, brother to Dr. J. G. Graves, and usually designated as the "young doctor," who was fast becoming a dangerous rival to the "old doctor."

On the opposite corner of Franklin street stood the First Baptist church building, a wooden structure with stores on Main street and vestry rooms on Franklin street, the auditorium being upon the second floor. One of the stores was occupied by Col. H. F. Courser, dry goods and woolens. John B. Chapman was a very popular salesman in his employ. This building was destroyed by fire in 1848. Upon the bank of the river at the north end of the bridge stood the "Central building," which was a building of not a little distinction. Rev. Andrew E. Thayer occupied one store for the sale of books and a circulating library. Mrs. Robert Moore, one of the most popular milliners in town, occupied one store.

Upon the second floor could be found the home of the New Hampshire Telegraph with the editor and the well known printer, Samuel H. Noyes, and "Billy Crooker" in shirt sleeves at the case. An editor in those days was a combination,—editor, reporter, letter press and job printer. In the upper story was "Concert hall" Mr. Lyman Heath taught singing school for nearly a score of successive winters there.

Between this building and the meeting-house, where the Wilton railway is now located, was the entrance to Front street. The grade was very sharp to the north shore of the river affording a good "coast" which the boys were not slow to improve. Shattuck's block stood on the north side of the street on the lot where the Dearborn block on Franklin street now stands with the difference that it is reversed. Shattuck's block stood on the south side of the lot fronting on Front street with the open space in the rear on Franklin street. The Central building was a victim to the same flames that destroyed the meeting-house and necessitated the removal of The Telegraph. It took up quarters on the second floor in the building that stood where the open space next the station now is. After a

time gas for lighting was introduced. Mr. Beard was a wit and enjoyed a joke. He said in his paper that his job press stood where the shadow of the fly wheel fell on the floor; "and," said he, "you would be surprised to see that that shadow had worn into the floor." Of course the curious came in to see the badly worn floor. They were graciously received, but said he, "what did I say?" "You said the shadow of the fly wheel had worn into the floor." "Oh, no, I said you would be surprised to see that it had worn into the floor, and so should I!"

Said one of the old citizens as he dropped in one day, "Our winters do not seem to be as long or as severe as they used to be in old times,—how do you account for it, Beard?" "Possibly in this way, I cannot account for it in any other. You know they have been extending a great many railroads to the South—may not the great weight of iron have the effect to tip us up to the sun more than formerly?" "Well," said he, "I had not thought of that, but I guess you are right."

Returning to the top of the hill, we find the same building still standing on the corner of Main and Lowell streets. Although several times tried by fire it remains an ancient landmark, awaiting the final order to give place to the new "Hunt Memorial Library Building." It was, in the early history of the town, the store of the brothers Joseph, Alfred and Ezekiel Greeley. They were succeeded by George W. Perham in the Lowell street front, and Reed & Spalding in the basement on Main street, who in turn were succeeded by Reed & Lovejoy. The occupants since have been more numerous than permanent. The west store in the brick building (Greeley) was occupied by Hugh Jameson. His residence was situated on the lot now occupied by the elegant dwelling owned and occupied by Frank D. Laton,—the house erected by the late Colonel Thomas P. Pierce, Orange square. Mr. Jameson was a very polite and courteous man, and enjoyed his reputation. Like most of the traders in those days he kept liquors, and sold large quantities of the much used New England rum. The temperance question began to be agitated and the tramp of the "cold water army" could be heard approaching, and it became necessary to be a little more guarded in the sale of these goods, which Mr. Jameson could not easily bring himself to observe. On one occasion a boy came in with a coffee pot which he held out, saying, "Father sent me for a pint of rum." "A pint of rum in this coffee pot? You go right home and tell your father that he cannot have any of Jameson's good rum in a coffee pot. Tell him to send a jug."

The east store was occupied by John L. Pollard for the sale of ready-made clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods. Mr. Pollard was the son of the noted hotel keeper on the Lowell road, near the State line. He was not brought up in business training and did not succeed. It was in the upper room of this building, known as Greeley's hall, that the first church worshipped while the church building was being erected south of the bridge. The building that stood on the corner of Clinton street was removed and stands next to the grain store of Henry Stearns. Before it gave place to the Laton block, the store was occupied by Robert Moore, watchmaker, town clerk of Nashville, etc. Beneath was the meat shop of Sumner Morgan, who later removed to the basement of the Town hall. There still stands on Clinton street the house, once the home of one of Nashua's honored citizens—Benjamin Burke, whose son, William A. Burke was for many years the popular and successful superintendent of the Lowell machine shop.

Where the Laton house now stands the Central house was located, the L extending westerly and covering a part of the Laton block lot. It was a noted hostelry, scarcely second to the Indian Head Coffee house. When built it stood in the square fronting Main street, occupying a portion of the present "oval." Captain Phineas Adams was the popular landlord at this time, he gave it up for a few years, but returned to it and kept it until his death in May, 1842. Stephen Whittemore afterward became proprietor, and the house under him maintained much of its popularity. Several buildings stood in what is now Railroad square. Thomas G. Banks occupied one and sold paper hangings and made paper boxes. Thomas Tolman occupied another, and Philip O. Ames another for a barber shop, but they were all cleared off in 1844 to 1846. The passenger station was a low, wooden building where Williams Hall and the Marshall grocery company are now located. West were the grocery stores of A. and N. McKean and Chase & Shattuck, with Charles S. Perkins as principal salesman at the latter.

In the corner building were P. B. Putney, confectioner, who afterward went to Manchester, Major Ignatius Bagley, meat and provisions, L. O. Fairbanks, barber. Offices above were occupied

by Charles G. Atherton, attorney at law, and B. B. Whittemore, who had just entered upon the practice of law.

South of this building was a passageway or street running east from Main street to the "boat landing," just as Front street on the opposite side of Main street ran west. Between this street and the river was the large wholesale and retail grocery store of Timothy Gay. Mr. Gay had a very large country trade coming many miles down through Amherst, Frankestown, Hillsboro' and thence on through to Windsor and other points in Vermont. Pork, butter, cheese, grain and other farm products were brought in on teams and exchanged for such supplies as the farmers required. The long procession of "Pod teams" on their way to town in the winter time was a sight never witnessed after the advent of the railroad. The upper story of the building was occupied as a furniture store. Samuel W. Abbott was the proprietor. The building was destroyed at the conflagration of the Baptist meeting-house and the Central building. Not long after this Mr. Abbott removed to Montreal and was in business there until his death.

The same building stands at the south end of the bridge to-day as then. It was owned by Enoch Webster and Mrs. Webster occupied one store for millinery business. John Flagg kept groceries in the store where C. W. Edwards now is. Mr. Flagg was succeeded by Hazeltine and Lord. Mr. Webster came to his death by drowning in the river east of the house. The property was purchased by James A. Devereaux and at his decease, and, later, the decease of his widow, it passed by will to the Church of the Good Shepherd, the present owner.

The next building south was the first brick store and dwelling in town. It was remodeled and improved by the addition of a French roof and extension on Pearson's avenue by V. C. Gilman. For many years the store was occupied by Thomas Benden, the first tailor in town. He came from Amherst. Subsequently E. S. Goodnow, who came from Waltham, Mass., kept dry goods there, but the "Eastern land speculation" seized him and brought financial distress from which he never recovered. He removed to Massachusetts and at one time kept a hotel (Washington house) at 258 Washington street, Boston. Later the postoffice under Aaron P. Hughes was removed to it and remained until taken to the present quarters in Phillips' building. Between the avenue and Park street stood the First Congregational church, which was destroyed by fire in 1869 and rebuilt in 1870 and occupied by them until the completion of the new church, since which it has been sold to the Free Baptist society and is now occupied by them.

The north store was occupied by Coggin & Fisher, dealers in furniture and crockery, while L. C. Alexander sold dry goods in the south store until J. A. Wheat bought him out and continued for a few years until he removed to Long block opposite the Town hall.

The space between the church and Park street was covered by two "ten-footers." The first was at one time the law office of Benjamin Mark Farley of Hollis and his son-in-law, Charles B. Fletcher. The other was one of the old school "oyster saloons." It was kept many years by Oliver H. Phillips and later by William Marshall, now in Boston, and still later by E. B. Burke, until these buildings gave place to a two story wooden building which was burned with the church building, after which the present "Phillips' block" was erected in 1870.

Upon the corner of Main and Park streets stood Eayers' block, a two-story wooden building in front, while in the rear it was but one story on account of the rise of the land. The northerly store was occupied by Miss Ridgway, later Mrs. Rodney Dane, the south half by her brother, Charles T., dealer in watches, jewelry, etc. Next was the hat store and manufactory of E. B. Hines. The late Hiram Campbell was at one time employed there. The third store hung out the sign of the "Good Samaritan," the first drug store, and was owned by our present venerable citizen, Elias S. Russell. The south store was the book store of Job Buffum. J. M. Fletcher was his clerk and sold books and wrote excellent poetry. This block was torn down and Nutt's block was built on the lot in 1860. George E. Wilder was contractor and builder.

Next south stood the picturesque cottage of Jacob Hall where Dr. McQuesten's block now stands. The cottage was on the ungraded elevation of those days, reached by steps from Main street. Here lived the genial family consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, sons John and Luke, and daughter Eliza, a young lady of uncommon personal beauty, all of whom have passed away but the sons.

Neighboring on the south and next the Town hall was the mansion of Attorney Aaron F. Sawyer. These two residences were in marked contrast. The latter with its broad piazza and stately columns

suggested just such a home as it was. Mr. Sawyer came from Mont Vernon to Nashua and was one of a group of eminent lawyers located here. Like Daniel Abbot he wore a ruffled shirt front and was a genial and entertaining talker. He was of medium stature with nervous and energetic step. His hair was as white as the driven snow. Presiding over the household affairs was a wife of rare tact and ability. Always as pleasant as a morning in spring and untiring in her efforts to care for her family of children, consisting of Samuel L., who went to Missouri, Charlotte L., Aaron W., Flint H. and Catherine. All have joined the great majority but Charlotte, who married Hon. Aaron P. Hughes. Catherine married Mr. Taft of Worcester and so lost her identity with Nashua society in which she was a favorite. Aaron W. was honored with a seat upon the judges' bench and is well known by the present generation from whom he passed some years since. He will receive the extended notices elsewhere to which he is entitled.

Returning to the bridge the first building on the west side of Main street was Atwood's building, owned by John Atwood. Jesse Wetherbee kept a boot and shoe store and manufactured to order. The postoffice was located next, on being removed from the Hunt building, corner of Factory street, then came the restaurant of George E. Burke. To-day Murgatroyd's and Barker's blocks occupy the site.

Exchange building remains, although fire has assailed it on several occasions, the last time about ten years ago, which made it necessary to put on a new roof, which, with the added story, makes it a good looking block and desirable. In it was located the Nashua bank; W. H. Hauley, a portrait painter, had his studio there, also Don P. Wilson's dental rooms. Next south was a narrow wooden building. Colonel Banks removed from Railroad square to it, and continued nearly up to the time when the building was torn down. Edward A. Gallison painted and finished furniture for Coggin & Fisher in the second story. Standing next south was the stove and tinware store of Reuben Goodrich. The front was one story only, with workshop in the rear. Upon the corner of Water street was the dwelling house of Mr. Goodrich, having a store in the front on Main street. W. R. Wilcox had a stock of books and stationery there, which he sold out to Copp Brothers before the war, prior to the clearing off of the entire lot to Exchange building, to give place to the Goodrich block of to-day. The dwelling was removed and now stands upon Walnut street, corner of Pleasant. Upon the opposite corner of Water street was the same building as to-day. William T. Martin had a clothing store in the corner, and Thomas Tolman had a mattress manufactory in the upper rooms.

Where Fisher's brick block now stands were three "ten-footers," Hartshorn & Ames had a stove shop in one, Albert Lull, merchant tailor, another, and E. P. Hill, dry goods, being the one next the open lot on the rear of which stood the dwelling house of the owner of all to Water street, Mr. Aaron Fisher. He sold the dwelling to Josephus Baldwin and removed further south on Main street, near the Worcester railroad. From the Fisher homestead property Long block stretched southerly to an open lot now covered by Beasom block. In the north end was the office and dwelling of Dr. Josiah Kittredge, next, office and dwelling of Dr. J. F. Whittle. Changes were made after Dr. Kittredge left and Drs. Tracy & Ayer had a drug store there, afterwards it was occupied by R. T. Smith for a bookstore. South was the store of B. D. Bingham, watchmaker, and J. A. Wheat, dry goods. Gustine Marshall kept a large stock of millinery in the next with N. W. Goddard, jeweler, for a neighbor, while Henry Parkinson, grocer, closed the list of occupants of the stores.

Upon the corner of Main and Factory streets stood the large wooden building where Isaac Spalding conducted a large store of the usual general merchandise class. With good business sagacity he saw that Nashua was soon to overshadow the popular shire town of Amherst and he removed here. Charles H. Nutt who also came from Amherst succeeded him, who in turn sold out to Munroe & Taylor. There are a few citizens remaining who can recall the looks of this leading store. There was quite a large open lot north of the store on which were the customary mangers on posts to accommodate the farmers who drove in and usually stopped long enough to "bait" their horses. Behind these mangers leaning against the low L, to the store in the rear of the lot was a line of grindstones, great and small. But a property so centrally located was not to remain unimproved. W. D. Beasom bought the property and it soon took on the form and proportions of the leading block of the town. The corner store was occupied by Beasom & Reed as a dry goods and carpet warehouse. The second floor was divided into offices which never lacked tenants. Upon the third floor was a hall and ante rooms which were in demand. Beacon Light Division, Sons of Temperance, occupied a

portion of it. The block was greatly damaged by fire in 1870, but put to a severer test in 1886 and put beyond repair, but there was compensation in the present elegant and substantial brick structure as the outcome of apparent misfortune.

Factory street must not be passed without mention for upon it was done a large amount of business, indeed, there were more stores and trade than on Main street. Merrill & Kimball, Reed & Slader, Mark A. Adams, William S. Anderson all had dry goods. Jonathan Hosmer, dry goods, clocks, and variety store. John Osborne, confectioner, and the only one of the list still living, is "doing business at the old stand."

Passing to the opposite corner still stands the Hunt building. Joseph Wyman made clocks and repaired watches on the first floor after the postoffice was removed to Atwood's building. Later White & Hill occupied it for a drug store. Mr. White took a lease of the building and raised it a story, and made two stores in front as appears to-day. The office of the Nashua Gazette had its editorial rooms on the second floor and composing and press rooms on the third floor until removed to Tuttle's building.

This brings us to another distinguished hotel, the "Washington house," kept for some years by Thomas Chase, who sold out to John Gray. Like the Indian Head Coffee house it was built of wood, with piazza in front, with massive columns two stories in height, supporting the piazza roof. The main building was forty by thirty, with two stories, and high chambers in the roof. The L was two stories. The building was on the north end of the lot fronting on Main street, with a large open space on the south extending to the Universalist church building, being the lot now occupied by Noyes block. In the rear of the open yard stood the necessary stables to complete "accommodations for man and beast." In connection with it was the livery stable of Capt. S. F. Wright, and later of Charles H. Parker. The captain could always turn out a first-class team. "Tecumseh" and mate were an elegant pair of greys. Good sleighing brought out the competition in teams. Col. I. J. Fox on the north side turned out the "Blue Bird" and "four," but when the captain appeared with the "Gen. Taylor" and "six," with Charlie Parker on the box (or dasher) he "took the cake." Captain Wright shipped this beautiful sleigh to his brother in Chicago and its equal has not been owned in Nashua since. The sleighing parties of to-day cut no figure in comparison to those days. The "Lady," a magnificent sleigh, accommodating thirty to forty, owned by John Hadley of Lowell, usually came here two or three times a week. Hadley was an admirer of a docked tail, well set up, for livery teams and it was the new dress for every horse that became an inmate of his noted livery. "Bob Short" was the trusted jehu for the "Lady" turnout and no "charioteer" felt clothed with greater honor or responsibility than he on such occasions.

Pearl street was the southern limit of trade. The only store upon it, east or west, was that of John Blunt on the corner of Chestnut. Mr. Blunt was a former resident of Amherst, but was moved by the same impulse that brought other business men from that once lively and prosperous town to Nashua in 1836. In due course of business his son, John G., became a partner and the firm of John Blunt & Son continued as one of the leading grocers and other lines of goods, giving special attention to the article of tea, of which the senior had come to be a recognized connoisseur. On retiring from business Mr. Blunt, Sr., returned to Amherst and died there.

The firm name continued, Edward O. Blunt, oldest son of John G., having taken an interest in the business with his father, and thus the style of the house remains the same, although Mr. John G. Blunt died in 1883, honored and respected as an honest, upright man and valued citizen.

On Main street south of Pearl were the residents of some of the early and most substantial citizens—John M. and Israel Hunt, Peter Clark, Thomas Chase, Bernard Whittemore, Paul Morrill, and at the Harbor, Hon. Jesse Bowers, whose house stood near Salmon brook, where the factory of the American Shearer company now stands, but it may still be seen east of the factory on the margin of the pond. Mr. Bowers did quite a little at farming in those days and his cattle barn stood on the corner of Main and Lake streets, where the beautiful residence of Mrs. Benj. Saunders now stands, the yard having its sunny outlook to the south of it.

On the east side of the street was the pottery of Martin Crafts where the watch factory stood, and the watch factory had the Washington house for its street front, having been removed to the lot when Noyes block was built.

Further north was the substantial homestead of Nehemiah Hunt, occupied later by the late Judge Thomas Pearson, and now by his son G. Byron Pearson.

Dr. Micah Eldredge lived in the house that stood where the house of Charles Holman now stands, and John Atwood and N. W. Goddard in the houses south.

Noah Wyeth had a bakery between the Eldredge house and where the Episcopal church building now stands. John D. Kimball lived where Mr. Runnells' house now stands. Mr. Kimball was a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds, and had an extensive business in dressed lumber. He built a steam mill at the head of Franklin street, known as "Kimball's steam mill." It shared the usual fate of such structures and was wiped out by flame and never rebuilt.

Franklin street was regarded as the most select, and in some respects the most desirable in the town for residences. Dr. J. G. Graves, Rev. D. D. Pratt, Rev. Austin Richards, Rev. Jonathan McGee, afterwards Rev. M. Hale Smith, Col. William Boardman, Francis Winch, Joel Carter, E. S. Russell, Charles T. Gill, John N. Barr, Walter McKean and other prominent business men lived there.

APPENDIX I.

GENEALOGY OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF OLD DUNSTABLE.

THERE is a natural desire in every man to know something of his ancestry, and to the descendants of the early settlers of Dunstable it must be interesting to trace back their families to their origin. The materials for this purpose exist, to a great extent, in the ancient records of marriages, births and deaths among the town papers, a large part of which were collected, compared and arranged by John Farmer, Esq. His deserved reputation as an antiquarian is a guarantee of its accuracy. The list is not generally brought down to a period later than 1750; to have extended it would have required too much time and space.

ACRES, JOHN.—He was of Boston in 1656; settled in Dunstable before 1680; and had children, Mary, born May 26, 1682, and Joanna, born Jan. 10, 1684.

ADAMS, THOMAS.—Born 1675; died Feb. 18, 1746, aged 71. His wife, Judy, born 1680; died April 15, 1754, aged 74. Had children, Phinchas, born 1724; died Dec. 4, 1747, aged 23.

BLANCHARD, DEA. JOHN.—One of the founders of the church in 1685; freeman 1649; son of Thomas Blanchard, who came to New England in the ship Jonathan in 1639. Settled in Charlestown and died there May 21, 1654. He left children, Joseph and Thomas.

BLANCHARD, CAPT. JOSEPH.—Son of preceding; married Abiah Hassell, daughter of Joseph Hassell, Sen., May 25, 1696. She died Dec. 8, 1746, aged 70. He died in 1727. His children were, 1. Elizabeth, born April 15, 1697; married Jona. Cummings; 2. Esther, born July 24, 1699; 3. Hannah, born Oct. 28, 1701; 4. Joseph, born Feb. 11, 1704; 5. Rachel, born March 23, 1705; died in infancy; 6. Susanna, born March 29, 1707; 7. Jane, born March 19, 1709; married Rev. Josiah Swan; 8. Rachel, born March 23, 1712; 9. Eleazer, born Dec. 1, 1715; died April 29, 1717.

BLANCHARD, COL. JOSEPH.—Son of the preceding; born Feb. 11, 1704; married Rebecca Hubbard; died April 7, 1758; she died April 17, 1774. His children were, 1. Sarah, born 1726; died Nov. 30, 1726; 2. Joseph, born April 28, 1729; 3. and 4. Eleazer and Susanna, born Nov. 15, 1730; Eleazer died March 19, 1753, aged 22; 5. Rebecca, born July 20, 1732; 6. Sarah, born Oct. 7, 1734; died in infancy; 7. Catherine, born Nov. 11, 1736; 8. Jonathan, born Sept. 18, 1738; died July 18, 1788; 9. Sarah, born Aug. 2, 1740; 10. James, born Sept. 20, 1742; in army; 11. Augustus, born July 29, 1746; died at Milford, 1809; 12. Caleb, born Aug. 15, 1749; 13. Hannah, born Oct. 21, 1751; married Dr. Ebenezer Starr, of D., April 21, 1776; died March 22, 1794, aged 42.

BLANCHARD, HON. JONATHAN.—Son of the preceding; born Sept. 18, 1738; married Rebecca Farwell of this town, who died Aug. 20, 1811, aged 72. He died July 10, 1788, aged 50. His children were, 1. Rebecca, born May 4, 1766; married Dr. Augustus Starr; died Oct. 19, 1810, aged 45; 2. Grace, who married Frederick French, Esq.; 3. Sophia; married Oliver Farwell, and still living (1846); 4. Charles, born March 14, 1776; died at Batavia, N. Y., March 16, 1811; 5. Abigail; married Dr. Joseph F. Eastman of Hollis, and still living (1846). Eliza married Thomas French, Esq.; died 1843.

BLANCHARD, THOMAS.—Son of Dea. John; born about 1670; married Tabitha —, who died Nov. 29, 1696; married Ruth Adams of Chelmsford, Oct. 4, 1698; died March 9, 1727. His children were, 1. Abigail, born May 5, 1694; 2. John, born May 20, 1696; 3. Thomas, born Aug. 12, 1699; taken captive by the Indians in September, 1724; 4. William, born 1701; 5. Ruth, born April 1, 1703.

BLANCHARD, THOMAS, JR., and Elizabeth, his wife.—Son of the preceding. Had a son Thomas, 3d, born Oct. 20, 1724.

BLANCHARD, JOHN.—Son of Thomas, Sen., born May 20, 1696; wife's name, Mary. Had a son William.

BLANCHARD, NATHANIEL, and Lydia, his wife.—Killed by the Indians July 3, 1706. Had a son, Nathaniel, 2d, born Sept. 12, 1705.

BLANCHARD, WILLIAM.—Son of Thomas, born 1701; married Deliverance, daughter of Samuel Searles. Had children, Olive, born Nov. 4, 1733; Nathaniel, born Dec. 25, 1735.

BEALE, WILLIAM.—Had children, William, born March 12, 1685, and Elizabeth, born Nov. 16, 1685.

BEALE, SAMUEL.—Had children, Samuel, born July 3, 1685, and Ebenezer, born Jan. 30, 1685.

BANCROFT, LIEUT. TIMOTHY.—Came from —; born in 1700; died Nov. 21, 1772, aged 63. He had children, Colonel Ebenezer, born 1737; an officer in the French and Revolutionary wars and in the battle of Bunker Hill; died Sept. 22, 1827, aged 90; Dea. Jonathan, born 1750; died July 11, 1815, aged 65.

COLBURN, THOMAS.—Probably from Chelmsford and a son of Edward Colburn; born about 1675; died Nov. 2, 1770, aged 96; his wife died Sept. 7, 1739, aged 59. His children were, 1. Elizabeth, born Sept. 29, 1700; 2. Thomas, born April 28, 1702; died April 18, 1744; 3. Hannah, born Jan. 21, 1704; died March 8, 1718; 4. Edward, born Dec. 14, 1705; died April 18, 1724; 5. a daughter, born Nov. 28, 1707; 6. a son, born April, 1799; 7. Sarah; 8. Bridget, born Aug. 20, 1717; 9. Louisa, born 1718; 10. Rachel, born Sept. 18, 1721.

COLBURN, THOMAS, and Elizabeth, his wife.—Had a son Isaac, born Dec. 28, 1811.

CUMMINGS, JOHN, SEN.—His wife was Sarah —, who died Dec. 7, 1700; he died Dec. 1, 1700. His children were, John, Nathaniel, Sarah, Thomas, Abraham, Isaac, and Ebenezer. The two latter were either killed by the Indians or were drowned, as they "died Nov. 2, 1688," and were not buried for many days after.

CUMMINGS, JOHN, JR.—Son of preceding; married Elizabeth —, Sept. 13, 1680. She was killed by the Indians, July 3, 1706. His children were, 1. John, born July 7, 1682; 2. Samuel, born Oct. 6, 1684; 3. Elizabeth, born Jan. 5, 1687; 4. Anna, born Sept. 14, 1698; 5. Lydia, born March 24, 1701; died April, 1701; 6. William, born April 24, 1702.

CUMMINGS, NATHANIEL.—Son of John, Sen. His children were, 1. John, born Jan. 14, 1698; 2. Nathaniel, born Sept. 8, 1699; 3. Eleazer, born Oct. 19, 1701; 4. Joseph, born May 26, 1704.

CUMMINGS, ABRAHAM.—Son of John, Sen.—Had a son, Josiah, born July 12, 1698.

CUMMINGS, THOMAS.—Son of John, Sen.; born in 1659; married Priscilla Warner, sister of Samuel W., of D., Dec. 19, 1688; died Jan. 20, 1723. His children were, 1. Priscilla, born Oct. 1, 1689; 2. Mary, born April 25, 1692; 3. Anna, born Feb. 6, 1699; 4. Thomas, born April 10, 1701; 5. Jonathan, born July 3, 1703; married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Joseph Blanchard; 6. Ephraim, born March 10, 1706; 7. Samuel, born April 12, 1708.

CUMMINGS, DEA. WILLIAM.—Son of John, Jr.; born April 24, 1702; married Sarah, daughter of William Harwood; died Sept. 9, 1758. His children were, 1. Sarah, born Nov. 10, 1728; 2. Ebenezer, born Jan. 29, 1730; 3. John Harwood, born April 24, 1733; 4. Dorcas, born Dec. 18, 1737.

CUMMINGS, JONATHAN.—Son of Thomas; born July 3, 1703; married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Joseph Blanchard, and had a son, Benjamin Blanchard, born Aug. 15, 1732.

CUMMINGS, SAMUEL, and Prudence, his wife, son of Thomas; born April 12, 1708. Had daughters Sybil, born Nov. 1, 1736; Prudence, born Nov. 26, 1740.

CUMMINGS, NATHANIEL, JR.—Son of Nathaniel; born Sept. 8, 1699; married Elizabeth —, His children were, 1. Nathaniel, born July 7, 1724; 2. Jeremiah, born Dec. 27, 1726; 3. Oliver, born April 10, 1728; 4. Elizabeth, born Dec. 30, 1730; 5. Abigail, born Feb. 12, 1732.

CUMMINGS, ELEAZER.—Son of Nathaniel, Sen.; born Oct. 10, 1701; married Rachel —. Had a son Eleazer, born Dec. 15, 1730.

COOK, ANDREW.—His children were Lydia, born July 26, 1686, and Andrew, Alice and Elizabeth, born afterwards.

COFFIN, REV. ENOCH.—From Newbury, Mass. Had a daughter, Mehitable, born Nov. 5, 1719. Settled in Concord, N. H.

- DARBYSHIRE, JOHN.**—His children were, 1. William, born Aug. 14, 1688; 2. James, born April 30, 1702.
- DANFORTH, JOSEPH.**—Died in Tyngsborough, March 30, 1705, aged 75.
- FARWELL, HENRY.**—From Chelmsford; a son of Henry Farwell of Concord. His children were, 1. Henry; 2. Oliver, born 1691; killed by the Indians at Naticook, Sept. 5, 1724; 3. Josiah, the only survivor of that fight: was a lieutenant under Lovewell and killed at Pigwacket, May 8, 1725; 4. Jonathan, born July 24, 1700; 5. Susanna, born Feb. 10, 1703; 6. Isaac, born Dec. 1, 1704; Sarah, born Dec. 1, 1706.
- FARWELL, HENRY, JR.**—Son of the preceding; married Esther Blanchard, daughter of Capt. Joseph Blanchard. His children were, 1. Eleazer, born Oct. 7, 1726; 2. Esther, born May 16, 1730; 3. Olive, born July 10, 1732.
- FARWELL, JONATHAN.**—Son of Henry, Sen.; born July 24, 1700; married Susanna —. His children were, 1. Susanna, born Jan. 17, 1724; 2. Rachel, born Feb. 10, 1728; 3. Jonathan, born Aug. 28, 1729.
- FARWELL, OLIVER.**—Son of Henry, Sen.; born 1691; married Mary Cummings, daughter of Thomas Cummings; killed by the Indians Sept. 5, 1724, aged 33. His children were, 1. Mary, born May 8, 1716; 2. Oliver, born Nov. 19, 1717; married Abigail —, who died Aug. 18, 1789, aged 68; he died Oct. 12, 1808, in this town, aged 91; 3. Benjamin, born May 14, 1720; died March 20, 1772; 4. Sarah, born May 8, 1724.
- FARWELL, LIEUT. JOSIAH.**—Son of Henry, Sen.; married Hannah Lovewell. Had a daughter Hannah, born Jan. 27, 1723.
- FARWELL, ISAAC.**—Son of Henry, Sen.; born Dec. 4, 1704. His children were, 1. Elizabeth; 2. Josiah, born Aug. 19, 1728; 3. Relief; 4. Bunker, born Jan. 28, 1732; 5. Abigail; 6. Isaac, born Feb. 18, 1736.
- FLETCHER, ROBERT.**—Came from Chelmsford. His children were, 1. Sarah, born March 1, 1724; 2. Robert, born 1727; died Sept. 9, 1792, aged 65; 3. Elizabeth; 4. Mary.
- FLETCHER, ROBERT.**—Son of the preceding; born 1727; died Sept. 9, 1792, aged 65. Had children, Robert, born Aug. 1, 1762; Hannah.
- FRENCH, SAMUEL.**—Son of Lieut. William French; born at Cambridge, Dec. 3, 1645; removed to Billerica and thence to Dunstable; married Sarah, daughter of John Cummings, Sen., Dec. 24, 1682. His children were, 1. Sarah, born Feb., 1684; 2. Samuel, born Sept. 10, 1685, died Nov. 4, 1727; 3. Joseph, born March 10, 1687; 4. John, born May, 1691; 5. Ebenezer, born April 7, 1693; killed by Indians Sept. 5, 1724; 6. Richard, born April 8, 1695; 7. Alice, born Nov. 20, 1699; 8. Jonathan, born Feb. 1, 1704; a deacon; died Nov. 17, 1757.
- FRENCH, JOSEPH.**—Son of preceding; born March 10, 1687; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cummings, Jr. His children were, 1. Joseph, born July 28th, 1713; 2. Sampson, born July 28, 1717; 3. Josiah, born Feb. 24, 1723; 4. Thomas, born June 29, 1724; 5. Benjamin, born July 6, 1726; 6. Samuel, born Aug. 10, 1730.
- FRENCH, SAMUEL.**—Perhaps a brother of Henry French; born about 1665. His children were, John, born May 6, 1691; and Ebenezer, born April 7, 1693.
- FRENCH, JOHN.**—Son of Samuel; born May 6, 1691. His children were, John, born March 1, 1719; William, born Oct. 18, 1721; and Hannah, Eleazer and Elizabeth, Ebenezer, and Sarah, born from 1723 to 1733.
- FRENCH, EBENEZER.**—Son of Samuel; born April 7, 1693; killed by the Indians at Naticook Brook, Sept. 5, 1724. Had a son, Ebenezer, born Oct. 27, 1723.
- FRENCH, JOSEPH, JR.**—Son of Joseph; born July 28, 1713; died April 21, 1776. His first wife, Bridget —, died Oct. 29, 1735, aged 29; childless; his second wife, Elizabeth —, died Jan. 20, 1753, aged 44. Had a son, Joseph, born Nov. 1, 1739; was a Colonel, and died 1770; married Sybil Richardson, who died March 3, 1768.
- FRENCH, THEODORE.**—Son of Joseph 3d.; born Jan. 6, 1759; married Rhoda Danforth, Oct. 4, 1781. His children were, 1. Joseph, born Nov. 22, 1783; 2. Theodore, born Dec. 19, 1786; married Lydia Ailds, of D., now of Concord, N. H.; 3. Jacob, born Oct. 24, 1789; of Stoddard.
- FRENCH, BENJAMIN.**—Son of Joseph, Sen.; born July 6, 1726; married Molly, daughter of Col. Zaccheus Lovewell, Jan. 28, 1751, who died Dec. 17, 1774; and for a second wife, Mrs. Mary Cummings, Feb. 1, 1776. He died Dec. 15, 1799, aged 74. His children were Benjamin, born Dec. 4, 1752; died Oct. 20, 1776, aged 23; Esther; Augustus; Betty; Charlotte; Frederic, born Sept. 26, 1766; Thomas, born May 7, 1768; Lucy, married James Cummings, July 5, 1787; and Bridget.
- FRENCH, FREDERIC.**—Son of the preceding; born Sept. 26, 1766; married Grace, daughter of Hon. Jonathan Blanchard, Dec. 30, 1790; died at Amherst, N. H. His children were, Benjamin Frederic, born Oct. 2, 1791; Charles; Arthur; Rebecca; and Edward.
- FRENCH, THOMAS.**—Son of Capt. Benjamin; born May 7, 1768; married Elizabeth Blanchard, Jan. 7, 1796; he died May 3, 1846, aged 78; she died May 1, 1813. Their children were, Jonathan Blanchard, born Oct. 10, 1799; Mary; Elizabeth; Caroline; Thomas; Benjamin; and Charles.
- HARWOOD, WILLIAM.**—Born in 1665; married Esther —; he died Sept. 17, 1740, aged 75; she died Oct. 8, 1737, aged 72. His children were John, killed in the Pigwacket Fight, May 8, 1725; Thomas, born Jan. 9, 1702; Mary; Sarah; Abigail; Rachel; Dorcas; and Lydia.
- HASSELL, JOSEPH, SEN.**—Of Cambridge; freeman, 1647; his wife was Joanna —; both killed by the Indians, Sept., 1691. His children were, 1. Joseph, born at Cambridge, 1645; 2. Esther, born at Cambridge, 1648; married Obadiah Perry; 3. Richard, taken prisoner by the Indians; 4. Abiah, married Capt. Joseph Blanchard.
- HASSELL, JOSEPH, JR.**—Son of the preceding; born in 1645. His children were, Joseph; Benjamin; Hannah; Esther; Dinah; Abiah; Betsey; Rachel; and Sarah, born from 1700 to 1721.
- HASSELL, BENJAMIN.**—Son of Joseph, Jr.; born Aug. 19, 1701. Had a daughter, Adah, born April 27, 1734.
- HOWARD, SAMUEL.**—Born in 1684; died Feb. 7, 1769, aged 85.
- JOHNSON, NOAH.**—Probably from Woburn; born in 1698; survivor of Lovewell's fight; died at Pembroke, Aug. 13, 1798, in the one hundredth year of his age. His children were, Elizabeth, born Oct. 3, 1728; Noah, born May 27, 1730; and Edward, killed in the old French war.
- KENDALL, JOHN.**—Probably from Woburn; married Deborah —, who died March 3, 1739, aged 45. His children were, 1. Sarah, born May 23, 1727; 2. Jacob, born Aug. 9, 1729; 3. Temple, born Aug. 10, 1731; he was the ancestor of Hon. Amos Kendall, and lived in that part of the town which is now Dunstable, Mass.
- LOVEWELL, JOHN.**—Probably from Weymouth; born in England before 1650; married Hannah; died about 1754—said to have been aged 120. His children were, 1. John, a captain, the hero of Pigwacket, born Oct. 14, 1691; killed by the Indians at Pigwacket, May 8, 1725; 2. Hannah: married Capt. Joseph Baker, of Roxbury; 3. Zaccheus, a colonel in the French war, born July 22, 1701; 4. Jonathan, born May 14, 1713; a judge; died about 1792, unmarried.
- LOVEWELL, CAPT. JOHN.**—Son of the preceding; born Oct. 15, 1691; killed May 8, 1725. His widow, Hannah, died Jan. 5, 1754. His children were, 1. John, born June 30, 1718; died July 2, 1763; left children, John, Jonathan, Rachel, and Mary; 2. Hannah, born July 24, 1721; 3. Nehemiah, born Jan. 9, 1726; married Rachel, daughter of Jonathan Farwell, Nov. 24, 1748; removed to Corinth, Vt., where he died, leaving a numerous family.
- LOVEWELL, COL. ZACCHEUS.**—Son of John, Sen.; born July 22, 1701; married Esther —; died April 12, 1772, aged 72. His children were, 1. Zaccheus, born Feb. 19, 1726; 2. Esther, born Nov. 10, 1728; 3. Lucy, born Jan. 12, 1730; 4. Molly, born May 26, 1732, who married Capt. Benj. French and died Dec. 17, 1774; 5. Bridget, who married Augustus Blanchard, and died Nov. 25, 1836, aged 88; and 6. Noah, born 1741, and died in D., May 29, 1820, aged 79.
- LOVEWELL, GEN. NOAH.**—Son of Col. Zaccheus; born 1741; married Mary Farwell, Dec. 17, 1767. He died May 29, 1820; she died Nov. 24, 1835, aged 93. His children were, Betsy, who married Hon. Jesse Bowers; Mary, who married Luther Taylor of D.; and Moody D., still living.
- LUND, THOMAS.**—Born about 1660. His children were, 1. Thomas, born Sept. 9, 1682; 2. Elizabeth, born Sept. 29, 1684; 3. William, born Jan. 25, 1686.
- LUND, THOMAS, 2d.**—Son of the preceding; born Sept. 9, 1682; killed by the Indians, Sept. 5, 1724. His children were, 1. Thomas, born Oct. 31, 1712; 2. Elizabeth, born May 14, 1715; 3. William, born Oct. 12, 1717; 4. Ephraim, born Aug. 3, 1720; 5. Phinehas, born April 3, 1723.
- LUND, WILLIAM.**—Son of Thomas, Sen.; born Jan. 25, 1686; married Rachel —; died in 1768, aged 81. His children were, 1. William, born July 18, 1717; 2. Rachel; 3. Charity, (a son) born Feb. 16, 1731; 4. Mary.
- LUND, THOMAS.**—Son of Thomas, 2d.; born Oct. 31, 1712, a Deacon; married Mary —; died Feb. 4, 1790. He had a son, Thomas, born March 12, 1739.
- LUND, EPHRAIM.**—Son of Thomas, 2d.; born Aug. 3, 1720; married Rachel —. Had a daughter, Rachel, born Aug. 29, 1743.
- PERRY, OBADIAH.**—Married Esther, daughter of Joseph Hassell. His children were, John, born Jan. 31, 1682; and Elizabeth, born April 7, 1683. He was killed by the Indians Sept. 28, 1691.
- POLLARD, THOMAS.**—The family came from Coventry, Eng. He married Mary —. His children were, 1. John, born Sept. 20, 1727; 2. Ebenezer, born Dec. 4, 1728; 3. Thomas, born Sept. 17, 1730.

PRENTICE, REV. NATHANIEL.—His children were, 1. May, born Jan. 2, 1725; 2. William Henry, born Dec. 2, 1726; 3. Nathaniel, born May 29, 1729.

PATTERSON, JAMES, and Mary, his wife. Had a son, John, born April 10, 1711.

POWERS, CAPT. PETER, and Anna Keyes, his wife; the first settlers of Hollis. He died August 27, 1757; his widow died Sept. 21, 1798, aged 90. His children were, 1. Peter, born Nov. 29, 1728; graduated at Harvard, 1758; was a minister forty years and died at Deer Island, Me., in 1800, aged 72; 2. Stephen, born Oct. 28, 1729; 3. Anna, born March 9, 1731; married Benjamin Hopkins of Milford. For a further account see Powers' Centennial Address at Hollis.

ROBBINS, LIEUT. JONATHAN.—Probably came from Concord, Mass.; married Margaret Goolld; was lieutenant under Lovewell, and killed in the fight, May 8, 1725. His children were, Jane, born Dec. 26, 1712; Margaret, born Feb. 29, 1716; Jonathan, born Nov. 4, 1718; Elvira and Elizabeth.

RICHARDSON, JOSIAH, and Phebe, his wife. Had children, Phebe, born Jan. 19, 1728; Josiah, born Sept. 28, 1729; Lucy, born Oct. 5, 1731; Eunice, born Oct. 13, 1733.

SEARLES, SAMUEL, and Sarah, his wife. His children were, Sarah, born Oct. 20, 1700; Deliverance; Samuel, born March 1, 1707; Mary; Daniel, born July 17, 1715; John, born Oct. 11, 1717; Jonathan, born Sept. 21, 1720.

SEARLES, SAMUEL, 2d.—Son of the preceding; born March 1, 1707. His children were, Samuel, born Sept. 4, 1738; Benjamin, born Sept. 6, 1740.

SEARLES, DANIEL.—Son of Samuel 1st; born July 17, 1715. His children were, Oliver, born Aug. 20, 1736; and James, born Nov. 17, 1738.

SOLLENDINE, JOHN.—Married Aug. 2, 1680. His children were, Sarah, born April, 1682; John, born May, 1683; Alice, born January, 1686.

SMITH, DEA. BENJAMIN.—Born 1736; died March 29, 1821, aged 85.

SWAN, REV. JOSIAH.—Married Jane, daughter of Capt. Josiah Blanchard. Had a son, Josiah, born Aug. 25, 1740.

TAYLOR, ABRAHAM, and Mary, his wife. Born about 1690; from Concord, Mass. His children were, 1. Abraham; 2. Samuel; 3. Timothy, born Sept. 1, 1718; 4. Alice; 5. Amos, born Sept. 10, 1725.

TAYLOR, JONATHAN, and Hannah, his wife. His children were, David, born Jan. 1, 1723; Jonathan and Ephraim, born Sept. 8, 1725; Hannah; Esther; Sarah; Nathan, born Oct. 9, 1734; Oliver, born April 6, 1737; Sampson, born Dec. 6, 1739.

TAYLOR, SAMUEL.—Son of Abraham. His children were, Reuben, born March 8, 1733; Samuel, born Oct. 13, 1734; Susannah.

TEMPLE, CHRISTOPHER.—Probably from Concord, Mass.; married Alice, daughter of Joseph Hassell, Dec. 3 1685; killed by the Indians, Sept. 28, 1691. His children were Jeremiah, born Oct. 6, 1686; Alice, born Jan. 3, 1689; Christopher, born Oct. 3, 1690.

TYNG, HON. EDWARD.—From Boston, where he was rep. assistant, and major general; removed to Dunstable in 1679, and died Dec. 28, 1681, aged 81. His children were, Jonathan, born Dec. 15, 1642; Edward, governor of Annapolis, etc.; Hannah; who married Habijah Savage, and for a second husband, Rev. Thomas Weld; Eunice, wife of Rev. Samuel Willard, president of Harvard College; Rebecca, wife of Gov. Joseph Dudley; and another daughter who married a Searle.

TYNG, HON. JONATHAN.—Son of Hon. Edward; married Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah Usher; died January 9, 1724; his children were John, born about 1670; graduated Harvard College, 1691; killed by Indians in August, 1710; William, born April 22, 1679; Jonathan, born Sept. 29, 1685; Eleazer, born April 30, 1690; graduated Harvard College, 1712; Bersheba, (a son) born February 5, 1694; Mary.

TYNG, ELEAZER.—Son of Jonathan; born April 3, 1690; graduated Harvard College 1712. His children were, Jonathan, born September, 10, 1717; Sarah, born April 22, 1720, who married John Winslow; Benjamin, born January 26, 1722; John Alford, [Judge Tyng,] born August 29, 1729; James, born March 6, 1731.

USHER, ROBERT.—Son or relative of Hezekiah Usher; from Charlestown, Mass. His children were, John, born May 31, 1696; Robert, born June, 1700; killed in Pigwacket fight.

USHER, JOHN.—Son of the preceding, born May 31, 1696; his children were, John, born May 2, 1728; Robert, born April 9, 1730; Rachel. Habijah, born August 8, 1734.

WALDO, JOHN.—From Chelmsford; son of Dea. Cornelius Waldo; removed to D. His children were, John, born about 1682; Catherine; Rebecca.

WALDO, DANIEL.—Son of Dea. Cornelius. He had two daughters, born 1684, and 1687.

WARNER, SAMUEL.—Married Mary Swallow, May 4, 1684. His children were, Eleazer, born Jan. 27, 1686; Priscilla.

WELD, REV. THOMAS.—First minister of Dunstable; son of Thomas Weld of Roxbury, Mass.; married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Wilson of Medfield, Nov. 9, 1681, who died July 29, 1687; his second wife was widow Hannah Savage, daughter of Hon. Edward Tyng. He died in 1702; she died at the residence of her son, Rev. Habijah S. Weld, in Attleboro', Mass., in 1731. His children were, Elizabeth, born Oct. 13, 1682; Thomas, born Feb. 7, 1684; by his first wife; and Samuel, born March 4, 1701; and Habijah Savage, born in September, 1702, by his second wife; ordained at Attleboro', Mass., 1727, and died there in 1782, aged 80.*

WHITING, SAMUEL.—Probably a son of Rev. Samuel Whiting of Billerica; born January 19, 1652; died March 14, 1715, aged 51. His children were, Samuel, born Oct. 22, 1687; who was in the Pigwacket fight; Elizabeth; Catherine; Leonard, born August, 12, 1693; Joseph, born Dec. 14, 1695; Mary; Dorcas; John, born March 11, 1706.

WHITING, JOSEPH.—Born about 1735; grandson of preceding; married Abigail, Chamberlain, June 11, 1761; she died April 19, 1779. His children were, 1. Joseph, born Nov. 13, 1761; died Aug. 21, 1778; 2. Samuel, born June 30, 1763; died at Amherst in March, 1805, aged 42; 3. Susanna, born March 20, 1765; 4. Leonard, born Jan. 16, 1767; 5. Oliver, born Jan. 29, 1769; 6. William, born Sept. 28, 1770; died in Merrimack; 7. Elizabeth, born July 16, 1772; 8. Thomas, born Oct. 20, 1774; died at Amherst; 9. Abigail, born Aug. 18, 1776; 10. Jonathan, born Feb. 14, 1778; died at Amherst.

*Of Mr. Weld it is said, that he "was distinguished for his usefulness in the ministry and highly respected as a man, both at home and abroad. He united to an uncommon degree the affections of his people for a period of fifty-five years, during which he was their pastor."—White's Early History of N. E., 271.

APPENDIX III.

STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

THE TOWN was first divided into school districts, five in number, and school houses erected in 1775. Previously *one* teacher had been employed by the town to "keep school" in different places alternately. The sum raised never exceeded and rarely equalled *one hundred dollars*. There are now (1840) *eleven* districts, and the whole amount of money raised and expended during the fiscal year 1840, for schools and school houses, was \$4,000.95; of which \$263.93 only were expended for the latter. The amount required by law to be raised by the town was only \$2,627.10.

From the following table we learn that there were eleven districts, seventeen schools, and twenty-six teachers. The amount of money expended for the support of teachers and for fuel was \$3,411. The whole number of scholars in all the districts was 1452. Of these 1268 (viz: six hundred and thirteen males and six hundred and fifty-five females) attended school in summer; and 1188 (viz: six hundred and ninety-six males and four hundred and ninety-two females) attended school in winter. The average attendance in summer was only seven hundred and twenty-two, however, and in winter only seven hundred and eighty-eight; showing that almost *one-half* of all the children in town were constantly absent from school.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS IN NASHUA FOR 1840.

(Previous to the division of the Town.)

No. of District.	Terms.	No. of Schools.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS.	Wages per month including board.	Length sch. in weeks.	Whole No. scholars attending school.	Whole No. Males.	Whole No. Females.	Average Attendance.	Census of Scholars.	Amount of money appropriated.
1	Sum.	1.	1 female teacher,	\$10.33	16	27	13	14	18	40	\$131.00
	Win.	1.	1 male,	26.00	12	40	27	13	35		
2	Sum.	1.	1 female,	11.00	16	45	28	17	25	45	131.00
	Win.	1.	1 male,	25.00	9	36	25	11	28		
3	Sum.	3.	4 females; \$17, \$14, \$14 and \$13,	11.60	21	292	141	151	185	358	758.16
	Win.	3.	1 m. and 3 f.; \$29, \$17, \$14 and \$14.		19	288	164	124	183		
4	Sum.	1.	1 female,	23.00	14	24	12	12	16	29	131.00
	Win.	1.	1 male,	11.32	8	26	21	5	20		
5	Sum.	1.	1 female,	20.00	9	20	10	10	18	22	88.77
	Win.	1.	1 male,	10.00	10	20	13	7	14		
6	Sum.	1.	1 female,	21.68	16	22	13	9	18	36	131.00
	Win.	1.	1 male,	12.00	14	33	23	10	26		
7	Sum.	1.	1 female,	24.00	14	40	17	23	23	47	131.70
	Win.	1.	1 male,	12.00	13	47	26	21	32		
8	Sum.	1.	1 female,	12.00	29	31	14	17	13	30	88.77
	Win.	1.	1 female,	12.00	23	441	227	214	275		
9	Sum.	3.	1 male, \$42; 6 females, \$13 each,	26	12	415	250	165	274	556	1177.47
	Win.	3.	1 male, \$42; 6 females, \$13 each,		12	169	66	103	90		
10	Sum.	2.	2 females; wages, \$14 and \$13,	12	12	114	53	61	80	135	316.69
	Win.	2.	1 male, \$26; 1 female, \$14,		20	157	72	85	91		
11	Sum.	2.	2 females; wages, \$14 each,	13	138	80	58	83	83	154	326.14
	Win.	2.	1 male, \$27; 1 female, \$14,		Summer.	1268	613	655	772		
11		17.	22 TEACHERS.	Winter.	1188	696	492	788	1452		\$3411.00

Of the scholars in all the schools, 1,000 attended to reading, nine hundred and forty-nine to spelling, eight hundred and thirty-one to arithmetic, two hundred and seventy-three to geography, one hundred and fifty-two to grammar, fifty-four to history, seventeen to moral philosophy, sixteen to natural philosophy, eight to chemistry, and seven to algebra.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS IN NASHUA FOR 1845.

Table of Teachers, Scholars, Attendance, etc.

District.	Term.	Room.	No. OF TEACHERS.	Wages and Board per month.	Number of Weeks.	Number of Scholars.	Males.	Females.	Average Attendance.	Money Expended.
1	1st		1 female,	\$10.12	14	19	9	10	15	\$101.34
	2d		1 male,	26.00	9	31	20	11	25	
2	1st		1 female,	10.00	12	35			25	90.19
	2d		1 male,	21.00	10	35	20	15	25	
3	1st	1	1 female,	12.00	16	47	19	28	24	302.31
		2	1 female,	12.00	16	61	30	31	38	
	2d	1	1 male,	26.00	14	50	26	24	35	
		2	1 female,	13.00	12	57	35	22	39	
4		1	1 male and 2 females,	68.00	26	188	90	98	80	1416.97
		2	2 females,	26.00	26	136	58	78	60	
	1st	3	2 females,	26.00	26	157	75	82	81	
		4	1 female,	14.00	26	74	28	46	40	
		1	1 male and 2 females,	68.00	11	126	61	65	93	
	2d	2	2 females,	26.00	11	98	46	52	71	
		3	2 females,	26.00	11	97	59	38	68	
		4	1 female,	14.00	11	46	19	29	33	
5	1st	1	1 female,	10.00	10	20	9	11	10	25.00
6	1st		1 female,	10.00	12	18	10	8	14	98.34
	2d		1 male,	22.67	8	29	19	10	23	
7	1st		1 female,	11.00	17	29	15	14	22	107.34
	2d		1 male,	23.00	12	36	18	18	30	

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS IN NASHVILLE FOR 1845.

Table of Teachers, Scholars, Attendance, etc.

District.	Term.	Room.	No. OF TEACHERS.	Wages and Board per month.	Number of Weeks.	Number of Scholars.	Males.	Females.	Average Attendance.	Census of Scholars.	Money Expended.
1	1st	1	1 female,	\$14.00	20	44	20	24	26	160	\$386.38
		2	1 female,	14.00	20	54	24	30	37		
		1	1 male,	30.00	16	65	27	36	52		
	2d	1	1 female,	14.00	16	56	30	26	40		
		1	1 male,	35.00	25	90	42	48	50		
		2	1 female,	16.00	25	65	30	35	42		
2	1st	3	1 female,	16.00	25	70	36	34	55	442	1032.95
		4	1 female,	16.00	25	85	39	46	52		
		1	1 male and female,	49.00	17	86	45	41	59		
	2d	2	1 female,	16.00	17	59	27	32	45		
		3	1 female,	16.00	17	60	33	27	47		
		4	1 female,	16.00	17	77	35	42	56		
	1st		1 female,	10.80	11	22	16	6	16		
	2d		1 male,	21.00	10	18	16	2	12	20	91.75
3	1st		1 female,	12.00	15	16	7	9	12	19	139.39
	2d		1 female,	13.25	12	22	10	12	17		

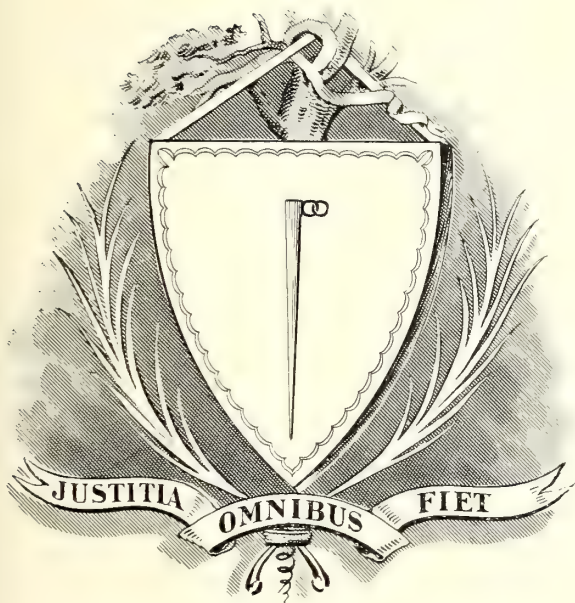
There are two academies in Nashua. "The Nashua Literary Institution," David Crosby, A. M., and Mrs. Louisa S. H. Crosby, principals, and the Nashua Academy, Zuinglius Grover, A. M., and Miss Caroline Wood, principals. These academies were both incorporated in 1840.

"Abbot's High School," in Nashville, is under the charge of Charles Abbot. Beside the usual branches taught in high schools, daily instruction is given in vocal and instrumental music.

There are also numerous private schools in the village, for small scholars.

APPENDIX IV.

THE NAME—ITS ORIGIN.



"ARMS OF THE PRIORY OF DUNSTABLE."

the old farmhouse, occupying its site, a curiously carved stone, bearing the original "Armes of the Priory of Dunstable," which are here reproduced. In the records which were kept at the Priory are found the following :

"VERSES CONCERNINGE THE NAME AND ARMES OF DUNSTAPLE, 1558."

"By Houghton Regis, there, where Watlinge Streete
Is cross'd by Icknell way, once grew a wood
With bushes thick orespred; a covert meete
To harbor such as lay in waite for blood,
There lurkte of ruffians bolde an hideous route
Whose captaine was one Dunne, of courage stoute.

"No traveller almost coulde passe that way
But either he was wounded, rob'd, or kil'd
By that leude crewe, which there in secreete law;
With murthers, theftes, and rapes, their hands were fil'd,
What booties ere they tooke, ech had his share;
Thus yeere by yeere they liv'd without all care.

"At last king Henrie, first king of that name,
Towards the northern partes in progresse rode;
And hearinge of those greate abuses, came
Came unto the thicket where the theues abode;
Who on the comminge of the kinge did flie
Each to his house, or to his freinde did hie.

"Wherefore the kinge, such mischiefes to prevent,
The wood cut down; the way all open layde
That all trew men, which that way rode or wente,
Of sodaine sallyes might be lesse affrayde;
And might descrie their danger ere it came,
And so by wise foresighte escape the same.

IN September, 1673, the proprietors of the farms already laid out and others who were disposed to settle in this vicinity, presented a petition to the general assembly, asking that all the grants be consolidated into one plantation, that they might enjoy the privileges and immunities of an incorporated township. In the following year the boundaries having been extended, the town was called Dunstable, in compliment to Mrs. Mary Tyng, who came from Dunstable, England, and who with her husband, Hon. Edward Tyng, then one of the magistrates of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, shortly afterwards removed to the new township.

Inquiring into the origin of the name as first applied to the English town, lying thirty miles northwest of London in Bedfordshire, we find (according to Sanborn's History of Dunstable, Eng.) that while the ancient Priory is now entirely destroyed, there is to be seen in the garden wall of

"This done, he rear'd a poul both houg and longe
 In that roade-highway, where so manie passe;
 And in the poul let drive a staple stronge,
 Whereto the kinge's owne ringe appendant was;
 And caus'd it to be publisht that this thinge
 Was done to see what thiefe durst steale the ringe.

"Yet for all that, the ring was stol'n away,
 Which, when it came to learned Beauclerke's eare,
 By skylful arte to finde, he did assay
 Who was the theife, and first, within what shyre
 His dwellinge was, which this bould act had done,
 And found it to be Bedfordshire, anon.

"Next in what hundred off that shyre might dwell
 This vent'rous wighte, kinge Henrie caste to find;
 And upon Mansfield Hundred, straight it fell,
 Which beinge founde, he after bent his minde
 To learn the parish, and by like skyl tride
 That he in Houghton Regis did abide.

"Lastlie, the parish knowne, he further soughte
 To find the verie house where he remaynde;
 And by the precepts of his arte he taughte,
 That by one Widow Dun he was retayned;
 The widowe's hoase was searched, so wil'd the kinge,
 And with her sonne was founde, staple and ringe.

"Thus Beauclerke by his arte, found out the thiefe,
 A lustie tall younge man of courage goode,
 Which of the other ruffians was the Chiefe;
 That closlie lurked in that waylesse wood.
 Then Dunne, this captain thiefe, the widowe's sonne,
 Was hanged for the factes which he had done.

"And where the thicket stooode, the kinge did build
 A market towne for saulfetie of all those
 Which travail'd that way, that it might them yielde
 A sure refuge from all thievishe foes;
 And there King Henrie, of his great bountie,
 Founded a church, a schole, and priorie.

"And for that Dunne, before the wood was downe,
 Had there his haunte, and thence did steal away
 The staple and the ring, thereof the towne
 Is called Dunstable untill this day;
 Also in armes, that corporation,
 The staple and the ringe give thereupon."

Other authorities claim that the word is of Anglo-Saxon origin, the first syllable, "Dun," is Anglo-Saxon for "hill," as seen in Dundee, Dunwhich, Dune, etc.; that formerly certain goods could not be exported without first being brought to one of the "Royal Staples" or markets and there charged with a duty; that the second part, "Staple," grew out of the fact that Henry, the First, when re-erecting the town, desiring to give it commercial importance, established a "Staple" or "Market" there, and named the town "Dunstable—meaning the Market on the Hill."

As a result of the readjustment of our state lines in 1746, Old Dunstable was divided and there came into existence two Dunstables, one in Massachusetts—the other in New Hampshire—divided only by the state line.

During, and after the Indian wars, the settlement at Salmon brook became known as "The Harbor," through being a harbor—or place of safety—while in the Indian attack in 1724 occurred the circumstances through which the settlement at the mouth of the Nashua received the name of Indian Head.

PART II

HISTORY OF NASHUA, N. H.

THE LAST OF THE NASHAWAYS.*

R. B. PRESCOTT.

Toward the close of a late summer's day about the year 1812 or 1813, a band of Indians with their ponies, dogs and carts suddenly appeared in the main street of the then village of Nashua, coming from the southward. They halted a few moments on the bridge and gazed earnestly about, being especially interested in the green meadows opposite the Nashua company's mills. They passed the night in what is now called Railroad square, where Hon. Daniel Abbot addressed to them a few words of inquiry and welcome. The writer, then a small child, distinctly remembers being lifted upon the shoulders of his father to witness the novel spectacle.

The gathering shadows, lengthening to the east,
Proclaimed the sun well down the western sky.
Wearily along the hot and dusty street,
Heralded by all the noisy village boys,
Moved a strange procession. At its head,
Feathered and tinselled as became his rank,
Rode the venerable chief. A motley crew
Of painted braves and beaded squaws
In number several score in silence followed.
Ponies, rough and unkempt, rude wagons drew
With dusky children filled, and household goods;
While 'tween the wheels with drooping heads
And lolling tongues, walked the gaunt Indian dogs.
Stolid and silent along the street they passed,
Nor heeded aught of all the curious eyes
Which wonderingly from every door and window
The unwonted sight surveyed. Upon the bridge
Which spans the placid waters of the Nashua
At length arrived, the cavalcade made pause,
While through the ranks a sudden impulse ran.
With outstretched hand the chief their glances drew
To where, above, the stream makes sudden curve
And laps the edge of broad, green meadow lands;
Where now, from underneath the wheel's dark pit
The foaming torrent plunges madly forth.
With earnest words and feelings deeply moved
His hearers' minds he seeming much impressed.
It was as when some long forgotten scene,
Suddenly reappearing, floods the heart
With cherished memories, and, like spring-time torrents,
Bears all else impetuously away.
A moment thus they gazed, then moving on
To where the street first verges to the right,
Beneath two giant Balm-of-Gilead trees
Whose spreading branches overarched the way,
A final halt was made. The village folk,
Curious, yet timid, a gradual circle formed,
Which, as it grew, to narrower limits pressed,
Till some, more bold than others, dared to feel
With cautious touch the strangers' quaint attire.
And now the circle parts and entering in
Approached the chief a portly man and wise;
Whose face, dress, speech, and general air, proclaimed
A man of power and weight within the town.†
With proffered hand and kindly tone he asked,
"Who and whence are ye, and with what intent
Come ye here thus to camp within our town?"
The swarthy chief a moment him surveyed,
Then glancing o'er the throng thus made reply.

*Prize poem; written in response to an offer, on the part of the managers of this history, of fifty dollars in gold for the best original poem written for the work; the author to be either a native or resident of Nashua. There were several competitors, and, by unanimous consent of the committee of award, the above obtained the prize.

†Hon. Daniel Abbot.

"Oh, pale-face, many, many years are flown
Since these fair lands our fathers called their own ;
Ere yet these whirring wheels the silence broke,
Or shriek of iron horse the echoes woke,
Freely they roved where e'er their fancy drew,
Guiding their course by Nature's instincts true.
Their broad domain on every hand was seen,
From Nashua's source to Penacook's meadows green ;
From where the Merrimack meets the Atlantic tide
Westward to far Wachusett's rugged sides.
Six tribes here dwelt in peace, or banded, fought
Their common foe, the wily, fierce Mohawk,
And each and all were subject to the sway
Of that proud sachem, Passaconaway.
We the descendants are—a feeble band,
Of those same Nashaways that possessed this land.
From distant shores we hitherward are come
To view once more our father's ancient home ;
To note again the streams they loved so well,
To mark the ground where in fierce strife they fell.
These have we seen, and to our children told
The wrongs ye did their sires in days of old.
Yet in our hearts we bear no thought of hate,
But only see the o'erruling hand of fate.
Poor and unskilled, the red man must give place,
And own the white man the superior race."
He ceased. The throng in silence moved away ;
The village youth no more resumed their play ;
And when again returned the morning light,
The Indian band had vanished from the sight.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JESSE ESTEY.

Jesse Estey was born in Middletown, Mass., in 1780, died in Nashua, Sept. 12, 1846. Mr. Estey was educated in the public schools of his native place and early in life



JESSE ESTEY.

moved to Mont Vernon. In 1811 he settled in Nashua and bought what was then known as the Pollard house, changing the name to Estey house, and continuing it as a hotel till 1827, when he gave up the occupation of landlord and removed to the north side of the river, taking up his residence in the house now standing at the corner of Concord and Laton streets. From that time until 1846 he was engaged in the grain business. In 1830 Mr. Estey built the house now 217 Main street and resided there until his death. In his day Mr. Estey was one of the prominent men of Nashua and closely identified with those who were enthusiastic in effort to develop its resources and advance its prosperity. He was a director in the Nashua State bank and one of the original stockholders in the Washington house and Worcester & Nashua railroad, both of which enterprises had his endorsement. In a word he was a stirring citizen who had the confidence of the business community and the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Estey was united in marriage June 19, 1808, with Anna Peabody, daughter of Deacon Benjamin Peabody of Middletown. Deacon Peabody was a captain in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution and after peace was declared was commissioned colonel of a militia

regiment. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Estey's marriage were Hannah F., Augustus, Willis Hall, Julia A., Maria, who married Col. Harvey F. Courser, (see sketch of his career elsewhere in this work), Caroline and George P. The last named removed in early life to Toledo, O., and, when the Civil War broke out, was employed on the editorial staff of the Toledo Blade. The day Fort Sumter was fired on he was visiting his relatives in Nashua. He immediately telegraphed his friends in Ohio to muster a company of volunteers and include his name on the roll. His suggestion was acted upon and he went to the front in the Fourteenth regiment, Ohio volunteers, in which command he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Before the war was closed he was brevetted, for gallantry, brigadier-general. General Estey was united in marriage June 3, 1868, with Emma Lindsey, daughter of Louis Lindsey of Winchester, Va., at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Estey died Oct. 9, 1870. General Estey died in New York city Feb. 6, 1881, and his body was buried in the family lot in the Nashua cemetery.

JESSE BOWERS.

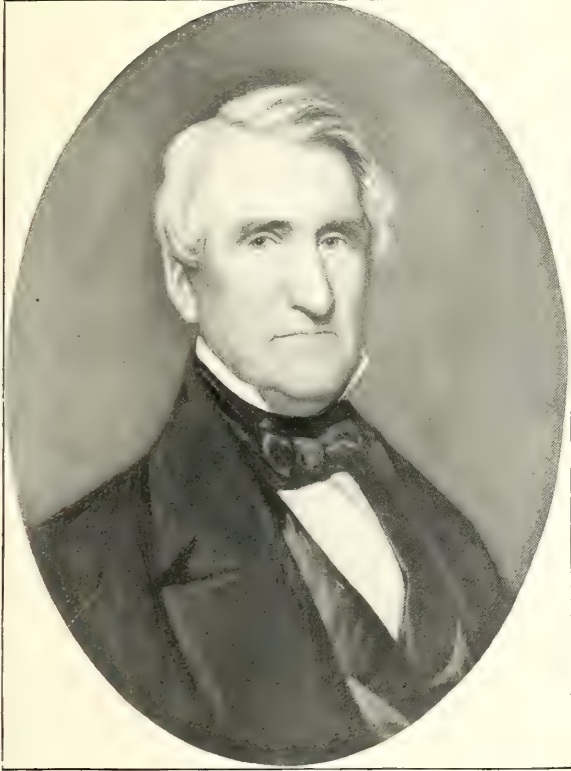
Hon. Jesse Bowers was born at Chelmsford, Mass., Nov. 12, 1785, died at Nashua, June 22, 1854. He was the youngest of seven sons of William and Hannah (Kidder) Bowers, whose ancestors were among the first settlers of Chelmsford and Billerica, Mass.

Mr. Bowers obtained such schooling as possible in the public schools of his native place and then attended an academy at Concord, Mass. He came to Nashua in 1800, and after his marriage resided in what was known at the time as the Gen. Noah Lovewell house, which is still standing, having been moved a few feet east of its original foundation to make room for the manufactory of the American Shearer company. Of the industrious and busy men in Nashua in the days of small beginnings he was one of the best known and most influential. He was one of the builders and owners of the Taylor's falls toll-bridge, a director in the Nashua State bank and Nashua & Lowell railroad, an incorporator in the Nashua Literary institution, and its first president; and also engaged in managing his farm and settling estates in the capacity of administrator. Mr. Bowers represented the town in the legislature from 1816 to 1824, was a member of the senate from 1826 to 1828, and deputy sheriff of the county from 1840 to the time of his death. He was also a moving factor in town affairs and was identified with many local enterprises that resulted beneficially to his fellow-citizens. He was prominent in the Unitarian church, and a man in whom the public placed implicit confidence.

Mr. Bowers was twice married. His first wife was Betsey Lovewell, daughter of Gen. Noah and Mary (Farwell) Lovewell; second, Laura Fletcher of Lowell. Six children were born of his first marriage of whom only one is living: Mrs. Bedel, widow of Gen. John Bedel of Bath. The children of his second marriage were: Laura Maria, born at Nashua, March 12, 1839, married George O. Whiting of Wilton, May 1, 1865, and now residing in Lexington, Mass.; Clara Adelia, born at Nashua, July 22, 1841, married Frank A. McKean of Nashua, June 11, 1863.

WILLIAM BOARDMAN.

Col. William Boardman was born at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 15, 1787, died at Nashua, Oct. 17, 1856. He was a son of Thomas and Ann (Noyes) Boardman, and a



JESSE BOWERS.

descendant of William Boardman who was born in Cambridge, England, in 1614, came to America in 1638 and settled at Saugus, Mass., where he died March 25, 1685. The descent was William, 1614, William, 1657, William, about 1700, Thomas, 1744, William, 1787. William, 1614, had a family of eight children and their descendants have become prominent in public life and honored residents of many states in the Union.

Colonel Boardman was educated in the public and private schools of his day and thoroughly qualified himself as a civil engineer. He remained in his native place and followed his profession until in 1823, when he came to Nashua and entered the service of the Nashua Manufacturing company, and to him belongs the credit of locating the company's canal, mill buildings and tenement blocks.

He was a Whig in politics and a strong party man, and represented Nashville in the legislature in 1843. In religious belief he was a Unitarian. He was one of the original promoters of the Indian Head state bank. Colonel Boardman was a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and served it as worshipful master in 1830.

Colonel Boardman was united in marriage Oct. 3, 1810, with Anna Webster, daughter of David and Mary (Conant) Webster of Haverhill, Mass. The children born of this marriage were: William, who died in New York in 1891; Charles and Henry, both residing in New York; Mary W., married Josiah G. Graves, M. D., of Nashua, died 1893; Frances, married Charles W. Holbrook of Athol, Mass.; Jane N., married William D. Beasom of Nashua.

AMBROSE PEARSON.

Major Ambrose Pearson, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Farmer) Pearson, (for ancestors see sketch of his father), was born at Londonderry, July 19, 1819; died at Wilton, July 23, 1876. He was educated in the common schools of his native place and the New Hampton institution. In 1825 he became a resident of Nashua, and from that time until 1848 was identified with many of the enterprises that developed its resources and gave it prominence as a manufacturing center. His profession was that of a civil engineer, and, in the construction of many of the railroads in the New England and Western states, he had charge of stone masonry, of which he became an expert whose superior skill and judgment were in constant demand in great undertakings. After leaving Nashua he resided at Quincy, Mass., St. Albans, Vt., Marietta, O., Antioch, Ill., Lowell, Mass., Putnam, Conn., Vineland, N. J., and Wilton, all the changes being made necessary by reason of his profession. In early life he was interested in military matters and held various commissions, including that of major. In 1856 and 1857 he was mayor of Antioch, Ill., and in other places where he resided he was prominent in civil affairs and in society. Major Pearson was a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Nashua. He was a man of the most genial and companionable temperament, widely known and highly regarded by friends and acquaintances. At the time of his death, which was sudden, he was engaged in surveying a route for a railroad between Greenfield and Keene. His body was buried in the Nashua cemetery.

Major Pearson was united in marriage June 13, 1848, with Mary R. White of Quincy, Mass., who died Aug. 2, 1853. His second marriage, which occurred March 8, 1855, was with Hannah A. Edgerley, daughter of Samuel J. and Elizabeth (Bickford) Edgerley of Barnstead. Five children were born to him: by his first marriage, Mary M., at St. Albans, Vt., Aug. 19, 1849, married J. A. McCrillis,



AMBROSE PEARSON.

Oct. 9, 1873; by his second marriage, Carrie W., at Antioch, Ill., Sept., 1856, married J. W. Smith, Nov. 20, 1876; Fred S., at Lowell, July 3, 1861, married Mabel Ward, Feb. 5, 1886; Walter A., at Putnam, Conn., July 3, 1869.

JOHN CLIFTON LUND.

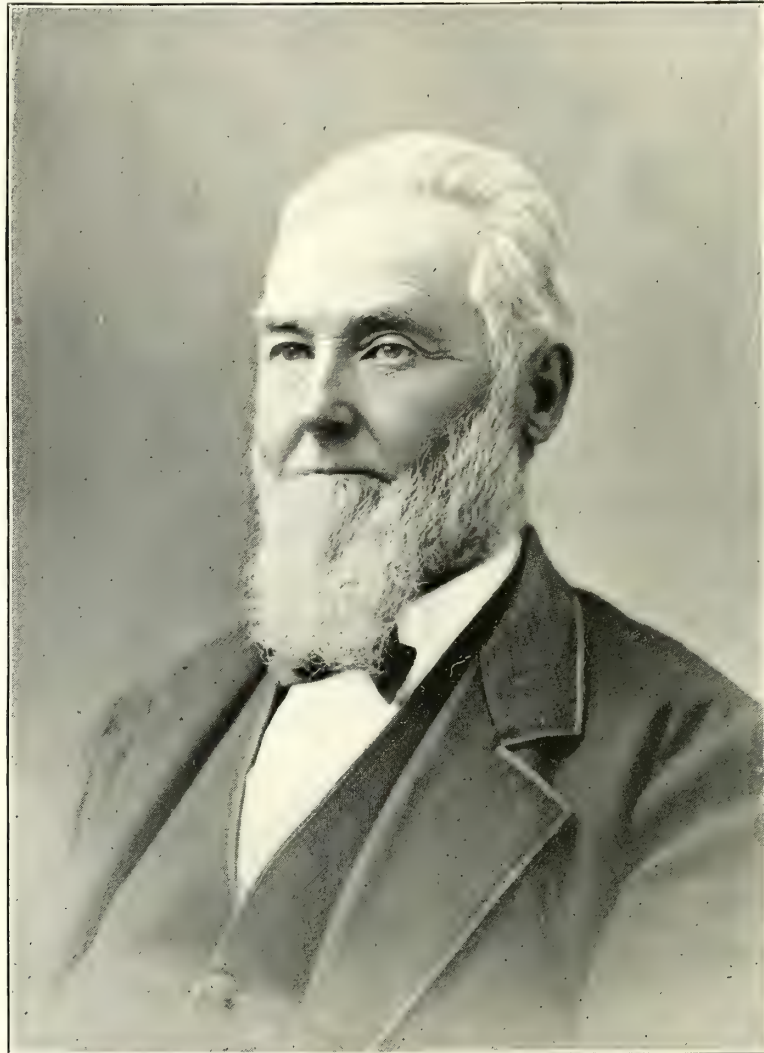
John C. Lund was born in Nashua, Jan. 28, 1821; died at Nashua, Jan. 14, 1896. He was a son of Clifton and Rebecca (Carleton) Lund of Old Dunstable. His immigrant ancestor on the paternal side was Thomas Lund, born in 1660, and among the first settlers in Dunstable, whose genealogy is traced to William DuLund whose name appears, 1313, on a list of over 400 persons who were pardoned by the King of England for participating in the rebellion. The American descent is Thomas, 1660, William, 1686, William, 1717, John, 1749, Clifton, 1784, and John C., 1821. They were all worthy men and with their brothers in each generation were among the bravest of the brave Indian fighters and soldiers in the early history of Dunstable; they were citizens of influence and character. Thomas Lund, the oldest son of the original settler, was killed Sept. 5, 1724, with some others while fighting Indians near Nashua; William Lund was taken captive in the same fight and carried to Canada where he was afterwards ransomed. Major John Lund, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was at the battle of Bunker Hill, while other descendants have sustained the honor of the flag in all the wars of the country and adorned the professional and industrial occupations of men. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Timothy and Rebecca (Field) Carleton, both of whom were from families of worthy people.

Mr. Lund was educated in the district schools of Dunstable and at Crosby's Nashua Literary institution. When he was twenty years of age he went out into the world to seek his fortune. He settled at Cabotville, now Chicopee, Mass., and during the next six years was employed in the Dwight cotton mill. In 1848 he went to Victory, (a settlement in Saratoga, N. Y.,) in charge of cotton mill

machinery, made in Chicopee. He set up the machinery, and operated the mill five years. In 1853 he went to Bellevue, Ohio, and took a contract to build seven miles of the Cleveland, Norwalk & Toledo railroad. He completed his contract in 1855 and then went to Milwaukee, Wis., and engaged in the sale of a patent atmospheric belt for flour mills. In 1857 he returned to Chicopee and for the next two years was employed as overseer of two cotton mills. The year 1859 found him at Augusta, Ga., in charge of the Augusta cotton factory of which his brother-

in-law, Francis Coggin, was the agent. The Civil War broke out in 1861, and, it being an uncomfortable place for a Union man, he immediately returned to Nashua. In 1862 and 1863 he was employed in the armory at Springfield, and after that for a short time in the Florence Sewing machine manufactory at Florence, Mass., and the Weed sewing machine shop at Nashua. His last venture was the White money-drawer patent. He purchased the half interest of A. O. Miles, later bought White out. He manufactured and sold drawers four or five years, made some money and sold out. Since then he has managed his farm on the Lowell road and engaged extensively in the real estate business.

No citizen was better liked among social Nashuans



JOHN C. LUND.

than Mr. Lund. He carried sunshine with him wherever he went and was democratic in all his ways and dealings. When at Chicopee he was made an Odd Fellow in St. John's lodge, but on his return to that place from the West he found that the charter had been given up and so he never applied for re-instatement in the order. He was a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, Israel Hunt council of Masters and St. George Commandery, K. T. He was also a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32d degree. Mr. Lund was a Unitarian and a single man.

BENJAMIN PETTENGILL MOORE.

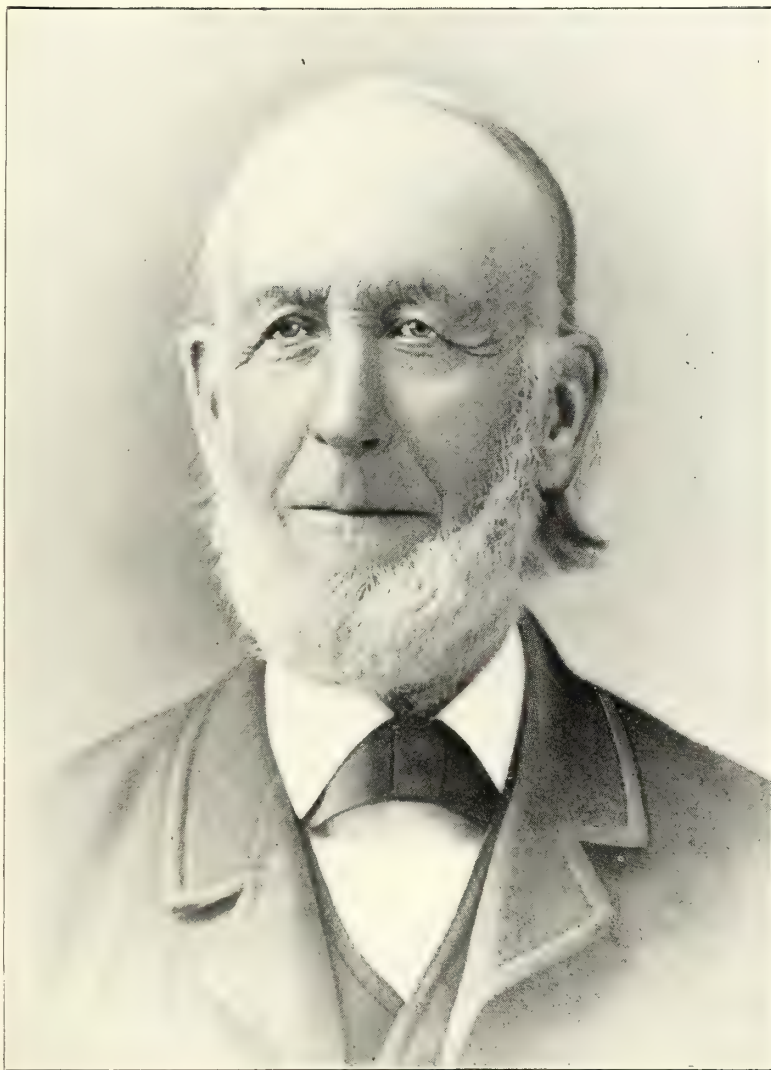
Benjamin P. Moore was born in Old Dunstable, now Nashua, March 10, 1806, died at Nashua, Jan. 20, 1889. He was son of Thomas and Polly (Pettengill) Moore, and a grandson of Asa Moore, who died at his farm in the south part of the city in 1822. Their ancestors were early settlers in this section of New England. They were a hardy and industrious race who did their full share in laying deep and secure the foundation of religious and civil liberty. The subject of this sketch settled, following his marriage, on what is known in this generation as Highland farm. He set the elm trees there that have become an attraction to travellers in 1832, and shortly after removed to the Harbor. His mother, who died in 1813, was the first person buried in the Old South churchyard.

Mr. Moore was educated in the public schools of the place and became one of its best known citizens. His occupation was that of a wheelwright. He worked steadily at his trade until 1847, when he gave up the business and went to Boston where he engaged in trucking until 1852. He then returned to Nashua and though he had a stabling business in Charlestown, Mass., he spent the rest of his life here. Mr. Moore was one of the founders of the Universalist society and the only survivor of the original members who attended its fiftieth anniversary in 1885. He held many positions of honor and political trust in the town. In the city he served as a member of the common council in 1857 and 1858, and on the board of aldermen in 1859, 1860, 1861, 1868 and 1870. In 1862 he represented his ward in the legislature. Mr. Moore was a member of the first board of trade and deeply interested in every thing calculated to promote the industrial interest of the city and thereby aid the laboring man. In

early life he was quite a musician. He was a member of the brass band that escorted Lafayette into Concord on the occasion of his visit to New Hampshire. Mr. Moore was also interested in the military and was a member of the Nashua Artillery company at the time of its march to Bunker Hill in 1842. During the latter part of his life he was a trustee for a short time in the Mechanics Savings bank. Mr. Moore was a man of sterling character and strict probity. He lived a long and useful life.

Mr. Moore was united in marriage Feb. 2, 1830, with

Roxana Spalding, daughter of Solomon and Martha (McClure) Spalding of Merrimack. (For ancestors see sketch of Solomon Spalding of Nashua). Mrs. Moore died Oct. 25, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Moore celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in 1880, the event being more noticeable from the fact that all their children and grandchildren and two who attended their wedding were present. Six children were born of their marriage: Charles P., born Aug. 14, 1832, died March 23, 1834; Ellen A., born July 28, 1835; Martha A., born Nov. 10, 1837, married Levi W. Goodrich of Lunenburg, Mass.; John Francis, born Nov. 30, 1838, died March 4, 1845; Mary Ella Spalding, born Feb. 28, 1848; Lucinda Reed, born in Charlestown, Mass., January



BENJAMIN PETTENGILL MOORE.

19, 1850, died September 12, 1853.

THOMAS J. LATON.

Thomas J. Laton was born in Nashua in 1815, died in Nashua, in the same house in which he was born, in 1879. He was a son of Capt. Thomas Laton, a sketch of whose career appears in this work, and Kezia (McKean) Laton, who was born in Merrimack and was a descendant of the McKeanes who came from "ye north of Ireland", being Scotch-Irish, and settled in Londonderry in 1719.

Mr. Laton was educated in the public schools of Nashua. He was one of the largest owners of real estate on the north side of the river and during a long, active and honorable career followed the business of purchasing and slaughtering cattle for the markets of Nashua and vicinity. His business was large and of a fluctuating character, and the confidence reposed in him by the farmers of Hillsborough county—and no man was ever more worthy of the confidence of the people—was such that times without number they delivered their stock to him without bargaining in the matter of price, knowing that when dressed the return in cash would be to the last penny the market would afford him to pay. He gave credit to struggling men of small capital, and by so doing, and adding words of encouragement, helped many a worthy man into a paying business. It is true that now and then a few men proved unworthy of his confidence and subjected him to loss, but for all that he continued steadfast in his sympathy for his fellow-men to the end of his life. He was a man of democratic simplicity in domestic life; of the most attractive social characteristics; of generous impulses and unfaltering friendship. Mr. Laton served the town of Nashville on its board of selectmen, but he had no taste for public life and therefore declined further honors from party associates. In early life he held a commission as captain of a militia company, and later in life was a trustee in the City Savings bank. He was a member of Granite lodge, I. O. O. F., and attended the Unitarian church.

Mr. Laton was united in marriage in 1842 with Abigail W. Edson, daughter of Asa R. and Theodotia (Cutler) Edson of Rockingham, Vt. Three sons were born of his marriage: Albert T., 1843, married Georgie Ebert of Lowell; Frank D., 1845, married Effie M. Wood of Washington; Charles E., 1847.



THOMAS J. LATON.

LEONARD WHITE NOYES.

Col. Leonard W. Noyes was born at Canaan Jan. 14, 1779; died at Nashua, March 18, 1867. He was the fourth son in a family of nine children of Moody and Anna (Pike) Noyes. His paternal ancestor in this country was Edward Noyes, a graduate of Oxford college, Eng., who came to America in 1630, settled at Newbury, Mass., and became one of the principal men of this section, being prominent in educational circles and in public affairs. On

the maternal side he was a descendant of the Pikes, a hardy race of men who have been conspicuous in this state for many generations, who have represented the people in both branches of congress, followed the fortunes of the flag in war, preached the gospel, adorned the professions, and graced the common walks of life.

Col. Noyes attended the common schools of his native place and was given an academic education. When seventeen years of age he went to Boston and entered the employ of William Greenleaf, and soon after took charge of Mr. Greenleaf's business on Long wharf. In 1823 he came to Nashua, then Dunstable, where he remained until his death. His business was principally that of a manufacturer. Among the enterprises in which he

engaged was the manufacture of mortise locks. He established the first manufactory in this country on Water street, Nashua, and by good judgment and sagacity developed it till it became incorporated as the Nashua Lock company, which, under his management, gave steady employment to more than one hundred men. He was the first exhibitor of this class of wares at the Mechanics' exhibition in Boston, and, according to the newspapers of that day, was given credit as the founder of this branch of American industry. Col. Noyes was also one of the promoters of the first sewing machine enterprise in this

country, the machine having been invented by Elias Howe, then a Nashua mechanic; and it is also to his credit that he invested money in the Nashua Watch company and did all in his power to keep that business—which was removed to Waltham to the building up of that place into a prosperous city—intact here. More than this Col. Noyes' farsightedness made him a believer in Nashua's future to the degree that he built Noyes block, which, at that time, was considered by more conservative citizens a hazardous enterprise. Colonel Noyes was an old line Whig, and a

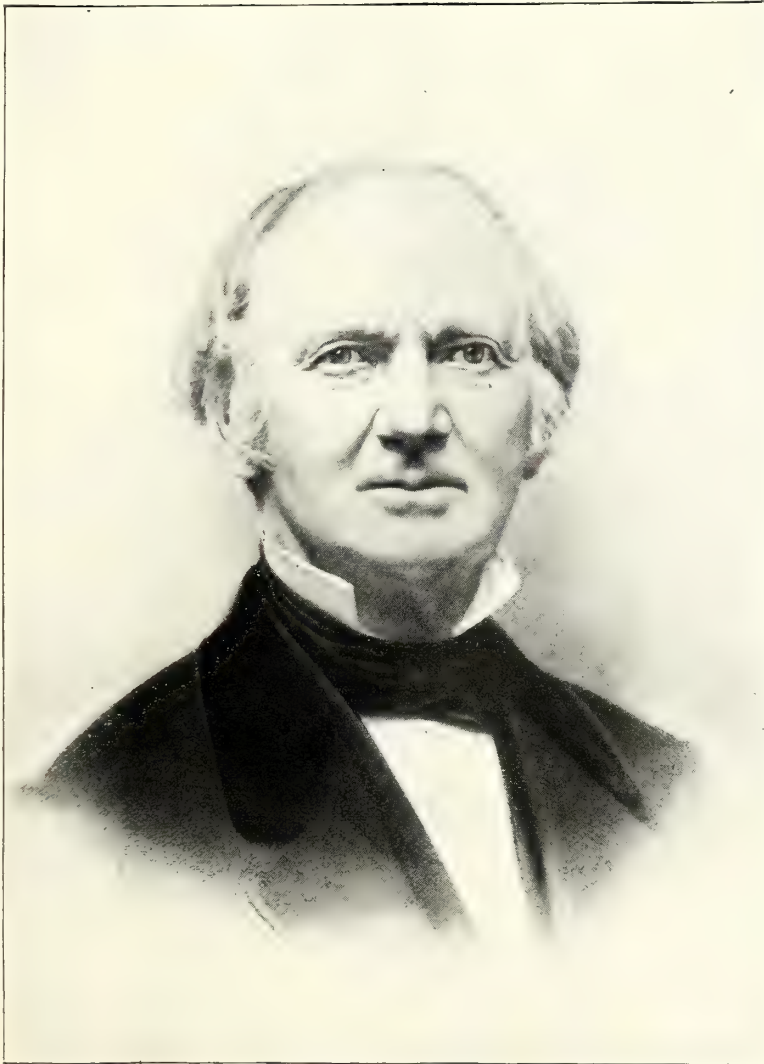
a warm political friend of Daniel Webster, whom he often entertained at his home in Nashua. During his early life in Nashua he took an active part in the councils of his party, held public office and represented Nashua in the legislature in 1840 and again in 1843, when he vigorously but unsuccessfully opposed the division of the town. He was chairman of the committee that built the town house, known to-day as the City Hall, and in 1850 was a member from Nashua of the constitutional convention, serving as chairman of the committee on the bill of rights. Colonel Noyes, however, had become so disgusted with the action of the democratic majority in dividing Nashua for partisan purposes that he eschewed political preferment and never afterwards,

with the exception of the constitutional convention, could he be persuaded to accept public office, it being a matter of record that he was chosen to represent his ward in the first city government but never qualified, and also that he declined to be a candidate for the mayoralty.

While in Boston Colonel Noyes attended St. Paul's church. When he came to Nashua there was no Episcopal church or mission here, therefore he identified himself with the Olive street Congregational church, and afterwards became an active member. He was one of the founders, in 1847, of the Pearl street Congregational church, of which

Rev. Leonard Swain was the first pastor, and was one of its pillars and foremost supporters till the day of his death. His memory is kept green in the Pilgrim church, successor of the two churches mentioned, by a beautiful memorial window. In his early life he was an active worker in the order of free masonry. He joined St. John's lodge, Boston, in 1820, and was senior warden of Rising Sun lodge, Nashua, in 1828, and worshipful master in 1829. Colonel Noyes also took an interest in military affairs and was at one time colonel commanding the fifth regi-

ment. Shortly before his death, on the evening of March 1, 1865, Colonel and Mrs. Noyes gave a reception, the event of which are among the pleasantest recollections of many of his friends and acquaintances who are still living. The printed program of the event was headed "Memories and reminiscences of forty years: associations of a lifetime," and the names of the invited guests show that rich and poor alike were remembered for both Colonel and Mrs. Noyes were exceedingly democratic in their hearts and in their regard for the people. "He was the poor man's friend," says the Nashua Gazette at the time of his death. "No appeal was made to him in vain. The respect and esteem in which he was held in the community was practically shown by a great number of



LEONARD W. NOYES.

citizens who were present and participated in his funeral obsequies. As the procession moved through the streets to the tomb the bells were tolled, stores were closed, business suspended and many buildings were draped in mourning. Sadness and gloom pervaded the city." The exercises took place in the Pearl street church. Rev. Dr. Richards, Rev. Dr. Swain and Rev. Dr. Parsons officiated in the religious services, and Rising Sun lodge, William Barrett, worshipful master, performed the last rites of the order. His body was buried in the Nashua cemetery and a handsome monument was erected there to his memory.

Colonel Noyes was united in marriage Christmas day, 1825, with Ann Sewall Gardner, daughter of John Gardner of Leominster, Mass. She was a lineal descendant of Richard Gardner, one of the Pilgrim fathers who came over in the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth rock, Dec. 22, 1620. Dorothy Quincy, the wife of Gov. John Hancock of Massachusetts was her great-aunt. Her family was connected by marriage with several of the old colonial families, and Henry J. Gardner, governor of Massachusetts in 1854 and 1855, was her cousin. Francis Gardner, who was the distinguished head master of the Boston Latin school for upwards of forty years, was also her cousin. She died at Nashua July 29, 1889. Three children were born of their marriage: Elizabeth, born at Nashua, July 4, 1829, died at the age of two years; George Henry, born at Nashua, March 19, 1831, a distinguished surgeon in the War of the Rebellion, died at Nashua, Dec. 10, 1881; Frank Gardner, born at Nashua, July 6, 1833, graduated from Union college in 1853, law school at Harvard university, class of 1856, and a colonel in the Union army during the war, still living: residing in the Noyes block, on Main street; he abundantly sustains the reputation of his distinguished father for liberality and hospitality. A sketch of his life appears in this volume.

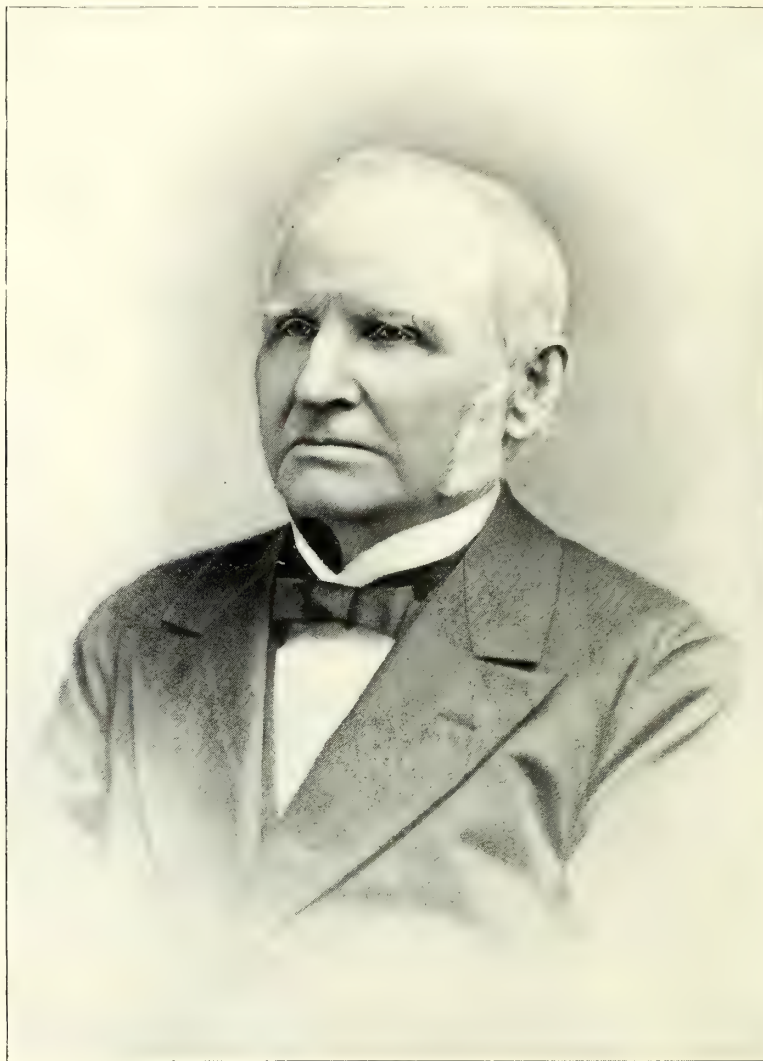
JOHN REED.

John Reed was born at Westford, Mass., Aug. 9, 1805, died at Nashua, Nov. 27, 1887. He was a son of John and Sally (Wight) Reed, who moved to South Merrimack in 1824 and engaged in farming near the pond that has since borne their name. On the paternal side he was of the best stock in Massachusetts, descendants of which have kept the name honored in the professions and general occupations of men. His paternal grandfather was Nahum Wight, a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War

and engaged in battle at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. The Reeds of South Merrimack were frugal industrious and highly honored by the townspeople, Mr. Reed obtained a district school education in his youth, and by observation and application in early manhood became a well informed and capable merchant. He came from the farm to Nashua in 1836 and formed a co-partnership with Solomon Spalding under the firm name of Reed & Spalding. The firm dealt in West India goods and groceries. In 1840 Charles Lovejoy succeeded

Mr. Spalding in the business and from that time till 1852 the firm was Reed & Lovejoy, when he sold out to Mr. Lovejoy. Two years later he purchased the Kendrick grocery store at No. 1 Main street and again entered with Mr. Lovejoy, and so continued until 1868, when he sold out and retired from business.

Mr. Reed never aspired to office or held any except of minor importance in the town of Nashua. He was, however, in his youth an enthusiastic militiaman and one of the original members of the Nashua Artillery company, in which he held several commissions, including that of captain. He was one of the promoters of the Wilton railroad and served as a director in the company 35 years. He was also a director for many years in the Indian



JOHN REED.

Head bank. Mr. Reed was twice married: first, Dec. 1, 1831, Lucinda Spalding, daughter of Solomon and Martha (McClure) Spalding of Merrimack. Mrs. Reed died July 16, 1850: second, Aug. 18, 1852, Hannah Fulton, daughter of James and Hannah (Faulkner) Fulton of Deering. His children by his first marriage were: Martha Ann, born Nov. 19, 1832, died Nov. 16, 1834; Andrew, born Feb. 8, 1835, died March 5, 1837; John S., born June 15, 1837, died Oct. 8, 1838; Ann L., born June 16, 1842, died Aug. 22, 1854; by his second marriage, John Fulton, born April 8, 1855, died Feb. 4, 1875.

THOMAS CHASE.

Thomas Chase was born at Dunbarton, March 16, 1798, died in Nashua, July 3, 1885. He was a son of Robert and Sarah (Hawes) Chase, both of whom were descendants of the early settlers of that part of Merrimack county where they resided. The former was born Dec. 3, 1768, died Nov. 6, 1838; the latter born March 1, 1773, died Dec. 31, 1860. Mr. Chase obtained a common school education in his native town and in after years im-

proved upon it by private study and observation, so that in his day there were few better informed men on topics of general interest and none who surpassed him in business knowledge. He came to Nashua in 1823. His first contract was to fell the forest on the land now occupied by the mills and boarding house of the Nashua Manufacturing company. Meantime he subscribed to the stock of the company that built the Washington house, a noted hostelry that stood on the site of Noyes block, and was employed in its erection. Upon its completion he became its first landlord, and it was during his management of the hotel that General Jackson, the hero of New Orleans and the president of the United States, visited New

Hampshire, and was his guest. He retired from hotel life after several years of popular service as a caterer, and engaged in the manufacturing and sale of carriages, a business in which he continued more or less interested during the rest of his life.

Mr. Chase was a public spirited man who saw the possibilities of a prosperous future for Nashua, and to assist in accomplishing this result was his constant endeavor. Among the things in which he had confidence when others were faint-hearted was the Nashua & Worcester railroad. He subscribed to the original stock and became

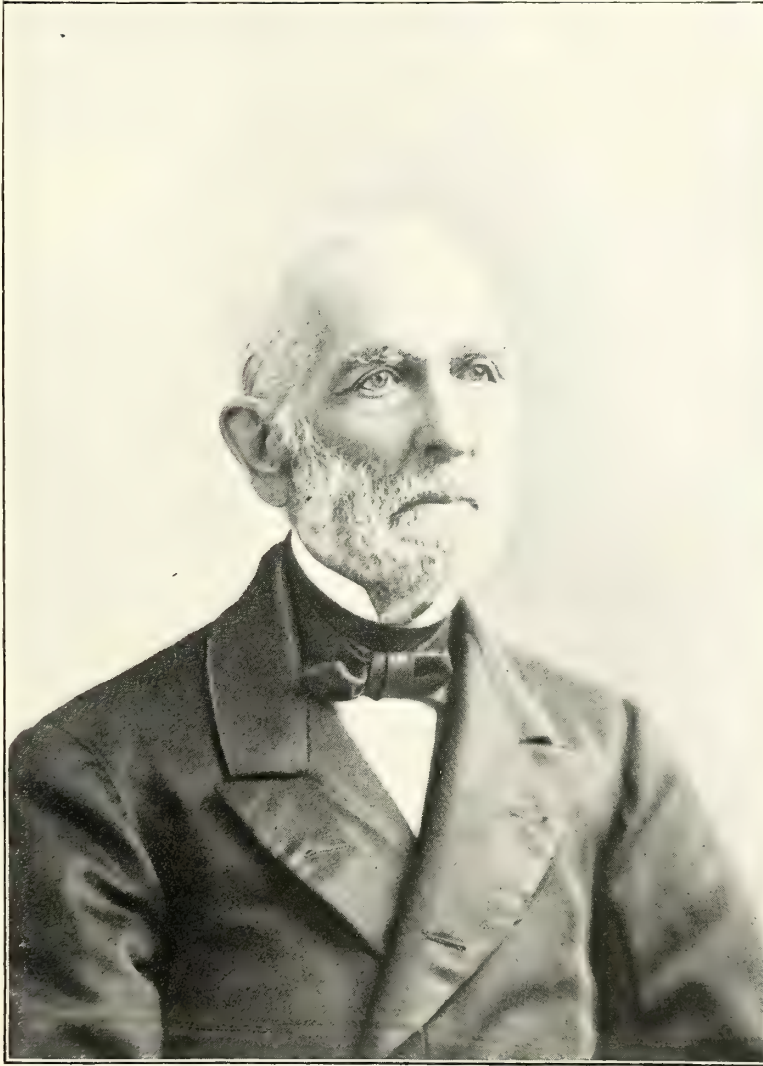
a substantial backer of the enterprise. He served for many years on its board of directors; and it is an oft admitted fact that its success was largely due to his energy, capacity and sagacity. One of the locomotives bore the name of "Thomas Chase." Mr. Chase was active in the affairs of the town and one of its first citizens in all things. He served many years as constable, on the board of road commissioners, and on the board of selectmen, being several times chairman; he represented the town in the legislature in 1845 and 1846, and after its incorporation

as a city was a member of the board of aldermen in 1857. Mr. Chase was the first president of the First National bank and served for many years on its board of directors. He was also a director, and at one time president of the Souhegan National bank at Milford, and during his long and honorable career filled many other responsible positions. He was a man of democratic instincts, hard common sense and unquestioned probity, a man who lived a useful life and was respected by the community.

Mr. Chase married Nancy Bowers, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Cowan) Bowers of Nashua. Their marriage was the first that was solemnized in the Olive street church. Three sons, none of whom married, were born to them: Charles H., Wil-

liam H., and Thomas E. Chase. Of these sons, two, William H. and Thomas E., are deceased, Thomas E. passing away a few years ago; his memory is yet green in the minds of many of our citizens as a worthy and industrious citizen.

Charles H. is still living, residing in the old homestead on the west side of Main street, near the Worcester & Nashua railroad. He is a worthy descendant and representative of a man, whose energy, perseverance and public spiritedness contributed in a very large measure to the elements which established Nashua's prosperity.



THOMAS CHASE.

ISAAC SPALDING.

Hon. Isaac Spalding was the son of Captain Isaac Spalding, and was born in New Ipswich, February 1, 1796. The family moved to Wilton in 1800. His father was a man of good education for those times, but his means were moderate. His son, therefore, had a limited education, and was very early thrown upon his own resources.†

In 1809, at the age of thirteen, he went to Amherst, N. H., as the clerk of Robert Reed, Esq., a leading merchant of that place, with whom he continued in that capacity seven years. In 1816 he became a partner of Mr. Reed, remaining in that situation ten years, being for the most of the time the post master.

In 1826 Mr. Spalding moved to Nashua, where he soon became the leading dealer in iron, steel and general merchandise of the then new and thriving village. After twelve years in business he retired from it to engage in railroad enterprises, chiefly in the Concord railroad, with which he was connected for twenty-five years. He was among the first who saw the importance of a railroad connection between the lakes and tide-water and gave his aid to those enterprises.

There was no more systematic and efficient business man in Hillsborough county than Mr. Spalding, and such was the confidence in his impartiality and so strong was his personality that in the most heated political contests he was many times chosen moderator by unanimous consent. He was several years a representative in the legislature, and, under the city charter, was a member of the board of aldermen. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1850 and of the governor's council in 1866-67 and 1867-68.

Mr. Spalding was elected one of the trustees of the State Asylum for the Insane in 1863, and was chosen

president of the board in 1869. He was one of the earliest advocates of the Concord railroad and its first treasurer, and, from its incorporation in 1835 to 1866, served either as treasurer, director or president. He was for more than twenty-five years president of the Nashua bank, a state institution, which closed its business in 1869, having never made a bad debt or lost a dollar. In the War of the Rebellion he was a financial agent of the government and assisted in providing the means of our country's success. Mr. Spalding at the time of his death,

in May, 1876, was one of the richest men in New Hampshire, having acquired his property by industry and economy, united with a wise forecast and untiring energy. He left no surviving children. In May, 1828, he married Lucy, daughter of Nathan Kendall of Amherst, who was born December 13, 1796. Two sons were born to them—Edward Francis in 1831 and Isaac Henry in 1840. Both of them died in childhood. After Mr. Spalding's death his wife continued to live in the family residence on Main street until her death December 8, 1893, aged 97 years—having survived her husband seventeen years. During the sixty-five years of Mrs. Spalding's residence in Nashua, she had an ever increasing interest in its affairs, constantly inquiring regarding Nashua



ISAAC SPALDING.

and the residents. Her liberality had been manifested many times, notably towards the church of her choice, to which she gave largely. She gave the site for the edifice for the First Congregational society, and made it possible for the society to erect a new church. In many ways Mrs. Spalding found opportunities of exercising the spirit of true charity, with which she was richly endowed, and which, while it prompted her to give generously to such objects as seemed to her to be worthy and deserving, was also tempered with the sterling quality of common sense, which enabled her to give with discrimination.

WILLIAM DUTTON BEASOM.

William D. Beasom was born at Lyndeboro, April 19, 1810; died at Nashua, March 20, 1870. He was a son of John and Rebecca (Dutton) Beasom, and on the paternal side a decedent of Philip Beasom, a Huguenot, who was driven from France early in the eighteenth century, by religious persecution. He fled to the Isle of Guernsey, and a little later emigrated to America and settled at Marblehead, Mass. He married Sarah Barbiere in 1751.

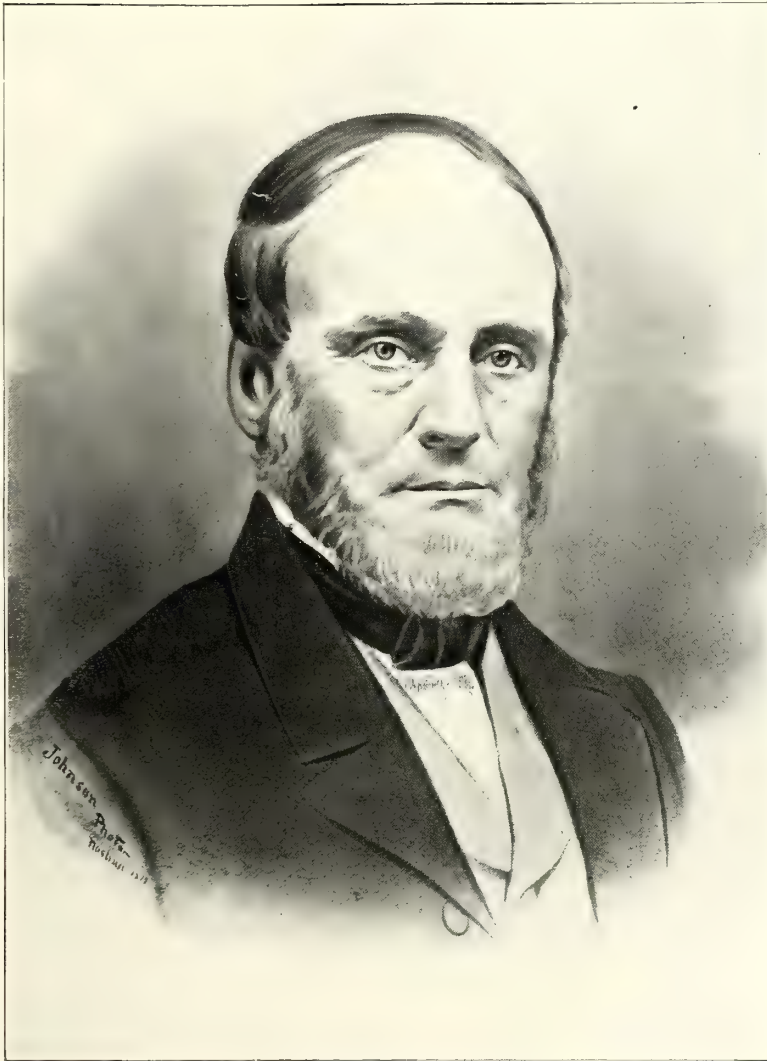
They were the great grand-parents of the subject of this sketch. On the maternal side he was a descendant of Rebecca Dutton, daughter William Dutton of Lyndeboro'. Mr. Beasom was educated in the public schools, and beyond that was a well informed man, and thorough in business knowledge by private study, intuition and close application to whatever he was engaged. He began his career as a peddler, and in 1831 was located permanently in Nashua. A little later he opened a general merchandise store on Chestnut street. Good management gave prosperity and he moved to Factory street. Then he formed a co-partnership with Elbridge G. Reed under the firm name of Beasom & Reed and moved into the store at the corner of Main

and Factory streets. The firm was well known for many years. Later Mr. Beasom purchased the building of Hon. Isaac Spalding and after that it was known as Beasom's building. It was destroyed by fire in 1882 and the handsome building erected on its site by his heirs bears the name of Beasom block.

Mr. Beasom retired from mercantile business in 1854 and after that devoted his time to the affairs of the Indian Head National bank in which he was a director, and for many years, and at the time of his death, president. He was also president of the Underhill Edge Tool company

and prominently identified with other enterprises and industries, both local and in other places. Mr. Beasom was conspicuous in the councils of the Democratic party but never aspired to office, nor did he hold one. In religious belief he was a Baptist, a member of the first church of that denomination in the city, energetic in its affairs and a liberal contributor to its support and the missions connected with it. He was a man who possessed the courage of his convictions, and who performed his duties from the high standard of fixed principles. He belonged to that

class of men of whom it could be truthfully said, "his word is as good as his bond." Active and energetic in his habits, progressive and broad in his ideas, he was always recognized by his fellow-citizens as a potential factor in all enterprises which conduced to the growth and improvements of the city's material interests and the general welfare of its citizens; and, although, as has been said previously, the natural modesty of his disposition kept him out of official positions which he was abundantly able to fill, and to which public sentiment would have gladly elected him, his character was such as to have left its stamp upon all that appertains to the better part of the city's history of his day and generation. Mr. Beasom was twice married: first,



WILLIAM DUTTON BEASOM.

Sept. 18, 1834, with Laura Hobbs, who died in 1857; second, with Jane N. Boardman, daughter of Col. William Boardman. (For ancestors see sketch of her father.) Two children, now living, were born of his first marriage: Laura A., married Calvin B. Hill of Nashua; Louisa J., married E. B. West of Portsmouth; and three of his second: William H., married Mary F. Stevens of Sloansville, N. Y.; Charles B., now residing in New York, married Elizabeth Lord of Newton, Mass.; Jennie F., married C. P. Stevens of Albany, New York. They all inherit the noble qualities of their distinguished father.

ALFRED GODFREY.

Alfred Godfrey was born at North Hampton, Oct. 3, 1818; died at Nashua, April 6, 1877. He was a son of Joseph and Sarah (Dearborn) Godfrey.

Mr. Godfrey was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Sanbornton, to which place his parents removed in 1825, and where his father died a few years later. An ambitious lad, not afraid of hard work, he labored on the home farm, and, by prudence and perseverance paid off a mortgage of long standing. At the age of twenty-six he went to Concord for the purpose of learning the book-binder's trade, but, finding the occupation unsuited to his taste, soon gave it up, and, being without money, walked to Nashua. He obtained employment in the mills of the Nashua Mfg. Co., where he remained about a year. Meantime, his industrious habits, thrift and honesty attracted the attention of the company's agent, who gave him a lease of the ledge west of the mills and loaned him money with which to purchase teams and establish himself in business. The agent's confidence in him was not displaced. He did a large and prosperous business as a quarryman, and, as in all the transactions of his life, promptly paid every debt he had contracted. In 1855, having sold out his business, he bought a farm on the Dunstable road, near the Massachusetts line, where he remained until 1859. He then returned to the city proper and engaged in the ice business, which, with stone and lumber interests, he followed till 1866, when he purchased the Estey farm on the Lowell road, where he had his home till he died.

Mr. Godfrey was a public spirited citizen who took a decided interest in everything that promised to aid in the growth and prosperity of Nashua. To that end he aided many enterprises and contributed liberally in time and

money. He represented ward eight in the common council in 1856, and served his district several times as highway surveyor and commissioner. He cared very little, however, for public office, declining an aldermanic nomination and refusing to be a candidate for representative in the legislature. Mr. Godfrey was a prominent member of the Main street M. E. church, and served it several years as a trustee and was on the official board. Moreover, he was a liberal contributor to the support of the church and its missions, as well as private charities. He was open-hearted,

open-hearted, frank and above board in all his dealings and all the affairs of life; a valuable citizen, a true man who contributed, according to his means and his opportunity, to the things that add to the well-being of a community, and he left behind him a reputation for probity and straightforwardness in his business dealings, for geniality and sunniness of disposition, as that his friends could recall his memory with only the most respectful and kindly feelings. In his death the city suffered loss such as all communities undergo when an upright, honorable and conscientious man passes away.

Mr. Godfrey was twice married: first, June 7, 1847, with Mary Jane Jones, who died Sept. 28, 1847; second, Oct. 7, 1849, with Catherine

Wilson, daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Thompson) Wilson, of Tyngsboro.

Mr. Godfrey left no children of his own, but the natural generosity of his disposition, as well as the love and affection for humanity, as exhibited in its young and helpless years, which distinguished both Mr. Godfrey and his wife, led them to supply the lack of children of their own by adoption. His adopted child (Viola) survived them; and at this time lives on the Lowell road, near the old homestead, the (Estey farm), in a house which has been erected since Mr. Godfrey's death.



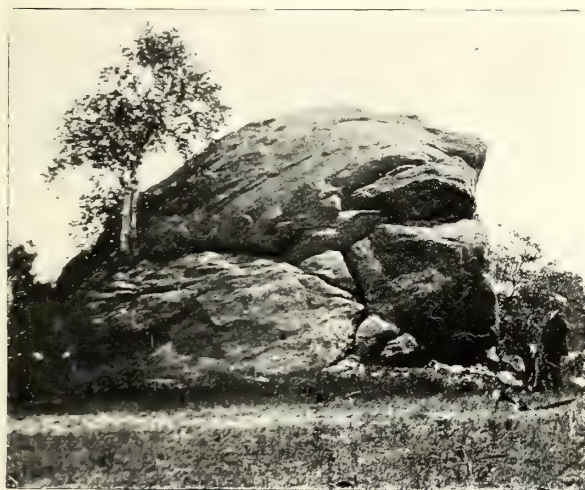
ALFRED GODFREY.

TOPOGRAPHY AND SURFACE GEOLOGY.

BY HENRY B. ATHERTON.

A BROAD band of silver through a carpet of verdure at midsummer, the noble Merrimack flows southward through the heart of the territory which once comprised the ancient township of Dunstable. The present city of Nashua lies on the western side of that river, between Pennichuck brook on the north and the Massachusetts state line on the south. Two considerable streams which furnish all the city's water power, the Nashua river and Salmon brook, enter the town and the state from the south and after a vain and rather up-hill attempt to flow further northward, in imitation of the Contoocook thirty miles away to the west,

abandon the futile struggle and discharge their waters into the Merrimack, the one a few rods above Taylor's Falls bridge and the other a mile below at Edgeville. From an eminence, the view eastward toward the Atlantic is cut off by Londonderry high ridge and Barrett's and Bush hills in Hudson and Pelham, but from the north around to the southwest a series of beautiful blue hills and mountain peaks are seen in the distance, beginning with the gracefully rounded outlines of the twin Uncanoonucs in Goffstown eighteen miles distant, and including Joe English with its abrupt southern declivity in New Boston, Crotchet mountain, twenty-five miles to the northwest in Francestown, Lyndeborough mountains, the symmetrical peaks of the Pack Monadnock and the broken outline of Temple mountain about the same distance off—Grand



"A VENERABLE WITNESS."

Monadnock seen between, and twenty miles further away—around to Wachusett at the sources of the Nashua in the distant southwest. From Fairmount heights this panorama of the western hills is beheld and the lovely village of Mont Vernon, on the green hillside fourteen miles distant, its white houses sparkling in the morning sun, is easily distinguished.

To the casual observer this territory lying nearly midway between the mountains and the sea might at first glance appear too flat and unbroken to be interesting. But it is not monotonous, there is much charming scenery, and if the observer begins even a superficial study of the locality, he cannot fail to be interested. The underlying rock is the ordinary granitic gneiss with here and there crystalline schists, quartz and clay slates common in this region with a possible synclinal of porphyritic gneiss beneath. In a few places the rock floor comes to the surface, but for the most part it is covered with hard-pan gravel and sand, varying in depth from only two or three feet on some of the higher hills to seventy-five or eighty feet in the Fairmount plateau.

A series of hills gradually growing less in altitude extends southward from the Uncanoonucs through Bedford, Merrimack and Nashua, the last in the line being Long hill in the southerly part of the town. The rock of which they are composed is of great hardness, which perhaps is the reason why they are hills at all, being able on that account to resist erosion.

I propose to present a study of the phenomena of the surface of this locality, and, so far as possible, write a history of the changes that have taken place upon the rock floor of the region, both in the production and distribution of the so called drift, and especially during the continuance and upon the close of the great ice age.

When one undertakes to write history he first consults the oldest credible witnesses and then examines the most ancient authentic records. A venerable witness of great weight and dimensions, in fact an enormous glacial tramp, was found apparently now very much at home a little distance

north of Pennichuck brook and within sight of the Manchester road, who expressed a willingness to communicate with his visitors. "Who was mayor of Nashua when you landed here?" inquired our historian, to whom the granite monster replied: "I came here before Nashua was a city, before Old Dunstable was chartered, before the first white man arrived in New England. When Cross and Blanchard were taken prisoners while making turpentine on the north bank of the Nashua in 1724 they were carried by their dusky captors along the Indian trail at my feet; and when the relieving party under Lieutenant French was ambushed and all but one killed, the report of their guns was within hearing and their dead bodies were carried back by this place. Long before that the Nashaways and Penacooks used to hunt their game with bow and arrow where you now stand, and find plenty of salmon in the waters of the Merrimack on the other side of this ridge. Packs of hungry wolves and the solitary bear sometimes found shelter on my flanks, and, high overhead among the branches of the sturdy oak that once kept me company, the stealthy panther often waited for his victim. Hannah Duston passed by me here on the next day after her bloody exploit at the mouth of the Contoocook, going to sleep that night at the house of John Lovewell at the Harbor, a very harbor and place of refuge for her. Rogers and his rangers passed this way and Stark has visited me, as have several generations of his descendants. Matthew Thornton was known to me; Lafayette and Jackson have gone along the highway yonder, and Grant, the peerless captain, has passed through this valley at my feet. Oh yes, I consider myself an old settler on the Merrimack."

"Where did you come from, how did you get here and how long ago did you pre-empt a resting place on this ridge of clay slate?" asked the mineralogist of our party.

"I came from that granite hill that you see in the distance at the north, and before I left my native place, that rounded hill yonder was a very respectable mountain with dizzy heights, covered with lofty pinnacles of rock and all its sides precipitous and steep. The same thing that ground off the sharp edges of those cliffs and filed the lofty peaks down to that rounded knob of rock brought me here—ice. When I started away all this country from Long Island sound to Labrador was shrouded in slowly moving ice many hundred feet in thickness. I was thousands of years performing this journey of mine, and I should have continued still longer to move southerly had not the increasing heat of the summer sun caused that immense sea of ice to grow thin and shrink back toward the north, so that in passing over this ledge of slate, the ice beneath me could no longer bear my weight, and, crushing through, I became stranded where you see me. If I could only have held myself up for a few rods further and been borne upon the ice current of the Merrimack, which for years after I lodged here continued to flow southerly, you might have looked for my shattered remains along the right bank of that stream of ice, somewhere in Nashua, or perhaps, in Massachusetts in its lateral moraines,—those ridges of stones that stretch southwardly from the right bank of the present Merrimack to the ocean. In those days, you know, the broad ice stream of the ancient Merrimack did not, as the river does now, go trickling off to the northeast and out of its true course behind its own moraines, but plowed its way straight through to the sea."

"I came here a good many years ago before the white man or the red man, the wolf or the bear, the shaggy elephant or any other form of organic life, so many years before that it is needless for me to tell you how long, for you might not believe me, and you could not realize it even if you believed. When, toward the end of the great ice age, my head first emerged from its tomb of ice into the free air and welcome sunlight, no green thing was visible in all this region. But year after year as the glacial streams and tongues of ice gradually and irregularly melted, their places were at first occupied by level sheets of water perched at varying heights all over the face of the country, and the ponds and lakes slowly silted up with the detritus, the deep chasms and gashes made by the glacial plow were filled up and smoothed over, and the water having found in many instances an outlet to the sea, the surface of the earth was gradually covered with vegetation and became as you see it to-day."

"When I was first exposed to the sunlight these cracks and crevices that you now see in my sides, these wrinkles of old age that now stretch across my face did not exist; but I stood beneath the sun a comely block of fifty thousand cubic feet of solid granite with a fine rosy flush on my feldspar face and no moss upon my back. In that distant day these friendly birches that now thrive upon my decay would hardly have got a foothold upon my sides nor could the wild foxes, as now, have found a lurking place within the very marrow of my bones. But then, considering my years, I think I have held myself together pretty well."

Our divinity student, who ought to have been at church that morning, began an inquiry about Archbishop Usher's chronology, but the erratic did not seem to hear, or hearing did not understand, and interrupting his interlocutor, he continued:—

“That bowlder that you see to the eastward there among the trees is a kinsman of mine; we were born in the same locality and have travelled and lived together many years; you will be glad to make his acquaintance.” With these words our audience with His Highness closed and the oracle became dumb.

Of the many witnesses consulted as to the condition of this locality during the ice age and at its close each tells the same story.

The records made by the ice both here and elsewhere are authentic, for nature never lies, and they are so ancient that by comparison the oldest inscriptions found in Egypt or Chaldea seem as recent and modern as yesterday's newspaper. People have only just begun to realize that at some period of the earth's history large areas of its surface have been modified by vast fields of moving ice, thousands of feet in depth and thousands of miles in extent. Yesterday the glacial theory was an ingenious though very improbable hypothesis, to-day it is an accepted fact and furnishes a certain explanation of many phenomena hitherto regarded as hopelessly inexplicable.

The book of nature has never been sealed. The student, if he would, could always open it and read. Its pages have offered infinite variety, excited wonder, piqued curiosity and repaid tenfold every effort to translate the plainly written record; yet for ages nobody found the right alphabet, nobody could construe the meaning of the characters he saw plainly engraved upon the rocks and hills. Like scholars surrounded by manuscripts in an unknown tongue, men of science were baffled, though dimly conscious that the record of the earth's recent geologic history lay engraved upon its crust and was legible could they but obtain a key to the writing. It was Agassiz who found the Rosetta stone that furnished a key to the mystery when he suggested the glacial theory and subsequently substantiated its correctness; yet nearly a generation elapsed before scholars were willing to drop their preconceived notions and began to read aright the record made by the ice. The limits of this paper will not allow us to follow Agassiz from his study of the Swiss glaciers to his successful quest for moraines in Scotland, and his finding in New Hampshire a moraine more extensive than any he had ever seen in Europe. Nor have we time with Tyndall, Forbes and Canon Mosely to discuss the formation and movement of the ice, nor with Croll to follow out the astronomical causes of the recurrence of the ice age. But we will give our attention to things to be seen in this vicinity—to the hieroglyphics which many may have noticed but which all have not yet deciphered.

If we go up Kinsley street nearly to the height of land southwest of the cemetery, we shall find that the excavation made for the street has been deepened and extended a little at the north of the travelled portion of the highway, leaving exposed several square yards of the surface of the granite bed-rock. The contour of the rock seems to correspond with that of the top of the ground eight or ten feet above it, and the surface of the granite, instead of being rough and angular as one might expect to find it, is on the contrary worn down smooth and polished. This surface is not quite plane, however, and on close examination, certain parallel grooves and streaks, varying in width and depth, and not following the line of cleavage, will be observed. These striae have a southerly direction and are not all continuous. One may begin quite wide and deep, gradually grow smaller and then perhaps suddenly end. They never waver in direction, however, and never cross each other. The hand that held the graver was very firm indeed. Some of the marks and scorings are mere scratches, others are broad and deep. A few years of exposure of this crystalline rock in the open air, subjected to heat and cold, to rain and frost, will obliterate all the finer lines, and change its glittering surface to a dull and crumbling gray covered with lichens. Then only the larger and deeper grooves will remain. Hence we shall have more difficulty in finding the marks for which we are seeking upon rocks which have been for years exposed to the weather.

Now if we cross the Hollis road and the railroad, and visit the extensive quarry of the Nashua Manufacturing company, and are fortunate enough to find any of the rock undisturbed, from which the earth has been removed, we shall discover the same phenomena. The rock is polished, the grooves vary in size, are parallel and run in a southerly direction.

Across the valley two or three miles, on the other side of the Merrimack in Hudson, lying east of the Catholic cemetery, are a number of quarries, about which the uncovered bed rock, when swept

clean of the soil, afford many fine illustrations of this polished work, with parallel groove sand markings all pointing toward the south. When once one has learned to recognize and distinguish the marks indicated, he will easily find many more examples of the same in this vicinity both upon rocks that have been newly uncovered and upon those for a long time weathered. In fact if all the stones, sand, gravel and clay were removed from the bed rock anywhere north of this latitude in New England, and the rock floor of the country laid bare, we should find nearly every square rod of the surface smoothed and polished, grooved and striated precisely as we find the spots I have mentioned.

Looking toward Nashua from the Uncanoonucs, one sees a succession of hills growing less in the distance; some of them are knobs of rock, from which the earth has for the most part disappeared, allowing us to discern their contour. We find the ascent of these prominences from the north to be gradual and easy, while their southern declivities are frequently abrupt and precipitous. This is notably the case with Joe English. This peculiarity is also quite obvious to any person who will take the trouble to visit the rocky hill about four miles north of Nashua, just west of the Manchester road, in the southern part of Merrimack. This hill is of a clay slate formation extending from northeast to southwest, and on top is mostly bare with here and there long stretches of moss interspersed with patches of thin soil. On the northern acclivity, though much weathered, broad shallow grooves can be traced for rods, and on that side the hill is rasped and rounded off as though some vast and ponderous force had slowly ploughed and ground its way up the ascent, overcoming every obstacle, cutting off every projection, and wearing down every angle; on the southern face of the hill it is evident the solid rock could not stand the immense pressure from the north, and, with nothing to back it up on the south, it yielded to the enormous weight, cracked into huge blocks, which being crowded out, toppled over the precipice and lay at its foot in detached masses, or were borne slowly away toward the south by the same irresistible force that tore them from the fastness of the solid rock. This obscure Merrimack ledge, within an easy morning's walk of our firesides, will tell us, if we will but interrogate it sharply, the story of Winter hill and Long hill in Nashua and nearly every mountain and hill and surface rock *in situ* in New England. The rock in the pasture upon which as boys we used to play and upon the southern extremity of which we used to sit and let our feet hang down the steep sides, is a true *roche moutonnee*, well smoothed and graded on its northern side, broken and precipitous on the south, where perhaps at the foot it has sheltered us when the north wind blew too cold. If we go now and look at the old friend of our childhood we shall find parallel grooves along its sides as though made by the chariot wheels of the great northern god of force, the Scandinavian Thor, as he drove over its surface with even reins, veering neither to the right or left.

This Merrimack witness tells us that before New Hampshire ever went through a period of glaciation, her hills lacked the soft curves and rounded outlines which we see to-day, and that formerly their summits were like the roofs and pinnacles of a great cathedral towering thousands of feet further toward the sky; that Frankestown may have been the Jungfrau, Lyndeboro the Matterhorn, and Monadnock the Mont Blanc of our southern New Hampshire Alps, while sixty miles away across the Connecticut, the Green mountain range may have formed the Jura of this New England Switzerland. How many beautiful lakes lay shimmering between we may never know, for on that subject our witness is silent. But he tells us that every lofty mountain pinnacle was toppled over, every high peak and dizzy ridge broken off and ground down and covered over with a vast depth of snow, which coming more and more of it every winter, refused to go away in summer, but congealed into ice and grew deeper and deeper until—Mt. Washington tells us—it was more than a mile thick, and it began to move southerly and southeasterly in the line of the least resistance out over the floor of the Atlantic ocean, and when it reached the vicinity of George's Banks and Newfoundland, assailed by the sun and the sea, to break off into great icebergs and float away just as the ice is now doing from the Humboldt glacier, a degree of latitude in width on the coast of Greenland.

Indeed, the interior of Greenland now is not unlike this country from Long Island to Labrador during the great ice age. Mr. Edward Whymper, who ascended some of the high elevations near the coast of Greenland, finds the surface of the inland ice rough and broken into crevasses and seracs of gigantic dimensions, and the heart of that frozen land covered with ice which he estimated to be from five to ten miles in thickness. By the side of such a great expanse of ice the Alpine Mer de Glace is like a rippling brook by the side of the stormy sea.

During the ice age all New England, and with it all the northern part of this continent, was a scene of desolation and Arctic solitude. No form of organic life was possible; death reigned supreme and the ice like a shroud covered the whole land. This lasted many years. The approach of the continental glacier was doubtless slow, and to the rude inhabitants, who may have dwelt in this land, imperceptible. Perhaps some aged chieftain, when, after long years, he returned to the snowy regions with his savage tribe in pursuit of the shaggy elephant or polar bear, may have failed to discover the crystal lake he had known as a boy, or the dark cedar forest which had been the hunting-ground of his youth, yet, if such were the case, he may never have dreamed of the cause, and may have charged his lack of success to the failing faculties of old age. Ever longer and more severe grew the winters, shorter and colder the summers. Arctic storms usurped the region of summer breezes and the dweller by the glacier's southern edge unconsciously followed his game and found his home farther to the south on each recurring spring. As even now—so little do we frequent the arctic regions—if the ice of Greenland were slowly approaching the sea line, proposing by and by to cross the straits on the sea bottom to the main land, we should hardly be aware of it, unless we were able to compare the condition of things there to-day with what it was a thousand years ago. Then we might learn that where once were green and fertile fields now is found the perennial glacier, where, placed on dry land, were the foundations of an ancient building now the waves of the sea have arisen and stay as if eager to meet their kindred in the glacier from which so long ago they parted company. If the writer understands the significance of the phenomena observed on the coast of Greenland another ice age has begun and already in that region the ice fields have become so thick and heavy as to change a few feet the earth's centre of gravity, bringing the water up on the coast, just as a heavy weight on the side of a boat causes the water to appear to rise on that side.

Geologists say a similar displacement of the Atlantic coast has occurred before, beginning in the vicinity of New York and growing deeper toward the north until on the coast of Greenland the water rose a thousand feet. We have not far to go for the cause when we consider the continental ice-cap of the last great ice age. That extended south to the vicinity of New York. A few years ago before a learned society in Philadelphia, a young man from this vicinity who had assisted in the geological survey of this state, Warren Upham, delighted his audience by tracing the great terminal moraine of that continental glacier from the Banks to Cape Cod, Nantucket, Long Island, through New Jersey and into Pennsylvania. Since then Professor Wright of Oberlin traced the extreme southern limit of the ice cap to the Ohio river near Cincinnati and beyond, and later Mr. Chamberlin, of the U. S. Geological survey, and the state geologists of some western states have followed the moraine across the Mississippi and onward to the Rocky mountains. The displacement caused by the weight of ice might well cause the apparent rise of the ocean level along our coast and cause that rise to appear greatest on that parallel where the ice lay deepest, terminating on the parallel where the ice cap terminated. If this depression of the continent took place as the geologists affirm and of which the writer knows nothing from observation, then the land must have been well protected by its armor of ice more than mountain high, for I have never been able to find inland along our coast or in the interior any indication of the action of ocean waves and tides against hills and rocks.

As may have been noticed, our Merrimack witness also discloses the origin of the bowlders called—when away from the parent rock—"lost children," "foundlings," "wanderers" and "glacial tramps." At the foot of the crag where they fell when pressed off by the great weight of moving ice above, they are merely detached rocks; carried for even a short distance in or under the ice the sharpest angles are rubbed off and they become bowlders; carried still further they lose their angular shape altogether, and, unless they still retain a considerable size, they become merely rounded pebbles, worn and smoothed by attrition against each other. In the high lands and in the hard-pan hills where the bowlders have been left undisturbed since the retreat of the continental glacier, the bowlders as well as the bed-rock show plainly the glacial grooving and striæ. Bowlders of slate receive and retain these glacial marks better perhaps than any others. For obvious reasons these scorings and marks are seldom found on small bowlders of crystalline rock or on bowlders which have been moved from their beds in the hard-pan, either by sub-glacial or post-glacial streams of water, and hence they are not of frequent occurrence in the Nashua drift.

The word drift has been used to apply to the clay, sand, gravel and stones, which, here mingled and there separated, lie in apparent and aimless confusion all over the face of the country between the

bed-rock and the atmosphere. Its location, distribution and varying composition, its division into boulder, covered hills, terraced valley sides, and broad, sandy plains, all show that it has, much of it, been through some kind of a sorting process, and such changes and transportations as naturally lead us to inquire: What was the original source and condition of the drift? What has moved and sorted and changed it, and how—and relatively, when—did it assume its present shape and form?

Many a good geologist has been all at sea in regard to the distribution of the drift and has seen in it only a confused and disorderly jumble, without rhyme or reason in its arrangement; here a hill and there a sand bank, here a clay bed and there a gravel pit, and here again nothing but boulders and rocks, all the result, apparently, of pure chance. To the unthinking observer there appears to be a great preponderance of drift, but in fact there is comparatively little of it and it constitutes no appreciable part of the earth's diameter. Yet the distribution of this drift was no slight matter, but was in reality one of the greatest works ever done on the earth's surface, whether we reckon the expenditure of energy required or the length of time it took. Eight thousand miles of solid rock or something equally dense; then, during the ice age, perhaps two miles of solid ice; on the top of that fifty miles of atmosphere, and beyond that illimitable space at two or three hundred degrees below zero. The drift comes in between the solid rock and the nearly equally solid ice, a thin paste only twenty-five or thirty feet deep on an average over New England, according to Mr. Shaler, made by the grinding of the ice southerly over the rock.

By stepping into a marble worker's shop when he is engaged in polishing a piece of marble or granite we may see something akin to the origin of the drift as he slowly moves one piece over another, keeping a supply of water and fine grit upon the surface, which in time becomes smooth and polished. If, instead of fine sand, gravel is used upon the surface and the upper stone is moved in one direction only, we shall find scratches and grooves upon the lower, very much like glacial striæ on rock slate. The similarity of the process does not end here for the fine flour from the grinding of the two surfaces gives the water a milky appearance as it flows away such as all glacial streams have, and, if allowed to settle undisturbed, it forms a miniature clay bed. Marble is sawed in the same way at the mills, just water, sand and moving strips of smooth, soft iron arranged like saws, and the solid block is soon reduced to thin planes.

In denuding the mountains, excavating the valleys and eroding the lake-beds of New England, the thin strata of paste and boulders, pebbles, gravel and sand, between the ice and the bed-rock was borne along also with the ice, but perhaps not always with the same velocity. The friction of the immovable rock surface below would serve to retard it and in some instances a projection of peculiarly hard rock, or a very narrow valley across which it moved, may have been the occasion and cause of an accumulation of the material composing this strata.

Such accumulations, which have escaped the modifying effects of the melting of the great continental ice-cap which once covered them, and bore them along beneath its weight are found all over New England. They are generally in the shape of gracefully curved hills of regular outline, having their longest axis in the direction of the movement of the ice. Such hills are found in the south part of Nashua, in Hollis, New Boston, Mont Vernon, Greenville, and Groton and Quincy, Mass., and in Boston Harbor. In building the railroad north from Plymouth toward the Profile house, masses of the same material were found wedged into the valley so solid and close as almost to defy the attempts of the civil engineer.

These hills, sometimes called *drumlins*, are composed of hard-pan or till, as it is called by the Scottish writers. It is not stratified. The clay and sand, the gravel and pebbles, and boulders, great and small, are all indiscriminately mixed. The boulders are as liable to be near the surface as elsewhere. This hard-pan has never been aerated except for a short distance below the surface. When mixed with water it becomes soft and plastic and flows like thin mortar. Though it will hardly yield to the pick-axe or to dynamite, it is easily displaced, removed and sorted by running water. The hard-pan was the original home and storehouse of all the drift of New England. For whatever was here upon the surface before the beginning of the first ice period was carried out into the Atlantic by the ice advance, and it is evident that large portions of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island have been built up and raised above the sea level by the agency of the drift brought down by the northern ice.

These masses of hard-pan which I have attempted to describe are the ground moraine of the ice-cap formed as we have seen beneath its weight on the rock floor of the continent. Sorted and separated by the water, whether in the form of mountain torrents, sub-glacial streams, great rivers or the floods arising from the melting ice, or all combined, the hard-pan has furnished the material for the clay bed, the sand bank and the gravel pit; and although in a certain limited sense the process of separation and deposit is still going on, when the freshets of spring reach the mass of hard-pan and bear away its clay to the ocean or some still lake, and its sands to silt up the slow running streams and ponds below and leave the large boulders near where they were deposited by the ice, yet it is safe to assume that the chief part of this work of separating the rest of the drift from the hard-pan and depositing it where we find it now was done by the waters from the melting ice at the close of the ice age.

The phenomena of the disappearance and retreat of the continental ice cap and their effects on a given locality have never yet been very fully discussed by any glacialist; so one needs to proceed very carefully on this as yet untrodden ground. Yet here in Nashua within the limits of an easy walk we may derive some light on this interesting subject. It is evident that the great southward moving glacier could not have disappeared at once. Its retreat must have been gradual; whether at the rate of a few rods, or miles each year, it is hard to determine. There are indications that its general retreat was attended with now and then a short advance. It may be that the phenomena at the southern extremity of the ice sheet were repeated a hundred years later only twenty or thirty miles to the northward.

It is also obvious that there must have come a time over a more or less limited extent when the ice sheet became too thin to keep up its general southerly movement, so thin that it broke on the height of land and shrunk back and in some places taking with it its ground moraine, slid into the valleys, still, however, keeping up a southerly movement in a north and south valley unless such valley was closed by these lateral slides.

For example, when such a time had come here and the ice and accompanying hard pan began to slide from the surface of Long hill easterly into what is now the Merrimack, and from Bush hill in Hudson, westerly into the same receptacle, instead of keeping on its former course south, it is possible that the general southerly course of the ice was still retained twenty miles to the north, so that the tendency was to keep up the movement of the ice stream down the Merrimack valley well defined in width and volume. It was the pattern or cast of which the mould, the Merrimack interval, alone now remains, and that has been nearly half filled up by the sand brought down from the north. Although this ice stream lacked the steep incline of an Alpine glacier yet the movement was kept up by the great pressure of snow and ice not far to the north, say at Amoskeag falls; a pressure much greater than would be found in the snow-fields of the Alps. Now, if this were the case, then the ice sliding down from Winter hill, for example, at first reached and coalesced with the actual ice stream of the Merrimack on the west, and with that of the Nashua on the south, then subsequently, as the ice melted at the edge and all over its surface as well, these tongues of ice reaching down toward the two ice rivers failed to quite touch them leaving only a narrow hollow between. Then when summer came and water fell in the form of rain instead of snow it would run down the surface of the ice, and, if it found no outlet it would stand in the spaces at the foot of these lateral tongues of ice and the main ice stream of the two river intervals. Anything on the surface of either body of ice, in the shape of sand or gravel or pebbles, washed down their sides and lodged in these open spaces.

Let us examine the vicinity of St. Francis Xavier church on Chandler street. To build Chandler street a high ridge was cut down thirty or forty feet, where the ridge curves from east to north parallel to the Nashua river. The church has been located in the same ridge, a little further to the north and beyond the little curve, in an excavation made for the purpose. If we closely examine the sides of the excavation made for the street we shall see that the hill is made up of layers of gravel and pebbles as large as a man's fist and some small boulders as large as his head, all well washed and rounded. Here are layers of black pebbles sloping southerly toward the Nashua river and two or three feet in thickness. That kind of stone is found in its native rock north of Shattuck's ledge toward Merrimack. The ice on which these small stones rode came over the height of Concord street and probably over the easterly flank of Winter hill. In the section by the church we see thinner layers of yellow sand sloping inward toward the west and away from the Merrimack river. That sand came down on

the Merrimack river ice when it stood a hundred feet or more above the bottom of the present bed of the river. It is the same kind of sand as that borne on the current of that river every spring. This hill or ridge, which still extends westwardly from Chandler street, between Tolles and Canal streets, though fast disappearing, being in great demand for gravel roofing and concrete sidewalks, was the terminal moraine of the Shattuck's ledge glacier. This moraine, with a break from Tolles street to Railroad square—west of which beginning at Beacon hill between Amherst and Auburn streets it becomes the moraine of the Winter hill glacier (and perhaps of a great northwestern ice stream)—extends clear across the north part of the city, taking in Fairmount in its course, and around to the "steep banks" on the Nashua. The two saucer shaped depressions, one just west of Chandler street and south of Lock, and the other on the site of Artillery pond on the North common, and the narrow depression extending across the Wilton railroad to the Nashua river north of the Fairmount terrace, are the beds of the lateral tongues of ice which reached down from the north, after they had receded from the ice rivers and come to a stand-still. The clay found west of Chandler street, and for many years used to such good purpose by the late Hon. Charles Williams in his foundry, is the paste made by this lateral glacier grinding down over the surface of Shattuck's ledge. When the water and ice fell below the top of the dam made by the bordering ridge, which dam as we have seen the ice itself had built up, the fine flour from the stone settled at the bottom, there being no current to take it away. That sediment gave Mr. Williams his clay bed. This clay extends into Lock street near the residence of the late Seneca Greeley and will be noticed by the pedestrian especially in wet weather. The break in this moraine mentioned above, extending from Tolles street on the east to Beacon hill on the west, is accounted for by the fact that just before the final disappearance of the last remnant of the continental ice cap a tongue of ice had gone down Concord street and across Railroad square, across the Nashua river, and southward along Main street, pushing before it its terminal moraine as far as the northeast corner of the South common, and on the west side of it as far as High street, and on the east side as far as the Pilgrim church, and retreating left there sections of the otherwise continuous moraine at the places indicated, where they constituted the considerable hills which were there found by the first settlers, but which have since been dug down and carried away.

Going northeast about seventy rods from the angle of the gravel ridge before described to an excavation through it at Lock street, we find it is there formed of stratified yellow sands sloping away toward the west from the Merrimack river at an angle of about forty degrees. The location, color and character of this sand show that it came down the Merrimack on the ice when that stream filled the whole interval of the river, being about a mile wide at this point and at least one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, and that it was washed off in the water that ran off its side into an open space that lay between the glacial Merrimack and the tongue of ice before mentioned which had then come to a stand still and no longer at this point coalesced with the ice river, but, through the influence of sun and rain, had retreated from it a few feet. There might have been some water standing in this open crack along side of the ice stream but there was some outlet for the water when it rose to this height; which fact is shown by the absence of clay. Most of the wash which carried in the sand came from the glacial Merrimack, but not all; for if we observe closely we shall see that a nearly horizontal sweep across the top of these strata, with a little incline toward the river, has been made as if by the sudden irruption of water and gravel from the surface of the local glacier on the land side. How do we know it came from the west or northwest? Because it is a gravel made up in part of the dark colored slate found between Winter hill and Merrimack. How do we know it was a sudden irruption? Because it swept clear across the ridge and left a deposit of gravel three or four feet in thickness. On the bottom of that layer and resting on the top edge of the strata of yellow sand which is cut off at an angle, is a flooring of black slate pebbles three or four inches in diameter. The rest, though finer, is of the same material. At the time of this irruption of gravel from the west, the ice extending across the Merrimack interval must have stood as high as the top of these yellow strata, or the layers of yellow sand would have been cut down still lower by this torrent from the hill over the local glacier ice tongue. This sand bank not only tells its own story but also that of innumerable similar deposits all over New England. The finest debris from the broken rock floor is carried farther by the current of the stream whether it be of water or of ice. The slower the current of that stream moves the more likely the smallest and finest particles are to be deposited. The very finest of the rock paste, unless deposited where there is no current, goes on to the ocean. If deposited in perfectly still water it forms

a clay bed. Fine, heavy sand falling off the ice stream in still water is put down in level strata. Coarser sand, gravel and pebbles, as they glide off the ice stream's edge, back up against the ice and form strata at angles varying from twenty to twenty-five degrees and from one to three feet in thickness. As the moving ice stream diminishes in depth, and even after it has ceased to move, while it still retains its general shape and features, even though its surface has sunk below the sand and gravel ridges in its outer edges, both the ice stream itself and these lateral ridges are subject to incursions of torrents of water bearing immense quantities of gravel, pebbles and bowlders from the bordering hills and from the overhanging tongues and sheets of the glacial ice upon their tops. Thousands of banks of fine stratified sand all over the country are thus held down by layers of coarse gravel and small bowlders which have prevented the wind seizing them and transporting the pulverized particles in moving dunes across the country.

This layer of dark slate, gravel and stones thrust nearly horizontally across the upturned strata of yellow Merrimack sand here at the Lock street section of this gravel ridge solves another mystery. It discloses the method of the formation of the valley terraces of New England and those of Scotland, and of the fjords of Norway and of every other country that has once been glaciated. Agassiz explained the "parallel roads of Glen Roy"—a series of terraces around the sides of a Scottish valley—as being caused by a glacier building a series of transverse moraines one after another, each following one lower than its predecessor: and these moraines serving as dams, held back the waters at different times at the different heights of the existing terraces. So late as his journey to Brazil, he alludes with some satisfaction to that early discovery. But he fails to show how a valley lake thus held in check can receive and retain the material comprising the terrace and hold it at the level of the water's edge or that any such process is anywhere going on at the present time.

An early and frequent explanation of these river or valley terraces is that the river interval was first filled up level across from side to side with the drift, which for that purpose is usually described as lying in level strata, and then afterwards the existing interval was cut out by the water courses, which were considerably intensified in order to perform that work. This is the explanation of the text book writers, of Geike, the Scottish geologist, of Mr. Warren Upham, and of many others. Another explanation which met with considerable favor a generation ago was that these terraces stood at the water level and that a succession of them marked the successive steps in the gradual upheaval of the continent. In trying to verify this theory Professor Hitchcock was perplexed by the fact that there was no connection between one set of valley terraces and another either as to their elevation above the sea or in the height of each successive upheaval. Both these theories still find many adherents. It is easy—in theory—to hoist and submerge again the continents. It is easier to talk about the drift in a valley terrace than to examine it carefully. It is not difficult to be pleased with the thought of having made a great discovery in nature and yet to neglect to verify the details. A lake or pond silts up first at the upper end; no transverse moraine or other dam can be contrived to make the still water build up a terrace all around the edge of a pond at the water level, or place the gravel and bowlders of the terraces in such position. Besides, as the writer has discovered from numerous observations, the valley terraces are not level; they all descend with the valley often more rapidly than the brook or river at its bottom. Thus a river near the mountains here in New England was found by the writer to have a fall of eleven feet in two miles, while a well defined terrace one hundred and sixty-five feet above it fell forty feet in the same distance.

The reason why the slanting strata of yellow sand was not cut down any lower by that furious irruption of water, bearing dark gravel and stones from the west at this section of the gravel ridge on Lock street, can only be explained by the fact that there was something substantial and solid on the east of that ridge and close along side of it that could not be overturned or washed away. There is nothing of that nature there now. We know that what was there then and is gone now was the great ice stream of the Merrimack. The ridge of sand along its side could be cut off lower than the top surface of that ice against which it rested. When the water came with sufficient force the sand could stand no higher than the top of the ice, but if the torrent came from the hills or local side glacier the top of the sand ridge was thrown over and upon the ice stream, and if the torrent came down or across the ice stream the top of the sand or gravel ridge would be struck off, as a miller strikes off the full measure of grain, and the surplus thrown upon the other side of the sand ridge toward the hill side, and thus the intervening space between the ridge and the bordering hill filled in up to the

height of the top of the ice stream. The top of the ice stream in either event was the gauge of the height of the terrace. The ice which held the terrace in place and regulated its height has disappeared. The bed-rock upon which it scraped and ground along has been silted over and covered up but the terraces remain. The dam was longitudinal and not transverse, the ice itself and not its moraine. North of Lock street the ridge becomes a terrace and extends northerly past the O'Donnell school house, the Laton homestead and along the western side of the Merrimack interval, and the space between the top of the ridge and the hill to the west is filled in as before indicated.

Fairmount Heights, which overlook the city on the northwest, constitute an elevated plateau standing about two hundred feet above the sea level and about fifty feet above Main street. This plateau is twenty-five hundred feet long from east to west and from seven hundred to twelve hundred feet broad upon the top. It lies parallel to the interval of the Nashua which flows at its southerly base seventy-five feet below. This plateau is nearly level, with, however a slight incline



"THE ISLAND"—A VIEW ON THE NASHUA RIVER OF TODAY.

toward the east or down the valley of the Nashua. It can be reached in no direction except by making a considerable ascent. It is all within a mile of the City hall. It constitutes a very large and perfect glacial terrace, made up of sand, gravel, pebbles and small bowlders of gneiss, mica schist and the dark slate found in the region lying to the north and northwest. The clay and fine sand has been entirely washed out and carried away so that no water will remain on the surface and to obtain any by means of wells they need to be sunk at least seventy-five feet. At the time this terrace was formed the Nashua interval from Mine falls to the Merrimack was full of ice. This drift which now constitutes the Fairmount terrace probably was once the terminal moraine of a great northwestern ice stream, a remnant of the continental ice cap, and this moraine banked up close against the Nashua ice stream, while some of its material no doubt is made up of the lateral moraine of that stream. Before it was stricken off comparative level down to the surface of the ice stream, (then from a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet deep), that moraine stood in irregular conical ridges,

some of them perhaps fifty feet higher than the present plateau, and it took an immense force of water to sweep off and level down the tops of these ridges. When that was done, the tongues of ice from the north were also banked up against the moraine on that side and there they remained until they melted, leaving the precipitous sides and deep depression still to be found toward the Wilton railroad.*

When the general ice cap was on its course toward the south and southeast, after passing over the site of the present city, it struck the mass of very hard crystalline rock composed of mica schist with streaks of feldspar, lying between the Merrimack and Salmon brook, the remains of which now constitute Pratt's hill and Long hill, and extending from the Harbor south beyond the state line. This rocky prominence was so hard it could not be entirely eroded, but was much rasped off and ground down. When the ice cap on this hill finally disappeared it left the thin paste beneath it, in some places not more than two or three feet deep covering the hill. There are also many boulders, some of them of porphyritic gneiss which have come at least thirty or forty miles from beyond the Contoocook. The ice disappeared so gradually that neither the water from its melting disturbed the ground moraine nor did that moraine itself, though not held back by the roots of grass or trees or any vegetation, slide down the polished and slippery sides of the bed rock except in a few places.

When the ice cap had rested from its labors on this hill, the ice stream of the Merrimack still kept on its course and has left its lateral moraine stranded in gravel ridges along its right bank, and these ridges may be traced at an altitude of more than one hundred feet above present low water in the Merrimack across the land of J. L. H. Marshall, near which they now furnish material for the cement pipe works of Hon. Seth D. Chandler on the Lowell road. Traces of this ridge are found running south from that point on the west side of the highway and further along on the east between it and the railroad for several miles.

On the other side of the Merrimack one may begin on the west side of Otternic pond in Hudson and follow a corresponding ridge parallel with the present Merrimack and about half a mile east of it for three or four miles southward. The ridge, irregular in height, is only eight or ten feet wide on top. It stands from fifteen to forty feet above the adjacent land. Its sides are steep and nearly devoid of soil. It is composed of coarse gravel, pebbles and small boulders, smooth and well rounded. It is unstratified. Opposite where the ice stream of the Nashua united with that of the Merrimack, deflecting the latter to the eastward, the ridge rises the highest and appears in a succession of parallel bow shaped hills with their concave sides toward the river. They are the lateral moraines of the ancient Merrimack and stand from a hundred and ten to a hundred and forty feet above the rocky floor of that glacial stream. Beyond it to the eastward the lateral glacier and subsequently the larger pond that occupied the site of Otternic and Hudson Centre found an outlet toward the east until the waters broke through this ridge where Otternic brook now runs, draining the pond to its present dimensions and emptying its waters into the Merrimack. The westerly side of the ridge is banked up with drifts of fine sand blown up from the shores of the Merrimack by the prevailing northwest winds. Toward the southern extremity of the ridge, on the farm of Mr. Fuller, the dune has been retarded in its easterly movement by the action of man, who now seeks to hold it back from the destruction of the fertile territory between. This lateral moraine is a kame and differs from an osar in being laid down in the air. Opposite this kame the main current of the ice must have been deflected near to the eastern shore, rising above it for that reason, and allowing the rubbish borne along on its surface to slide down upon the eastern side, thus building up the gravel ridge. Within its walls are found boulders of the coarse pink granite found in the vicinity of Manchester and which one sees in the curb stones and flags of that city. None of this granite is found in the moraines or gravel ridges west of the Merrimack. But they in turn hold many boulders of Milford granite, which is not found in the Hudson kame. This is in accordance with the well known law that the material constituting the lateral moraine of an ice stream is never transferred by the ice to the opposite side of the current.

The lakes and ponds which covered so large an extent of the surface of New England during the disappearance of the ice cap were held in place by barriers of the ice itself in the first instance, and subsequently by dams built up by the ice as we have seen that the osar across Lock street was produced.

*This explanation of the formation of the terraces in glacial regions was arrived at by the writer in 1885 from his personal investigation of many terraces in New England and northern New York, and so far as he is aware is original with him. His conclusions were first given to the public in a paper read by him before the Nashua Fortnightly club, February 6, 1888, and printed at that time.

The extensive sandy plains about Nashua indicate the bottom of such a lake through which there was a sufficient current of water to carry away to the ocean the clay in solution which the wash from the bordering hills brought down from the ground moraines left bare by the ice cap. The rock bottom of this lake is probably fifty or seventy-five feet below the level of Main street, and was covered over deeply with sand and gravel from the hard pan by the same water which carried away the clay. In the same way the lake of Geneva is now being silted up by the stream flowing from the Rhone glacier.

At the close of the ice period, a barrier—possibly an ice gorge—near the state line caused the waters to be held back, forming a narrow and shallow lake which extended northward beyond Goffe's falls, northwest to Amherst and thence along the Souhegan river for two or three miles, and southwest up the Nashua to Mine falls. That part of Merrimack lying between the Souhegan and Pennichuck brook was an island. Nearly the whole of Litchfield was submerged. In places this pond was four or five miles wide and its surface was about two hundred feet above the sea level, and it varied in depth from five or ten feet at the upper end to fifty or sixty in the vicinity of Nashua. At first it was much deeper but it was rapidly silted up, especially toward the north and northwest extremities. There was a considerable current through the lake, sufficient to carry away nearly all the clay in the soil. Many spots were still occupied by the ice and the faces of the terraces in many places were protected from the action of wind and wave by glacial ice. Now and then huge masses were broken off and floated away from their moorings until they became stranded on the bottom, and the silting up process still going on around them, when they had melted and the waters came to depart, the hollows lately occupied by these miniature icebergs formed small ponds without inlet or outlet, like Sandy pond, and Round pond near the Amherst road. The bottom of these ponds in some instances is as low as the surface of the neighboring rivers, and always lower than the rock floor of the surrounding hillsides, so that they are generally fed with a lasting supply of pure water of a quality superior for drinking purposes to that of such sluggish streams of the vicinity as are filled with the ooze of swamps and the unfiltered wash of the surface.

Many other depressions in the sandy plain which once formed the bottom of this ancient lake, though not deep enough to reach down to the water, were formed in the same way, and some mark the places where, near the moraine terraces, tongues of ice were covered up when the gravel ridges were struck off in the formation of the terraces, and these bodies of ice, until they melted, constituted a part of the terrace and helped to hold up the surface earth to the general level of the terrace, but as the ice underneath slowly melted away, the surface gradually sank down and the existing hollows or "kettle holes" were formed.

The disappearance of a series of such bodies of ice, either banked up with, or submerged by the gravel, has resulted frequently in creating water courses, either upon the surface or underneath, between the lateral moraine of the ice river and the bounding hills. An example of such underground currents is found at the base of Winter hill, the water on the east side finding its outlet into the Merrimack by the well known spring upon the Laton farm, and on the west, from the vicinity of Concord street, through the North common, across Amherst street, under the Wilton railroad and along at the northerly base of the Fairmount terrace, where it feeds a succession of ponds, around to its outlet to the river at the never failing cold spring, much visited by boatmen on the river at the "steep banks."

The glacial ice, even that which upon the formation of the terraces was buried to a great depth beneath the gravel, we have reason to believe is all gone in this vicinity. No phenomena, characteristic of the Siberian tundra, like that observed upon the opening of the "frozen well" in Brandon in the neighboring state of Vermont, has ever been chronicled in this locality. People cannot drink ice water from their springs in August even in the White Mountain state. How long ago the last remnant of glacial ice stored away in Nature's ice house, yielded to the combined strength of the sun's rays and the internal heat of the earth, and melted, whether it was a few hundred or a few thousand years ago, no man can now say.

When the mean annual temperature of this region shall be lowered again in the coming aphelion winter, and the snows of spring shall linger all summer through upon Monadnock and Mt. Washington; when they and their sister peaks and ranges shall again become centers of dispersion for the ice, until, gradually deepening year by year, the glacial plow shall again furrow all New England and wipe off the face of the earth as with a sponge all the boasted works of man—all his

mechanical, architectural and engineering achievements—when all this shall come again the astronomer may perhaps with tolerable certainty foretell; but we ourselves know, that, whatever of that character nature has in store for this region, it is so far in the remote future it can in no manner affect our lives or the lives of any who will have us in remembrance; for we shall then be

“As much forgotten as the canoe
That crossed the bosom of a lonely lake
A thousand years ago.”

W. B. Atterton.

JOHN M. HUNT.

John M. Hunt was born at Dracut, Mass., March 31, 1797; died at Nashua, Oct. 30, 1885. He was a son of Israel Hunt, born Aug. 27, 1758, died March 2, 1850, and Catherine (Nowell) Hunt, born June 15, 1765, died May 15, 1850. Their ancestors came from England in the seventeenth century and were among the early settlers in Massachusetts Bay colony. Their descendants have been among the pioneers in near and remote sections of this continent and many of them have distinguished themselves in the service of their country, in the professions and employments that have developed the civilization which is the crowning glory of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Hunt obtained a common school education, and beyond that, for he was a well informed man on topics of general interest, was self-taught. From 1803 till the time of his death in 1885 he was one of the best known residents of Nashua. In the beginning of his honorable career he was in trade at the Harbor in a store that stood in the south triangle where the Lowell and Dunstable roads form a junction. He was also interested in a linen manufacturing enterprise, the mill of which was located on the site of the present Vale mill. The business was not successful. In 1820 he was appointed postmaster of Nashua, which office he held until July, 1841. During all these years, and in fact during his active career, he took part in town affairs and performed the duties of citizenship with fidelity to every trust, being town clerk and chairman of the board of selectmen in 1830, 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1836, and instrumental in causing the first town report to be issued to the taxpayers in printed form. When the Nashua State bank, chartered at the June session of the legislature in 1835, was organized in 1836, he was appointed cashier,

which position of trust he held until the bank closed its business in October, 1866. Hon. Isaac Spalding was president of the bank during its entire life, and it was a matter of pride with him and Mr. Hunt that the institution never lost a dollar by a bad investment, and that when its affairs were liquidated it paid its stockholders their principal and a handsome dividend in addition to the dividends paid yearly when it did business. As a citizen, neighbor and friend, no man of his generation stood higher in the regard of the community. He was

democratic in all his ways and dealings; a man whose influence in the community was always on the side of justice, morality and religion. Mr. Hunt was a regular attendant at the Unitarian church and a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., of which he was senior warden in 1826 and worshipful master in 1827. January 28, 1823, Mr. Hunt was united in marriage with Mary Ann Munroe, who was born in Lexington, Mass., Oct. 31, 1812; died at Nashua, Dec. 1, 1894. She was a daughter of Thomas Munroe, born March 30, 1785, died July 8, 1854, and Elizabeth (Jewett) Munroe, born Sept. 8, 1785, died Nov. 23, 1848. Mrs. Hunt's ancestors were among the first English settlers in Massachusetts, and a great number of their descendants have made their



JOHN M. HUNT.

mark in the world and have served, and are still serving in honorable professions and callings. Mrs. Hunt came to Nashua with her parents when she was a child and her home was here until her death. She was a constant attendant at the Unitarian church and very much interested in its work. In fact she left a bequest to the society. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunt: The first, born April 8, 1839, died in infancy; second, Mary E., born April 10, 1842, unmarried. Mrs. Hunt was a woman of retiring disposition, of modest deportment and domestic tastes.

HORACE CLARK TOLLES.

Horace C. Tolles, son of Henry and Azubah (Nichols) Tolles, was born at Weathersfield, Vt., May 31, 1811, died at Nashua, March 21, 1878.



HORACE CLARK TOLLES.

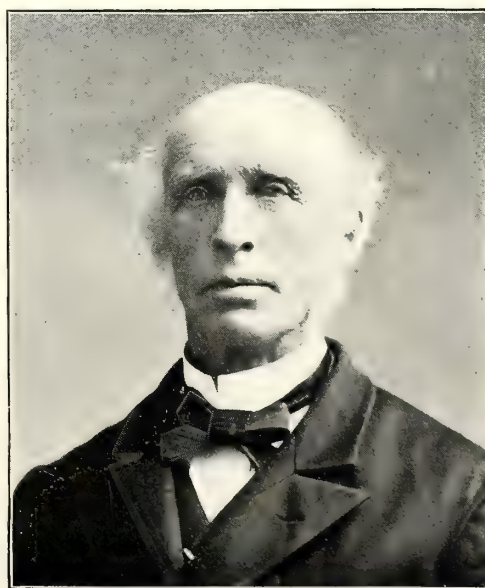
His immigrant ancestors came from England early in the eighteenth century and settled in Connecticut. Captain Henry Tolles, and four of his six sons, became pioneers at Weathersfield, Vt., sometime before the Revolution. Clark Tolles, one of these four sons, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Continental army. He married Sally Proctor, by whom he had eight children, Henry, the eldest, being the father of Horace C., who married Azubah Nichols of Weathersfield.

Mr. Tolles obtained a common school education in his native town and remained there until 1832, when he came to Nashua and settled on a farm in the south-west section of the city near the Dunstable line. He was a prosperous and well-to-do farmer; a man of excellent judgment, prudent, industrious and highly regarded by the community. Mr. Tolles served his ward on the board of selectmen, as highway surveyer, on the board of assessors and in other capacities. In 1862 and 1863 he represented Ward eight as a member of the board of aldermen, and in 1864 and 1865 as representative in the legislature.

Mr. Tolles was united in marriage Dec. 10, 1835, with Sophy A. Wright, daughter of Joel and Sally Wright of Westford, Mass., of which place her ancestors were early settlers and among the first families. Nine children were born of their marriage: Horace W., born April 26, 1838, married Caroline L. Newton, Nov. 7 1867; Franklin N., born July 25, 1839, married Edla F. Kempton, May 10, 1870; Henry J., born Aug. 24, 1841, married Sarah L. Davis, Oct. 24, 1867; Willard C., born May 8, 1843, married Ellen F. Kendall, Oct. 6, 1868; Hannah S., born Feb. 6, 1845, died March 10, 1866; James H., born Oct. 17, 1846, married Mary E. Cross, July 8, 1872; Sarah A., born Nov. 30, 1848, married Frank Wilkins, Oct. 1, 1868, died Nov. 10, 1869; Jason E., born Jan. 5, 1852, married Sadie S. Chase, Aug. 11, 1874; Xenophon D., born March 23, 1858, married S. Jennie Eaton, July 29, 1885.

THOMAS PEARSON, Jr.

Hon. Thomas Pearson, fourth by the name in direct line of descent, was born in Tyngsboro, Mass., Dec. 25, 1820, died at Nashua, March 5, 1891. (For ancestors, see sketch of his father, Thomas Pearson, Sen.) He attended the public schools of Nashua and was fitted for college at Crosby's Literary institution; read law with Abbot & Fox, and a graduate of Harvard Law school, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and subsequently opened an office in Shattuck's building, then standing on the site of the Main street railroad station. Meanwhile, Charles J. Fox, with Samuel D. Bell, was engaged in revising and codifying the laws of the State, and, as Mr. Fox was in consumption, young Pearson assisted considerably in the work and also devoted much of his spare time to the completion of Fox's History of Dunstable. After practising law awhile, the state of his health forced him to out of door work. As railroading was just coming into great prominence, he decided to take up civil engineering as a profession. His first work was with General George Stark on one division of the Concord railroad. After the completion of the work he superintended the laying of the second track of the Lowell road; worked as an engineer under Chief Engineer Stark, on the laying out of the Old Colony railroad to Plymouth, Mass., and on the Stony Brook railroad out of Lowell; also on the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad. He engaged, with Harry Woods, to do the engineering and building of the Wilton road from Danforth's Corner to East Wilton; also surveyed, in company with his cousin, Ambrose Pearson, and built the Edgeville canal. Soon afterward he was offered and accepted the situation of engineer of the Northern division of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad, with river line from Greenfield to Windsor, Vt.; from Nashua to Concord, on the west side of the Merrimack river;



THOMAS PEARSON, JR.

headquarters at Wheeling, Va. Later he ran numerous railroad lines, some of which were afterward built wholly or in part; from Plymouth to Sandwich, Mass., from Franklin to Bristol on the Northern road; from Meredith village through Centre Harbor to Conway; the Forest

from Groton to Winchester, Mass.; from New Ipswich to East Wilton; from Tyngsboro to Brookline; from Greenfield to Keene; from Nashua to Epping; from Danforth's Corner through Amherst, Mont Vernon and Oil Mill village to New Boston to meet the Manchester & Keene road, and the Texas & Great Western railway.

Judge Pearson's profession kept him away from the city months at a time, but he always kept a home in Nashua. He entered politics early in life, was a delegate from Nashua to the first abolition convention at Concord, when there were only twenty-one delegates all told. He was appointed to succeed General Israel Hunt as judge of the police court of Nashua, and held that office until he became chief clerk of the pension office at Washington, D. C., which position he held under a part of Lincoln's and also Johnson's administrations. He held the office of justice of the peace and quorum ever after he was of age, was a trustee of the Reform school, now called State Industrial school, seven years a representative to the legislature, street commissioner when the whole city was one district, assessor, inspector of checklists and held all the ward offices of Ward seven. In secret societies he was a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., of which he was master in 1860, Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, the charter of which, with Alfred Greeley, he got renewed after its forfeiture in 1832, and of which he was king in 1857, 1858 and 1859. He held the office of excellent grand king of the Grand Chapter of New Hampshire, and was a member of Washington commandery, K. T., District of Columbia. Judge Pearson was a member of the Pilgrim church, had been a director of the old Olive street society and was superintendent of its Sunday school at the time of the fiftieth anniversary of its formation. He was a good story teller, a man of wide experience and of the most cordial disposition in social and business life. His memory was a storehouse of facts and incidents relative to Nashua. In a word, his life was rounded out in good living, cheerfulness, honorable citizenship and faithful service.

Judge Pearson was three times married; first, Jan. 21, 1844, with Angeline M. Hunt, daughter of Nehemiah and Clarissa Hunt, who died Nov. 26, 1877; second, with Mrs. Carrie Weston of Medfield, Mass; third, with Hannah A. (Edgerly) Pearson, widow of his cousin, Ambrose Pearson. Two children were born to him by his first marriage: Gertrude K., who married T. W. H. Hussey, (high school principal), of Barrington; George Byron, (civil engineer) who married Jennie E. Wadleigh, daughter of Benjamin H. Wadleigh of Nashua.

HARVEY F. COURSER.

Colonel Harvey F. Courser was born at Thetford, Vt., in January, 1809, died in Nashua, Dec. 23, 1883. He was a son of Daniel and Lucy (Taft) Courser, both of whom were descendants of the pioneers of New Hampshire, the home of the former being at Boscawen, (with his parents) from the time he was two years of age. The place—one of the most attractive in New England in its surroundings—has been known as Courser hill more than a hundred years.

Col. Courser was educated at Boscawen and remained at home, being employed upon his father's farm, until he was twenty-one. He then obtained employment in a store at Concord, and later was employed three years as a

United States mail agent. In 1835 he came to Nashua and entered the dry goods trade in one of the stores in the first Baptist church edifice, where he remained until he was burned out in 1848. During the next five years he was in business in Boston. Returning to Nashua, his next and last business venture was in the grocery trade with his son-in-law, the firm being William H. Greenleaf & Company, in the middle store of the Telegraph block. The firm closed out its business in 1882, at which time he retired from active pursuits. Colonel Courser obtained his title as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Luther McCutchens of New London, with whom he was prominent in military affairs during his early manhood. Mr. Courser was not a politician in the ordinary acceptance of the term; he never aspired to public life or craved public office. Yet few men evinced greater zeal or showed more commendable interest in all matters of politics that



HARVEY F. COURSER.

appertained to the general welfare and permanent good of his city and country. He was thoroughly patriotic in his impulses, and outspoken in his advocacy of all such principles as tended, in his judgment, to build up and strengthen the superstructure of equity and equality upon which he believed the government of his country to be founded. He was a citizen of the most social and amiable qualities who did his part in all things for the public good. He was a member of the First Congregational church, a constant attendant upon its worship, and interested and intelligent participant in its society affairs and social functions, and a consistent man in everything.

Colonel Courser was united in marriage, in 1839, with Maria Estey, daughter of Jesse and Anna (Peabody) Estey. One daughter was born of their marriage: Lucy A. M., who married William H. Greenleaf.

JAMES WHITE.

James White was born at New Boston, March 1, 1808, died at Nashua Aug. 19, 1868. He was a son of John and Lucy (Blanchard) White. Mr. White was educated in the schools of Calais, Vt., to which place his parents removed when he was six years of age, and beyond that was a self-taught and self-made man whose general knowledge and business capacity was of the first order. After serving an apprenticeship as bridge builder he went to Manchester, where he remained for some time and met with gratifying success. In 1837 he located in Nashua. He then gradually extended his field of operation until he became one of the largest and most successful contractors and bridge builders in New England. There are many monuments of his work still standing. Mr. White served on the town school committee a number of years, and was chairman of the board, but his occupation took him out of town a good deal and hence he was unable to fill other public positions which were offered him. He was a substantial citizen and a true man in all the relations of life. He was a Universalist and a freemason, being a member of a lodge in Vermont.

Mr. White was united in marriage June 26, 1838, with Rebecca (Moore) McConihe, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Alexander) McConihe of Merrimack. Four children were born of their marriage: James B., born July 3, 1839, married Anna F. Davis of Bangor, Me., March 23, 1868; Edwin D., born Oct. 27, 1841, soldier and journalist, died in Nashua, March 12, 1886; Sarah Eliza, born Feb. 1, 1844, married Col. Elbridge J. Copp of Nashua, died Dec. 6, 1893; Abby Sophia, born Oct. 13, 1846, died Sept. 6, 1848.

AUGUSTUS GARDNER REED.

Augustus G. Reed, son of Joshua and Harriet (Flint) Reed, was born in Stoddard, Sept. 8, 1816, died at Nashua, July 3, 1896. (For ancestors see sketch of his brother, Elbridge G. Reed.) He was educated in the common schools of his native place, at Walpole, and at the academy at Bellows Falls, Vt. When he was in his sixteenth year he accompanied his parents in their removal to Rockingham, Vt., where he remained about

three years, when he came to Nashua and entered the employ of Beasom & Reed, dry goods dealers, as a travelling salesman. Four years later he became a member of the firm, and after that was in company at different times with Chas. Crosby, his brother, Henry H., and E. A. Slader. Mr. Reed was one of the charter members of the Indian Head State bank and served on its board of directors, including service since it was a national bank, forty-two years. He also served many years on the board of investment of the Nashua Savings bank and was trustee of the Charles T. Gill estate and guardian for the children. He was an honorable and useful citizen and conscientiously performed his duty in all things. Mr. Reed served on the board of inspectors of checklists two or three years and was a member of the board of alder-



James White

men in 1873. He was a member of the fire department twenty-nine years and held all the offices except that of chief. He was a Universalist.

Mr. Reed was twice married: first, June 21, 1843, with Eliza C. Crabtree, daughter of Lemuel Crabtree, who died in June, 1863; second, in July, 1865, Mary E. (Jones) Foster, who died April 25, 1893. No children.

CALVIN B. HILL.

Calvin B. Hill was born at East Douglas, Mass., March 5, 1827, died at Nashua, May 9, 1889. He was a son of Micah and Sally (Marsh) Hill. Mr. Hill's genealogy is clearly traced through eight generations to John Hill, an English member of the Plymouth colony, who, in 1633, settled at Dorchester, Mass. He was a blacksmith, a member of the Boston Artillery company, the father of eight children and a man of good report. His children became settlers in other places in the colony, and many of their members, and also their descendants in later generations became prominent in religious, civil and military affairs. Ephriam Hill, son of Samuel and grandson of John, was the first settler of East Douglas, 1721. His name frequently appears in the records of that place, (with the prefix of captain, which shows that he was among the officers of the town and transacted a good deal of its business. He died at the age of about 107 years. His son, Caleb, was a deacon in the church at East Douglas, and is mentioned in the old records as colonel, which is presumptive evidence that he was a soldier in the Continental army. In the next generation Moses Hill, son of Caleb, is recorded as lieutenant, by this it may be inferred that he was also a Revolutionary soldier. He was a church deacon and died at the age of forty-two years. Micah, son of Moses, and father of the subject of this sketch, was an influential citizen of East Douglas, a man of unblemished character, and, like his father before him, a deacon in the church. On the maternal side his genealogy is identical with the Sheffields, Marshes and other prominent Massachusetts families.

Mr. Hill attended the common schools in his native place and finished his education at the academy at East

Haddam, Conn. He left school in 1843, and the following two years were spent in Boston learning the art of a pharmacist. In 1845 he came to Nashua and formed a co-partnership with J. W. White, under the firm name of White & Hill, and from that time to 1857 conducted a prosperous business on the south corner of Main and Factory streets. In the last year mentioned he sold out his interest to Mr. White and became treasurer of the Underhill Edge Tool company, a position which he filled with credit to himself till 1883. In the meantime he

was interested in several other enterprises and a director in the Indian Head Nat'l bank, being president of that institution a number of years, rendering it valuable service. Mr. Hill never aspired to public office. It was not to his taste, and, besides the time he devoted to business, was fully occupied with the trusts committed to his charge, and the care of the estate of the heirs of W. D. Beasom.

Mr. Hill was a member of the Main street M. E. church and served many years on its board of trustees, as superintendent of the Sunday-school—being the organizer of its juvenile department—and in other capacities. He was a liberal contributor for the support of preaching and church work, and one of the very foremost in making everybody feel at home



C. B. Hill

and happy at the church socials and entertainments. In a word, Mr. Hill's career was a success in uprightness as a business man, and in the cheerful performance of the duty men owe their fellowmen and their Creator.

Mr. Hill was united in marriage Nov. 12, 1856, to Laura A. Beasom, daughter of William D. and Laura (Hobbs) Beasom of Nashua. (For ancestors see sketch of her father). Two children were born of their marriage: William Beasom, born Feb. 7, 1858, died Sept. 26, 1877; Clara Baldwin, born March 9, 1862, died Jan. 30, 1866.

MATTHEW BARR.

Matthew Barr was born in Bedford, Nov. 16, 1821, died in Nashua, July 18, 1882. He was a son of John and Sophia (Richardson) Barr. (For ancestors see sketch of his brother, J. N. Barr).

Mr. Barr was educated in the common schools of his native place, including the high school and was graduated at Pembroke academy. When he was twenty-two years of age he came to Nashua and entered the store of Merrill & Barr as a clerk.

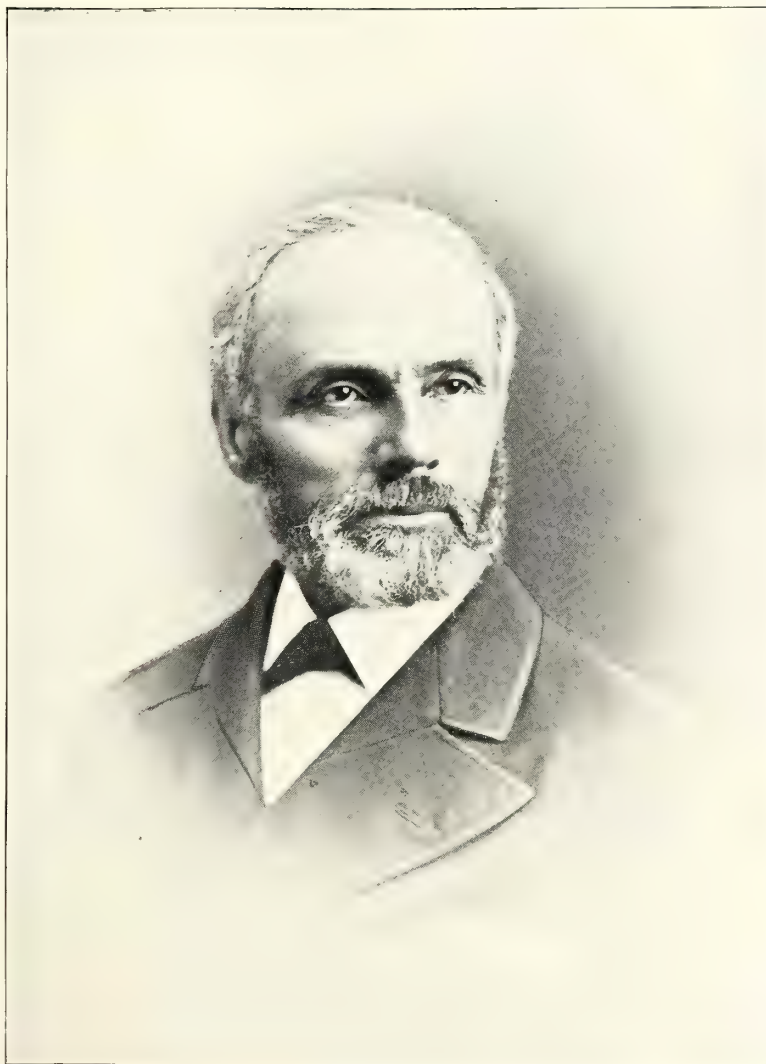
A few years later he formed a co-partnership with William French, under the firm name of French & Barr and entered the grocery business at Manchester, where he remained two years. He returned to Nashua in 1850 and entered into partnership with his brother, the firm being J. N. & M. Barr, the south store in the Baptist church edifice being the place of business. The firm did an extensive hardware business and upon its dissolution was continued with another brother, James, under the name of M. Barr & Co. Meanwhile the place of business was changed to Greeley block, and later to the north store in the First church edifice on Main street. Upon the death of James, Matthew continued alone for a while and then formed a co-

partnership with James Barnard, under the firm name of Barr & Co. A few years later he sold out to James Barnard, Frank E. Kittredge and John H. Barr, who did business under the name of Barr & Co. until 1894. Upon retiring from business he traveled extensively in Europe and upon his return, in 1897, he bought out Mark W. Merrill and was engaged in the flour and grain business the two following years. Later he again retired and after that spent most of his time until death in travel.

Mr. Barr was one of the foremost members of the Pearl street Congregational church and one of the largest

contributors to its support for a number of years. He transferred his membership to the Pilgrim church when the Olive street and Pearl street churches united under that name. His relations with and to the church were those of a sincere and unostentatious Christian. Never forcing himself to the front, he was always ready to respond to any call for help to aid the advancement of the religion of Christ in whom he unhesitatingly believed and trusted as the Saviour of the world. Mr. Barr was a director in the Indian Head National bank and a trustee

of the City Savings bank. He was a Democrat in politics and a man of influence in his party. In 1866 he represented Ward One in the board of aldermen, and later he was once or twice the candidate of his party for the office of mayor. He was administrator of several estates and guardian of several minors' inheritances. In his business and social life Mr. Barr was a quiet, dignified and generous man who performed every duty in life in a conscientious manner and who, in a long residence in Nashua, won the respect and kind regards of all classes of his fellow-citizens. In his business methods he was strictly honorable and above board. His simple promise was as good as an elaborately written bond, and his business reputation at home and abroad was of the



MATTHEW BARR.

highest order; his success was proportionally great. He was in fact a member of that class of men who succeed on their merits. His memory deservedly occupies a prominent page in this history.

Mr. Barr was united in marriage June 29, 1848, with Esther A. Clapp, daughter of Allen and Hannah (Newcomb) Clapp of Marlboro. Her grandfather was Asa Clapp of the same place. Two daughters were born of their marriage: Eva Lillian, married John F. Stark, deceased, leaving one son, George F. Stark; Carrie E., married John F. Stark.

ELBRIDGE GERRY REED.

Elbridge G. Reed, son of Joshua and Harriet (Flint) Reed, was born in Stoddard, May 28, 1810, died in Nashua Jan. 21, 1896. His grandfather, Joshua Reed, son of



ELBRIDGE GERRY REED.

Joshua, born at Westford, March 6, 1763, served three years in the Revolutionary War, and after the independence of the country was won settled at Stoddard; he was a pensioner. Of his large family, many have become distinguished in professions and mercantile life. Mr. Reed was educated in the common schools of his native place and at the academy in Bellows Falls, Vt. He remained on the home farm till he was eighteen years of age, and then went to Walpole, where he was employed in agricultural pursuits until he was nineteen, when he went on the road as a traveling salesman, and continued in that occupation until he was twenty-four years old. He then came to Nashua, and engaged in the dry goods trade with William D. Beasom, the firm being Beasom & Reed, during the next eleven years, after which he was in company in the same business five years with E. A. Slader, under the firm name of Reed & Slader. After that time he gave his attention to private affairs.

Mr. Reed was one of the founders of the Indian Head bank, and was a director in it twenty-five years. He represented his ward one year in the common council, and was held in the highest respect by the community. He attended the Baptist church, and contributed liberally to its support. Mr. Reed was united in marriage May 26, 1836, with Nancy Phelps, daughter of Simeon Lakin and Rhoda (Harris) Phelps of Nashua. Two children were born of their marriage: Abby M., born in Nashua, April

27, 1838, married, in May, 1864, Dr. J. W. Bedee of Auburn, Me.; Helen Delia, born in Nashua, Sept. 22, 1842, married Sept. 22, 1868, William H. Baldwin, New York, civil engineer.

FRANKLIN MUNROE.

Franklin Munroe was born at Lexington, Mass., Aug. 31, 1805, died at Nashua, Sept. 18, 1873. He was a descendant of William Munroe, who was born in Scotland in 1625 and came to America in 1682. The family settled at Lexington. The descent is William, Jr., Philemon, who, being a lieutenant in the enrollment of Minute men, participated in the first engagement in the Revolution at Lexington common, and Thomas Munroe, father of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Munroe was educated in the schools of his native place. In 1827 he became a resident of Nashua, and for some time after was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a stirring citizen, whose influence was felt in many directions and who held many responsible positions among his fellow citizens. Mr. Munroe served the town, and later the city, in many capacities, and was identified with the militia and fire department, being a commissioned officer in the Lafayette Light infantry and foreman of an engine company. He also held the offices of assessor, town clerk, selectman, alderman, moderator, surveyor of highways, many years as a member of the school committee, and was chief engineer of the fire department twenty years. In 1861 he was nominated for the office of mayor, and in a three days' contest, (a majority vote being required to elect at that time), was defeated by Col. George Bowers. Mr. Munroe was an active member of the First Congregational church, and for several years was treasurer of the society and superintendent of its Sunday school. He was also president of a temperance society and of Bethonian society. In 1849 he gave up mercantile pursuits and became treasurer of the Nashua Iron and Steel company, which position he held until his death. Meantime, he served as president of the Verd Antique Marble company and Nashua Lock company. Mr. Munroe was a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and his body was buried in the Nashua cemetery with the rites of the order, the grand master of the state officiating. He was a man of magnificent physique, of cheerful and hopeful disposition, of unaffected and loyal companionship, and a conspicuous Nashuan, who had the good will of the whole community. It may be added, without injustice to any of the societies of which Mr. Munroe was a member, that it is in the fire department that his name will go down to posterity. One of the companies has a fine oil painting of him and the story of musters and anecdotes, in which he was a moving factor, are told and retold and passed along from generation to generation until they become legendary. Take him for all and all, and considering the bon homme of his nature and the cordiality of his greeting, he was a man who filled a large place in the hearts of the Nashuans who were the pride of the early days in the gate city.

Mr. Munroe was united in marriage Aug. 19, 1826, with Mary R. Bell of Boston. One son was born of their marriage: Franklin Otis Munroe, born in Boston, Nov. 9, 1827, married Harriet Hosmer in May, 1849, Eliza A. White in June, 1869, and Mary Edson in May, 1890. No children.

CHARLES H. NUTT.

Charles H. Nutt was born at Tyngsboro, Mass., May 3, 1817, died at Nashua, Aug. 7, 1892. He was a son of Samuel and Hannah (Usher) Nutt. His paternal ancestors were early settlers in Francestown and were worthy people. On the maternal side he was a descendant of the Ushers, one of the first families of Danvers, Mass.

Mr. Nutt obtained his primary education in the public schools of Amherst, to which place his parents removed

when he was a child and where they became widely known as landlord and landlady of Nutt's tavern. While yet a lad he was in the employ of Robert Reed, who kept a country store at Amherst. He completed his studies at Derry academy, and in 1833, became a clerk in the general merchandise store of Hon. Isaac Spalding in Nashua. In 1837, Mr. Spalding having sold out his business, Mr. Nutt went into the merchant tailoring business on his own account. His venture was a success. The business, however, had its limitations and, being ambitious for a larger field of endeavor, he sold out in 1846, and purchased the stock and good will of the successor in the business established by his first employer in Nashua. He continued the business at the old



CHARLES H. NUTT.

stand at the corner of Main and Factory streets till 1860, in which year he purchased the property at the corner of Main and Park streets, built a new block, which has since been greatly improved, and pursued the hardware department of his former business until 1889, when, by reason of failing health, he sold out and retired to private life.

Mr. Nutt was an old school and progressive merchant whose word was as good as his note. He did business on thorough business principles, and was a man whose judgment was much sought after by the mercantile community. He was a good citizen and an ardent lover of his

country and her institutions. In 1846, 1847 and 1848, he served the town as clerk, but his retiring disposition and dread of notoriety and public life was such that he could not be prevailed upon in his later life to stand as a candidate for any office in the gift of the people. He was a director for a number of years in the First National bank of Nashua, and the Souhegan National bank of Milford, and was interested in other institutions. Mr. Nutt was a Unitarian, and very firm and decided; although quiet and unobtrusive, in his religious convictions. He had the

interests of the people at heart. It is very evident, from his will, that for several years previous to his death he had been meditating upon various methods and ways of disposing of a considerable portion of his large estate at his decease, so as that it would accrue to the benefit of the city in which he by his justice and perseverance had accumulated it, and whose people and interests occupied so large a place in his affections. That his meditations finally culminated in the determination to establish a hospital fund was worthy alike of his business sagacity, which enabled him to select this method as one most likely to benefit all classes of citizens, and of his generosity and humanity, which prompted him to provide especially for that large class

of unfortunates, who, in accident and disease, are too often left to the cold charity of the world. Eventually a large sum will be available to erect a set of buildings to be known as the Nutt hospital.

Mr. Nutt was united in marriage in December, 1842, with Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of John and Eliza (Eckfeldt) Anderson, both of Philadelphia. The children of their marriage were: Lizzie A., born March 16, 1844, married F. E. Allen of Keene, deceased; Charles A., born June 19, 1847, married Sadie M. Putney of Manchester; George, born June 16, 1855, deceased.

HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, CANALS, STAGING AND TAVERNS.

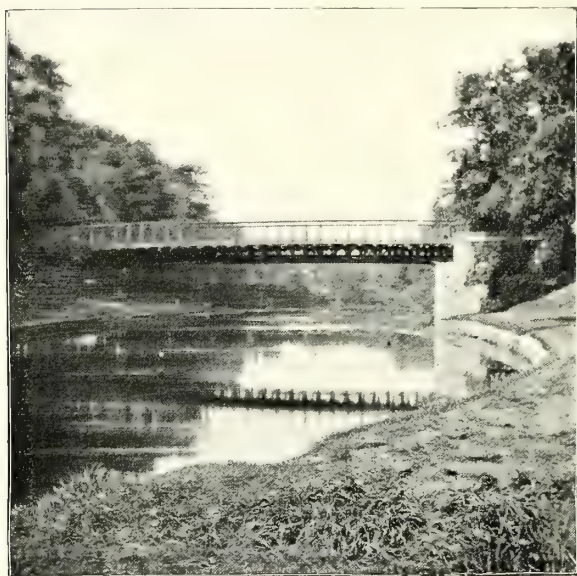
BY A. H. SAUNDERS.

"But come thy ways, we'll go along together."

"And thereby hangs a tale."

—*As You Like It.*

THE earlier history of Dunstable, so far as the records of the town were made, is exceedingly unsatisfactory in that no results of the various undertakings of the town are entered upon the records so that succeeding generations could be able to identify and locate the work done by their predecessors. The settlers of the town were too earnest in their work of wresting from the soil the means of sustaining life, and, from their advanced position in the then wilderness, in preserving from their Indian foes even life itself, to cultivate the graces or such an education



THE OLD IRON BRIDGE OVER THE NASHUA AT
CANAL AND BRIDGE STREETS.

as would qualify them to become narrators of the events in their own times; indeed, from the very anxiety displayed in the fact that they must in any event have a spiritual leader, the minister, who was the only educated man in the community, it may be justly inferred that among the doctrinal tenets inculcated "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" was taken by them in its most literal sense and they were eminently satisfied if they could work out for themselves a home, provide for their families, and at last die in the hope of a blessed immortality;—indeed, the ecclesiastical element entered so largely into the daily life of these early settlers that no community could exist as a corporate body until a minister was settled. The earliest disturbances, as it appears by the records, were caused by the difficulty in locating the "meeting house" so that the people of the sparsely settled colony could all equally enjoy the benefits to be derived from the weekly expounding of the laws of their austere religion,

subject as they were to the inevitable fine for non-attendance and their proportional part of the "minister's tax" at all events, without the corresponding benefit to be derived therefrom. Taxation without representation was thus early a matter of great import. All this had much to do with the location of the roads and bridges, as will be seen later on.

Unfortunately the "town clerk," being more familiar with the carnal weapons than those of the scribe, we are left very much in the dark about the highways and bridges, and are led to the belief that at that early period they must have been first located by blazed trees so that the good man, with his wife mounted upon a pillion behind him, rode to church as best he might, upon horseback; later as the families increased, the trees were cut, making a passageway through the woods which would permit the use of a rough home-made sled in the winter, or rude cart fashioned for farm use as well as a conveyance in the summer.

The rivers were the natural highways along which were the Indian trails which were followed by the earliest roads. Timber was eagerly sought after, which, with the king's reservation of those suitable for masts of his ships, thus found a ready passage to the sea. The rivers also afforded fish in abundance, no small item in those days. The earliest record of a trail is taken from Potter's Manchester, and is as follows:—

"In 1648 the famous apostle, Eliot, 'hired a hardy man of Nashaway to cut out a way and mark trees' from 'Nashaway' to 'Namaskee,' and he hired Indians and cut his way and marked the trees, and when they came to Souhegan in their work the Indians of Souhegan were much pleased to think

that Eliot was come to visit them, for they had heard him at Pawtucket and Nashua, so that the first bridle path ever made from Nashua to Namaskeag (now Manchester) was made at the expense of Apostle Eliot."

Land grants were made to enterprising men from Boston, Salem, Marblehead and elsewhere, comprising what were known as the "Boston Farms," probably as early as 1650; settlers had come in, orchards had been planted and the cultivation of land commenced, and so the foundation of the future Dunstable laid. This I conjecture, for when the new elected town of Billerica was incorporated, May 29, 1655, they having been handicapped by large grants to the Cambridge church and college, already made or insisted upon, petitioned the authorities to offset this by a grant of land not hitherto taken up, which was granted and it was ordered by the general court "that Major Willard, Capt. Edw'd Johnson, Mr. Edw'd Jackson or any two of them with Thomas Danforth, or any other surveyor shall lay out the same." The following is a literal copy of their report:—

"Layd out to the vse of the inhabitants of Billirrikey, eight thousand acres of land, lying vpon Merremacke Riuer, on both sides thereof, taking in the trucking howse now inhabited by Jno. Cromwell, the same land being lajd out about sixe thousand three hundred acres, on the east side of the riuer, about seventeene hundred and fivety acres on the west side of sajd riuer, and is bounded by the wilderness surrounding the same, as is demonstrated by a plott thereof, taken and made by Jonathan Danforth, survejor, and exhibbited to this Court by Major Symon Willard and Capt. Edward Johnson, appointed by this Court, Octob. 14, 1656, to lay out the same."

"SYMON WILLARD,

"EDWARD JOHNSON."

"The Court allowes & approves of the retourne of these commissioners in reference to the land herein expressed.—1657, May 15."

It is safe to say that this survey was the earliest ever made for the purpose of locating land grants in the Merrimack valley beyond Chelmsford, and is the starting point in the history of Dunstable, and shows conclusively that the Dunstable lands had already been occupied or at least taken up. The location was in a part of the valley commonly called Naticook. This Naticook grant remained for a year in the hands of Billerica, when John Parker received authority to dispose of it. (Mass. Grants, page 7).

The authority for the above will be found in the Mass. Col. Records, Vol. 4, part I, p. 269–302, and Mass. Ancient Maps and Plans, Vol. 2, Index: "Billerica." William Brenton, who bought the Naticot land of Billerica was a Boston merchant and leading business man. He removed soon after this date to Rhode Island, and was governor of that colony in 1666–8, and died in 1674. Litchfield, which was taken from Dunstable in 1734, was known as "Brenton's Farms."

I have apparently digressed in thus giving the true history of the Brenton farm, but I judge that it will be of interest to many from the fact that its boundary lines appear to this day in conveyances of lands both in Litchfield and Nashua.

A serious obstacle to the identification of the earlier roads arose from the practice of the owners of lands adjacent to each other who agreed as to travelled ways through their lands without recording the same, as for instance, the owners of the Brattle farm, which embraced about two thousand acres and extended from Massapoag pond northeasterly, taking in the present village of Dunstable, agreed as follows:—

"DUNSTABLE, Oct. 25, 1718.

"At a meeting of us whose names are underwritten, being the proprietors of ye farme that was Mr. Thomas Brattles, and having divided ye greatest part of it amongst us into lots, both ye upland and ye medow, doe all agree that every one of us shall bee allowed all necessary ways, for the improvement of our lands, and to ye meeting house, as the major part of the propriety shall order and determine, and in case any one be more damnified by ye he shall be recompenced for his damage by ye way exing. Witness our hands, Thomas Cummings, Nathaniel Cumings, Jacob Kendle, Abraham Taylor, John Taylor, James Jewell, Thomas Jewell."

Again, roads were laid from the house of one man to that of another, the residence of one or both at this late day unknown; still again, many of these roads were afterward changed or discontinued with no record of the fact made; in some cases descriptions are given but no distances, so

that at the very outset we are met with a predominating element of vagueness and uncertainty well nigh, if not quite, impossible to surmount.

The earliest laid out road of which we have any record was in 1683-4, from the meeting house, which probably stood near the old burying ground on the Lowell road, to Groton Centre.

At a "generall Town Meeting," held September 15, 1686, Obediah Perry and Daniel Waldo were chosen surveyers of the highways. This is the first recorded election of such officers. Obediah Perry, mentioned above, was killed by the Indians, Sept. 28, 1691, on the south bank of the Nashua river. As a matter of interest, showing an ancient custom in the transfer of land to complete the delivery thereof, I subjoin the following action taken at the same meeting.

"Voted, That the selectmen shall speedily confirm the house and land promised to Mr. Weld before his ordination, by signing and sealing to a deed of gift in the behalf of the whole town and give him possession thereof by *turf and twig*."

This minister's lot was on the Lowell road, near the state line and included the now so called Highland farm.

In 1687 we find the town assessed £1 12s. 3d. to aid in building the "great Bridge" over the Concord river at the fordway in Billerica on the "Great Boston Road."

September 22, 1687, Cornelius Waldo and Christopher Temple were chosen "Servayours of the hy way," and at a selectmen's meeting, Oct. 19 following, it was ordered that they "shall forth with mend the hy ways and ar impowared to warn and require men and teams to assist them in this work." Christopher Temple was killed by the Indians with Obediah Perry before mentioned.

The initial step toward laying out Main street, or, as it was for over a century thereafter called, the "Great Boston Road," was taken May 24, 1688, when it was ordered, "the selectmen are to lay out the Kings hyway, throu the Town to Nashawa river, and lay out Convenient hyway frome the generall hy (way) to merimathe River, where it may be best and do lest damag to the lot whear it must ly through."

What, if anything, resulted from this does not appear upon the records.

Dunstable being dependent upon Boston for all material supplies beyond what they could gather from the forest and streams or extract from the soil, the settlements below thought that inasmuch as they were thus dependent it would be fair and equitable that they bear a part of the burden of keeping the travelled way in a passable condition and so it appears that Dunstable was asked to contribute to the building of a bridge over Billerica river as per this record.

"This 2nd day of January, 1698-9, it was unanimously Agreed by the Inhabbitence of dunstable that Major Jonathan Tyng be Requested and he is hereby Impowared to appare on the behalf of this said town at Mr. nathaniell hills house in Chelmsford upon wednesday next and Joyne with other parsons ABoute a Brige over billarica River and Consenting to our Raising a proporsanable part of the charge hearof According to our estate as witness hereof the Selectmen and town Clark have hereunto subscribed their names."

" Robert parris
Samuel Franch (French.)
his
Thomas X lun (Lund.)
mark

as attest

Joseph Blanchard
Town Clark."

The first mention of any bridge in the town itself is in the following vote:—

"June the 29th, 1699."

"At a town meeting of the Inhabitents of Dunstable it was agreed and voted that Mr. Jno. Sollendine be desired to build a sufficient cross bridge over Salmon brook near Mr. Thomas Clark's farm hous provided the cost thereof do not exceed the sum of forty shilings and the Inhabitents of the town will bear the charge of one-half part in money or other things of money price as sone as the said bridge shall be finished provided that Indifferent men judge it to be worth so much when the work is done.

"Secondly. In case Mr. Sollendine do Refuse to build the said bridge for the price aforesaid the condition mentioned it is agreed that Thomas Lun(d) and Nathanael Blanchard do build the said bridge and the Inhabitents of the said town do promise to bear one-half part of the cost of said bridge if Mr. Thomas Clarke will bear the other half part and not to exceed forty shillings and the warrant it to stand a twelve month and if the water Carry it away they will rebuild it at their own Cost."

This was probably a rough log bridge, and located at or near the old bridge just below the present new stone bridge on Allds street.

The Nathaniel Blanchard mentioned above was killed, with his wife Lydia, daughter Susannah, and his brother's wife, Hannah, on the night of July 3rd, 1706, by the Indians.

March 4, 1700. "Robert paris Mr. William ting and John Cumings are chosen a Comity to lay out the Kings hight way."

March 1, 1703. "Nathaniell Blanchard and Joseph Hassel was chosen Surveyers of the hyeways."

Perambulation of the Dracut line. "wee whose names are under writen being Appointed a Comity by the town of dunstable and the town of dracut to Run and Stake the bounds Between Each town accordingly wee have attended said work in March 1710-9 wee begun at the northerly Side of Weakisook Island at a Stack and Stons then wee Renewed the old bound marks Between Said towns untill wee cam to the South East angel of henery Kembels ffarm then finding old bound marks wee agreed to Run according to the general Corts grant which was two degrees Eastward of the North fouer Mils which Reched to a pine tree marked with D D F with Stons About it which is the Norwest angel of dracut Town the above said line of fouer mils is suffitchantly Bounded by trees and heaps of Stons."

	"for dunstable William Tyng
	henery farwell
	Joseph Blanchard
for dracut	Thomas varnum,
	Joseph Colburn
	Joseph varnum
	Sam ^{ll} Danforth, Surveyor

Employed by Dunstable and Dracut In Said work."

January 13, 1711-10, the selectmen agreed with Capt. John Buckley that he should be allowed to vendue a lot granted to his father Major Buckley and take another adjoining his farm and in consideration the captain by the record, "doth promis and Ingage to procure for the said town a pare of Honarable Culors Compleated and a good Suffitchant Drum within Six months."

The people left in the town were living in garrison houses and in daily fear of Indian attack, and no doubt the "Culors and Drum" were valued, as the colonies were in the midst of Queen Anne's war, which continued into the year 1713. Still "Generall Town Meetings" were held, the regular officers chosen, no mention of the war being made in the records, but we do find that at the next meeting, held March 3, 1712, a committee was appointed to repair the meeting-house. Under all circumstances they were bound to worship God, but we may well believe that they still kept their powder dry.

March 7, 1715, Thomas Blanchard was chosen "Saxon of the Meeting house and grave diger and pound Keeper."

March 5, 1716. "Voted and agreed that there be a commity of five men to state the Cuntry Rod from Captain Tyng's to the Nashaway River and also to Lay out a Cuntry Rod from Dracut as high as the Meeting house."

At a general town meeting on the first day of May in the year 1717 "voted and agreed that their be a Day of Fast Keep Sum time this Instant May voted and agreed that ye 15 Day of this Instant May is the Day appointed to be Appointed to be kept as a Day of Fast." This is the first recorded appointment of a Fast-day.

"September ye Seventh 1718—also agreed that the Cuntry Rod should be But four Rod wide through the town on the west Sid of Merrimack River," also "voted that John Lovewell Sener and

his son John should have Liberty to build a dam in the high way on Salmon Brook not to Incommod the high way."

Money was so scarce that the Massachusetts assembly issued bills of credit to be distributed among the several towns, and on November 7, 1721, Dunstable having received its allotment, chose three trustees to receive it and let it out to the people in sums not exceeding £5 nor less than £3 to each individual, charging "one shilling in the pound Interest," as the record naively asserts, "to pay the expense in Bringing ye money in to ye town and Leting of ye Said money out." The town however reserved £20 for the use of the town, £15 to be paid Mr. Prentice and £5 "towards Berring Cloth and a stock of ammunition for said town." This last would seem to be a coalition that would cover the whole business.

The boundary line between Dunstable and Dracut seems to have been a source of trouble. We have already given the perambulation in 1710, and in 1716 two men were appointed to go over it again. In 1723 we find the following entered upon the town records.

"Decembr In the year 1723.

Renewing the bounds between Dunstable & Dracut by order of the Selectmen of Each town begining at a pine tree on the North side of beaver Brook in sight of Sd Brook being marked and lettered wh E being fallen down we have laid Stones about it from thence Running Southerly by the old marked trees many of them lettered wh D. D. as we came Near to a place Called Stone Dam then not finding the old bound then we agreed both parties to make a pine tree wh Stand on the East Side of beaver brook, four Rods from Sd Dam wh tree is Lettered wh D. D. and Stones bout wh Sd tree & stones both parties agreed to be a bound between Sd Towns from Sd bound tree Running Southward to a pine tree marked and lettered wh D. D. fo wh D. D. So Running to pine tree marked & Stones about it near to a pine tree wh is called the Southeast angle of Henry Kimble farm and from Sd pine tree we Removed the old bound to Long pond then running by the pond part of the way to an oak tree then the Sd bound being Lost both Comittyes agreed upon a Line of marked trees to tray Rock to be the bound between Sd town wh trees are Lettered wh D. D. and then we Removed the old bound to merrimack River this is our Mutual agreement that the Sd Lines Shall Stand Good for Ever and it is agreed that the bound wh mentioned Shall be Entered in Dunstable & Dracut Town Books.

Joseph Blanchard

his

Joseph X Butterfield

mark

Being the Major part of the commity of
the town of Dunstable appointed for Sd work.

Thos. Varnum

Joseph Varnum

Sam'll Colburn

Being the whole of the Commity for Dracut.

Sam'll Danforth, Survayer.

From the nature of the bounds, "marked trees with stones about them" and not mentioning the vagueness in the direction of the courses, the "Good for Ever," ending seems to be, to say the least, a trifle high-sounding, but if it served the purpose of settling the disturbance of mind in the people, it evidently produced the result desired and to that extent it was commendable, even if mortal man could never again follow the trail as indicated by the report.

April 30, 1724. "Voted that the Selectmen shall imprue a Survarear to Rune the Line on the West Sid of merrimak River from Grotton Line to merrimake River."

"Voted that Lut. Henry Farwel shall Gine with the Committye appinted to keep the Grait Bridge in Billerica in Good repare."

"March ye 22, 1725—voted that Every man on the west Side of merrimack River Should give a day's work towards the highways in repairing of them."

"April the 5, 1725—At a meeting of the selectmen Capt. Henry Farwell & Samuel french were Chosen A Commety to preambulate the line between north Town and Dunstable."

"March 6, 1727—voted that there should be eight pounds Raised for Building a Boat."

"Voted that Capt. Blanchard should Return the Boat with in the year to the Town."

This was probably for a ferry over the Merrimack river near the farm of Captain Blanchard at Little's railway station, now called South Nashua. Dunstable at that time included lands upon both sides of the river and the settlers upon the east side needed the accommodation. Captain Blanchard was the first, and at that time the only inn-keeper in the town. He died in the fall of this year and as the county court was not in session in December, 1727, Henry Farwell, Jr., petitioned the general assembly for a license, which was granted. The above relative to inn-keeping is taken from Goodale's history, which I think is wrong. Deacon Samuel French, who came from Billerica and built the house, still standing close by the state line, was probably the first inn-keeper in the town and was succeeded by his son Samuel French who died in November, 1727. At the town meeting held May 23, 1732, among other bills, the following appears and by vote of the meeting, it was allowed and ordered paid to the heirs.

"The town of Dunstable, Dr. to Sam'l French, Dec'd."

" 1725 to dining the Selectmen & meals,	£0	8	0
Ditto in ye year 1726.....6 meals,	0	6	0
for Rhum and Cyder had at Mr. Willm. Lunds for the Selectmen,	0	12	6
Going abt. to take the Invoice 1726 & 1727, 4 days,		16	0
Total,	£2	2	6 "

The town records from 1733 to 1745 are missing. Meanwhile the dividing line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire had been settled upon in 1741, by which the ancient town had been cut in two, leaving the meeting house and the larger part of the settlement in what seemed to them a strange country, but they settled down at last and accepted the inevitable. April 1, 1746, the town was incorporated under the laws of New Hampshire and the people proceeded to business.

Previous to this, reservations had been made in nearly all of the land grants, expressly stating that highways should be laid out through them whenever needed and they were doubtless taken in a "go-as-you-please" way, which will account for their non-appearance in the records. Now, however, accommodating themselves to the new order of things, we find full records of all new highways, but very many of them are, from lack of definite description, hard to identify and fully locate at this late day. It will be borne in mind that Dunstable had been shorn, largely, of its original territory by concessions to, and the erection of other towns taken from its broad acres.

In the charter, Joseph Blanchard was authorized to call the first meeting, which he did April 5, 1746, to meet at the house of Jonathan Lovewell, innholder, on April 14. At this meeting only town officers were chosen; among them were Thomas Lund and John Huston, surveyors of the highways. At this meeting, also, the method for calling town meetings was adopted by "Signing Notifications to be Posted at two of the Publick Houses nearest the Middle of said Town." This public house kept by Lovewell stood on the site now occupied by the Godfrey farmhouse at what was then and for a long time afterward called the "Centre."

The next town meeting was held April 30, when it was "Voted that the Selectmen lay out what roads they think proper where is most convenient." It was also "Voted that a Pound be erected as near the house of Jonathan Lovewell as a place can be found convenient for the same and that the Pound be Thirty feet square and seven and half high."

It was also "Voted that Thomas Lund build the Pound and sett it where the Selectmen order and do it to their Acceptence sum time in May next and upon their accepting the same that they order the Town Treasurer to pay him Eleven Pounds old tenor for doing the same." The walls of this pound are still standing on the north corner of Taylor road and the Lowell road and with but little repairing, and the addition of a gate and lock, would be ready for business to-day.

June 26, 1746, the "Great Boston Road" was newly staked out and recorded as three rods wide. But few of the houses known to have been located upon this road are mentioned. Below are all that are given.

Capt. Joseph French's house was eight rods north of the state line, Beauchamp's house was one hundred and forty-nine rods north of the state line, Colonel Blanchard's house was one hundred and forty-eight rods north of Beauchamp's and twenty-nine rods south of Cummings' brook, John Searles' house sixty-six rods north of Cummings' brook, Henry Adams' house eighty rods north of Searles', the old ditch which led to the fort was ninety rods north of Adams', Mr. Harwood's house was ninety

rods north of the old ditch. No other house is mentioned between Harwood's and the Nashua river excepting Jonathan Lovewell's at Salmon brook, which was five hundred and seventy-three rods north of Harwood's and two hundred and eighty-three south of the Nashua river.

We have no means of knowing when the first bridge was built over the Nashua river, that there was one at that time we know from the following record :

" Province of } To Thomas Lund, one of the Surveyors of Highways for the Town of Dunstable.
New Hamp. }

" You are required in his Majestys Name to repair the Plank of Nashuay river Bridg or to git new if need be which Bridg is an addition to your District which was assigned to you the 1 day of July last and for assistance to take all that you then recd. Order to take and fail not.

" Dunstable, September ye 29, 1746. JONATHAN LOVEWELL, }
THOMAS HARWOOD, } Selectmen."

September 26, 1746. Dunstable town road was laid out from the Nashua river to the Pennichuck brook "four rods wide untill it comes to the Hill near Penychuck Brook and thence to the Bridge six rods wide."

This is now called the Manchester road, a continuation of Manchester street.

October 11, 1746, what is now known as the Concord road was laid out "from Penychuck Brook above Fordway near Jonathan Bowers' House by John Huston's and Richardson's and Butterfield's and to Nashua River Bridge."

At the town meeting held March 30, 1748, the dissatisfaction existing relative to the location of the new meeting house and the settling of the new minister, Rev. Samuel Bird, culminated in an open quarrel and, a part of the voters seceding, organized and elected a full set of officers. Here then were two separate and antagonistic set of town officials, each claiming to be the true governing power. The general assembly was appealed to and after long and repeated hearings, they declared *that particular meeting* null and void, and directed when and how a legal meeting for the election of town officers should be called and appointed a moderator to preside at the said meeting (see N. H. Prov. Papers, Vol. 5, article Dunstable). The said meeting was holden, the officers were elected and the town affairs moved along in their accustomed channel, but not without considerable friction in matters ecclesiastical, although no attempt was ever again made to apply a similar remedy for existing troubles.

Fox in his history of Dunstable, (page 153) says, "It was soon discovered by Blanchard that neither by the new charter of the town nor by any existing law of the State, was there any provision for calling the first meeting of the town after its recent incorporation by New Hampshire."

This was not so. The charter itself provided for calling the first meeting in these words, "We do by these presents nominate and appoint Coll. Joseph Blanchard to call the first meeting of the said Inhabitants to be held within the said town at any time within Thirty days from the date hereof, giving Legal notice of the time, place and designe of Holding such meeting."

The date of this instrument, it will be noticed, was April 1, 1746, and not as given by Fox, April 4. Due notice of the above mentioned first meeting *was* given by said Blanchard and it *was* held at the house of "Jonathan Lovewell, Inholder," on the fourteenth day of the same month, and town officers, including Thomas Lund and John Huston, surveyors of highways, were duly and legally elected and the new town fairly and legally erected.

At this same meeting, March 30, 1748, which we have shown was declared illegal by the general assembly, the following vote was passed:—

"Whereas Capt. John Shepard Built a Bridge over Nashuay River in Dunstable and having requested of this town that they would give their Consent that the Same may be made a Tole Bridge and the Town having Considered the Great Cost in Building and Maintaining said Bridge do Therefore Agree that his request be Granted upon his Petitioning the Gen'll Court that the same may don it is provided that this vote do not hender those persons or their passing over said Bridge or expose them to pay tole who have purchased of said Shepard a pass and Repass over said Bridge so long as said Bridge Stand, also provided said Shepard keep said Bridge in Good repair so long as he takes Tole and that the Town be at no Cost by reason thereof."

Whether or not the request was granted by the general court, I am unable to say, but I find in the town record, at the meeting held Sept. 3, 1750, the following:—

"Voted that Fifty pounds old ten^r be paid Capt. John Sheppard in three months from this date in full for all his Right and property in the Bridge Timbers and Appur'ces over Nashua River he Built in Dunstable Reserving to himself the Irons for hanging the Gate on Sd. Bridge of which he has Signed a quit Claim. Also Voted to Repair the 3d Bridge and that the sum of two Hundred pounds be Raised fifty part Thereof for payment of Capt. Sheppard aforesd. the Other Hundred & Fifty to be Layd Out in Repairs. And that Messrs. Jonathan Lovewell, John Butterfield & Ephraim Adams be a com'tee to See that the Service aforesd. be done."

It would seem that this bridge, for a time, must have been a "Tole Bridge."

The following appears on the record of the meeting held May 14, 1753:—

"The 3rd Article in the Warrant was taken under Consideration and the Hon. Joseph Blanchard Esq. offering the Town the liberty of the land to the old fordway provided the Town forth with make a Good fence near the River bank so that his field may not lye exposed by reason of the passing a Vote was proposed to se if the Town will build a fence as proposed. Passed in the Negative."

"A Vote proposed on the 5th Article as followeth, That in as much as the Bridge over Nashaway River in this Town is of Great Expence in Building and keeping in Repair latly at a large Expence Built and car'ed a way with a freshet. So much Travelling for the Publick it is of Great Needcessety for rebuilding the Heavy Charges lying on this Town for their other necessary affairs has left them of Inability According to the corse of comon Taxes to perform the same with out further Aide & Where as there is large Quantity of land unimproved belonging to Residents and nonresidents which are not rateable that rise in value by reason of the Improvements and Taxes that are paid amongst us.

"There fore Voted that this Town Petition to the Genl. Assembly of this Province shewing ouer difficulty & Pray that the sum of one Hundred & fifty pounds new tenor be laied upon the lands in this Town in Equal proportion pr. Acre in such maner as shall be free of any charge for Collecting to be appropriated for the Building a Bridge over the Nashuway River and no other use what so ever & That the Hon. Joseph Blanchard Esq. and Mr. Jonathan Lovewell be desired to Petition the Genl. Assembly for their Grant Agreeable to the foregoing vote. Pased in the Affairmative."

"Voted that a Bridge be built over Nashuway River the Ensuing sumer at the Charge of this Town & that the Hon. Joseph Blanchard Esq. Mr. Noah Johnson and Mr. Jonathan Lovewell be a Comte Authorized & Impowered in behalf of this Town to Agree & contract with any person or persons at their discretion to Effect the Same and that such their contract or Agreement be Obligatory & binding upon this Town for payment."

June 4, 1753. A road was laid out from 'Thomas Adams' house to the country road, also one from Gideon Honey's house to the country road.

Neither of these, from the loose way in which the lay out was made was recorded, can at this late day be located.

November 11, 1754, the road which is marked as the Lund road on our town map was laid out. It commenced at what is now called the East Dunstable road and was practically an extension of what appears on our map as the Robinson road; it extended in a northwesterly direction across Salmon brook and across the then called Hassel, now known as Hale's brook, to Mine island. About this time a saw mill was built at Mine island falls and this road led from what was then called the "Centre," at the junction of the Robinson and the "Great Boston Roads," directly to it. The new church also, being located at the Centre, at the "crotch of the roads," it will be seen that this was a very important and much used road. Also on this same day a road was laid out from Pennichuck brook at Tyler's fordway to the country road. It was customary to call any main road, "the country road;" probably this road is the one known as the Reed's pond, or middle Merrimack road, the country road being the Manchester road.

Bridging the Nashua river at Main street, expensive as it had already been to the town, was destined to prove still more a source of trouble and expense. We have seen that there was one of some sort as early as 1746, we have also seen that Capt. John Shepard had built one in 1748, and that the town purchased of him all that there was left of it in 1750, and then repaired it at a cost of £150, and that in 1753 it had been carried away by a freshet and subsequently a land tax of £150 was voted to rebuild it; still again we find March 19, 1759, the following:—

"Whereas the Bridge over Nashuway River wants Repairing and has been a Great cost and charge to this Town and so much passing over it by people from other places makes it of Necessity

that the same be kept in Repair and its being such a cost that this Town is not able to do it without distressing the Inhabitants. Therefore Voted that Jonathan Lovewell Esqr. Petition the General Assembly for liberty to set up a Lottery so as to Raise a sum of money to Repair or Build the same where said Bridge now is, provided liberty is obtained without the Towns Cost."

The lottery was not granted and so the next March it was voted to collect the land tax which the town had voted to raise. In February, 1763, a committee was appointed to "Geet a Collection by Subscribers to build a new bridge."

Sept. 29, 1763, it was "Voted that the Com^{tee} for keeping the Bridge in Repare Provide a Suffiant Quantity of 3 Inch Plank to Cover a new Bridge at or neare the Place where it now stands."

Aug. 9, 1764, it was "Proposed that a Bridge be built over Nashua River a little above where the Bridge now Stands in the most Proper place and one or two Stone arches be made as fit and that the Committee use of the old Bridge what they Shall think proper for the New one and that the Said Com^{tee} have power to Draw the money raised for that End by a Tax on all the Land in Dunstable by act of Assembly & that each person have Liberty to work out his rate at sd. Bridge if they think fit and that the said Com^{tee} Draw what shall be Subscribed to Sd. Bridge and that they render an acct. of the Costs to the Town when Done and that Mrsrs Joseph Senter Thomas Lund and Joseph Whiting be said Com^{tee}. Voted in the affirmative."

The meeting held Dec. 27, 1764, "adjourned untill Next Tuesday come fortnight" when the Com^{tee} reported the cost of the bridge to have been £513-16-7."

March 4, 1765. "Voted to Sell the old Bridge at vendue Excepting the plank and it struck off to Mr. Jos. Senter for £13-5-0 old tenor."

"Voted that Mr. Jos. Senter be a Com^{tee} to take care of the New Bridge and finish the planking and underpinning the Arch."

It would seem by the above that this was a stone-arch bridge, and soon after carried away, for May 27, 1765, we find the following :

"Whereas this Town Lately Built a Bridge over Nashua River at a great charge and the same being carried away last Spring with a flood and the Town not being able to pay so much to Build another as was then layed out on that, and many people in other Towns proposing to give Something towards Building the Same again, therefore Voted that fifty Dollars be raised by this Town to Help Build a New Bridge over said River where the last was and that Messrs. Joseph Whiting Thomas Lund Samuel Roby Joseph Senter and Noah Lovewell be a Com^{tee} to take Care and Build Said Bridge as soon as their is a Sufficient Sum Subscribed So as to finish Said Bridge with the fifty Dollars and that the Said fifty Dollars be assessed on the Inhabitants of this Town So Soon as the Bridge is finished fit for passing and paid to Said Com^{tee}."

The only report of the doings of the committee is suggested at the meeting held Dec. 12 of the same year when it was "Voted that the acct of the Com^{tee} appointed to Build a Bridge over Nashua River this present year over and above what the Town has already Raised and what has Been Subscribed towards Building Said Bridge amounting to Eighteen pounds thirteen shillings and Sixpence Lawfull money be allowed and paid to Said Com^{tee}."

At the same meeting it was "Voted that Mr. Jos. Senter be paid four Shillings Lawfull money for taking care of Nashua River Bridge Last Spring." In 1771 labor on this bridge was paid for at the rate of two shillings per day.

In looking over the old records, one sees at every turn of the page a strong, ever-present feeling antagonistic to the ecclesiastical condition which prevailed in the old country, and from which these early settlers had fled to an untrodden wilderness. The stern and unbending faith which they had adopted, as being the farthest from that, was their constant and over-ruling guide in all their daily walks. They carried their faith into their works even to the extent of a seeming disregard of, or rather a tearing out from the hearts of the living, all tender memories of their dead, as shown in their neglect of their last resting places. I am led to this belief by the following extract from the record of March 20, 1764 :

"Voted that Jonathan Lund take Care of the Beurying Place and keep the Brush well mown for two years and that he have Liberty to feed it with Sheep that time."

Was there not among them all one poor, rebellious soul, who could lovingly linger, with the poet, in that other silent home of the dead, where,

“ * * * scatter'd oft, the earliest of the year,
By hands unseen are show'rs of violets found,
The redbreast loves to build and warble there,
And little footsteps lightly print the ground.”

At the meeting held on Monday, the last day of March, 1760, it was “Voted that every person work at Highways in proportion to their last Tax”

This is the first attempt of “working out Taxes on the Roads” in the history of the town, a practice which still holds good in all country towns.

The first record of the discontinuance of a highway was March 22, 1762, when it was “Voted that the highway from Nashway River by Buck Meadow to Salmon Brook until it comes to the East Side of Said meadow be dropped and not Repaired by the Surveyors, and that the Selectmen take proper Care that Said Rode be dropped.” A duty that the selectmen performed so well that no trace of the old road can now be found.

Dec. 13, 1739, that part of Dunstable lying west of the Nashua river was set off by the Massachusetts general court, for religious purposes only, under the name of Dunstable West Parish; in all secular matters they retained their old position in the town and took an active part in all its affairs. Their first settled minister was the Rev. Daniel Emerson, who was ordained April 20, 1743. Meanwhile the new province line had been determined but they still retained their position as an independent parish. Early in the year of 1746, yielding to incessant importuning for a division of the town, the governor and council appointed a commission of five members, to join three appointed by Dunstable, to settle matters. The commissioners met at once, but the weather being cold and inclement, evidently it was more comfortable to investigate matters by the warm fireside of the inn, than by tramping about the country, for a division of the township into four towns was made without viewing the territory. Merrimack and Monson were taken from the northern, and Hollis from the western part. Monson was chartered April 1, Merrimack April 2, Dunstable as newly defined, and Hollis April 3, 1746. In the case of Hollis the Dunstable commissioners succeeded in limiting the easterly line to the French and Muddy brooks, which left a large number of the people in the vicinity of “One Pine Hill,” whose affiliations were all with Hollis, still in Dunstable. This created instant discontent and caused a continual fight lasting for seventeen years and until the governor and council settled it by annexing the territory to Hollis Dec. 13, 1763.

“A second border trouble, (I quote from Worcester's Hollis), in respect to the boundary between Hollis and Dunstable, began soon after the contest of One Pine hill.” This controversy grew out of a question in respect to the support of an expensive bridge across the Nashua river, in the south-east part of Hollis, near the place in the Hollis records at first called “Lawrence Mills,” afterwards “Jaquith's” and in our times known as “Runnells' Mills.” A bridge at this place was very necessary to the people of Hollis, being on their main road to market; but much less needed by Dunstable. So indispensable was this bridge to Hollis, that in 1740 provision was made for building it out of the “non-resident tax of 2d. per acre,” granted by the parish charter for the support of the ministry. But that tax being lost, with the parish charter, I do not find sufficient evidence that any bridge was built at that place till many years after the charter of Hollis and Dunstable as towns. These charters, as has been seen, made the Nashua river from the Province line to Flint's brook the boundary of the two towns; the south line of Dunstable beginning at Merrimack river and running on the Province line “to” the Nashua, and the south line of Hollis, beginning “at” the Nashua, and running westwardly on the Province line six miles and ninety-six rods. A New Hampshire court in these times would have probably held that this charter descriptive of this boundary would have divided the river equally between the two towns, leaving the town line in the middle or *thread* of the stream, instead of on its banks, and each town under equal obligation to build the bridge. But we shall see by and by that the town meetings in Hollis and Dunstable did not take this view of the law.

In the early Hollis records there are many references to this bridge and to the troubles in respect to it. The first of these is found in the record of the March meeting in 1751, when the town voted to

build a bridge "across Nashua river near Dea. Cummings." From this vote it is evident that the bridge had not been then built, and that Dunstable was expected to help build it.

At the annual meeting in 1756, Hollis "chose Capt. Peter Powers, Samuel Cummings and Benjamin Abbott a Committee to see if Dunstable will joyn with Holles to bould a bridge over Nashua river in some convenient Place where the Road is laid out from Holles to Dunstable." It seems that Dunstable did not accept this invitation of the Hollis committee, for it is found that a special town meeting in Hollis, in 1760, chose a "committee to Petition the General Court for a Lottery to Bould a Bridge over Nashua river if they think fit." But the "Generall" Court did not "think fit" to grant a Lottery, as it appears that at the annual meeting in 1761, the town without calling on Dunstable for help "Voted to have a Bridge built over Nashua river near Lawrence's Mills," and chose a committee to obtain subscriptions for it. The next year, 1762, the town "Voted to raise money to be Redukted out of the cost of the Bridge that was subscribed out of town." From this vote it is evident that as early as 1762 a bridge had been built across the Nashua river mainly, if not wholly, by Hollis.

In May, 1765, at a special town meeting, the town "Voted to Rebuild or Repair the Bridge over Nashua river, and that the £800 voted at the March Meeting for Making and Mending the Roads be laid out in building and Repairing the Bridge." From the above vote I infer that the bridge built in 1762 was either washed away wholly in the spring of 1765, or so much injured as to need costly repairs. Though, in the language of the law, "often requested," the town of Dunstable, as it seems, had given no aid in supporting this bridge, and the question of the legal liability of that town to aid in it was allowed to sleep till the annual meeting in Hollis in March, 1772. At that meeting, in pursuance of an article in the warrant, the town "Voted to appoint a committee to ask for and recover of Dunstable a share of the Cost of Building and Repairing the Bridge across Nashua River near Jaquith's Mills with power to prosecute if necessary."

This request of the people of Hollis, upon being submitted by the committee to a town meeting in Dunstable, in the month of June following, was curtly rejected, and it was "Voted that Dunstable would not do anything towards building a bridge over Nashua river."

But it fortunately so happened that not far from this time, the Mills before known as "Lawrence" Mills, had become the property of Ebenezer Jaquith. This Mr. Jaquith and Ensign Merrill lived in the bend of Nashua river on the Dunstable side, their two farms containing about five hundred acres, and comprising all the land in this bend. These men were nearer to the meeting house in Hollis than to that in Dunstable, and like the saintly and sensible settlers on One Pine hill, wished to be annexed to Hollis and were willing to pay something for the privilege. With these new facts in view, and the long and costly contest for the conquest of One Pine hill not yet forgotten, a special town meeting was called in Hollis in December, 1772, at which it was "Voted that whereas, there is a dispute with respect to the Bridge over Nashua river between Holles and Dunstable, and whereas Messrs. Merrill and Jaqueth live more convenient to Holles than Dunstable, and are willing to pay something handsome towards the Building of said Bridge, and also considering the expense of Suits at Law in the Premises—now in order to the amicable settlement of the matter, and for the Preservation and Cultivation of Harmony between said Towns—Voted to accept said Families with their Lands, Provided Dunstable shall lay them off to us and assist in an amicable manner to get them incorporated with us. Also Voted that Samuel Hobart, Dea. Noyes and William Nevins be a Committee to treat with Dunstable on Bridge affairs." The Hollis committee soon communicated these amicable terms of peace to the selectmen of Dunstable, who upon their receipt summoned a town meeting of their constituents, by whom these neighborly overtures were disdainfully rejected and the meeting "Voted that the people of Dunstable would not pay anything towards the Building of the Bridge, nor would they consent to annex any more Land to Holles."

In the meanwhile the legal advisers of Hollis, "learned in the law," upon the examination of the charters of the two towns, had expressed the opinion that Nashua river, where it flowed between Hollis and Dunstable, was not in any part of either town, and that neither town was under any obligation to build a bridge across it. This opinion in respect to the law with the proposed remedy is set forth in the following preamble and resolution, adopted at a town meeting of Hollis, Jan. 20, 1773, called to consider the report of their peace ambassadors to Dunstable.

"Whereas it appears by the charters of Dunstable and Hollis that Nashua River is not in either town—That it is highly necessary that a Bridge be erected over said River, but that neither town is

obliged by Law to make or maintain the same—and Dunstable manifesting an unwillingness to do anything respecting the Building of a Bridge—therefore, voted that William Nevins be agent of the Town to Petition the Governor and Council and General Assembly that Dunstable and Hollis may be connected so that a Bridge may be built over said River.”

Again at the annual town meeting of Hollis, in 1773, Col. John Hale, William Nevins and Ensign Stephen Ames were chosen to represent the matter in respect to the bridge, to the governor and council.

This proposal to appeal to the general court, or governor and council, very soon had the effect to render the people of Dunstable more placable, and more ready to accept the treaty of peace offered by Hollis the year before. The choice of evils now presented was another trial of their border troubles before the general court or the acceptance of the proposed compromise, and it is manifest from the doings of a town meeting in Hollis on the ensuing 18th of March, that Dunstable had voted to submit to the least of the two evils. At this meeting Hollis voted “To extend the easterly line of Hollis so far as to include Messrs. Merrill and Jaquith with their Improvements, provided it shall be done without expense to the Town, and that Dea. Boynton, Reuben Dow and Samuel Cumings be committee to agree with Dunstable in respect to Boundaries.”

At a town meeting the following 12th of April this committee made a report as follows:—

“We have met the Dunstable Committee and have mutually agreed that the Easterly line of Hollis shall be extended Eastwardly to the following bounds: To begin at a Stake and Stones fifteen Rods below Buck Meadow Falls, at the River, which is Mr. Jaquith’s northerly corner; Thence running southerly in a straight line to a Pine tree on the River Bank which is Mr. Jaquith’s southwesterly corner. April 8, 1773.”

This report was accepted by the town, and afterwards, in the month of May, 1773, at the joint request of Hollis and Dunstable, the general court passed an act establishing the boundary line between the two towns as so agreed upon, where it has remained undisturbed from that day to this. These terms of settlement, though at first not willingly accepted by Dunstable, were exceedingly favorable to that town, and ought to have been ample satisfaction for the loss of One Pine hill. It is true that Dunstable came out of the controversy short of 500 acres of territory, but in return for this loss, that town was relieved from the burden of aiding in maintaining this bridge in all future time; a charge that has already cost Hollis much more than the value of all the land so annexed.

Returning to highways:—Roads were laid out as follows:—

- Dec. 5, 1755, from John Lovewell’s to the meeting-house.
- May 25, 1755, from John Willoughby’s to the country road.
- May 25, 1755, from Jonathan Hobart’s to the country road.
- Nov. 14, 1757, from Nathaniel Lawrence’s to the country road.
- Nov. 14, 1757, from David Gilson’s to Lund’s bridge.

Of the above I can only locate the last, which started at the Runnell’s bridge road, about 150 rods northerly from the bridge and was laid out easterly across the town to the Lund bridge at Salmon brook, making a direct route from One Pine hill to the “Centre.” This road was doubtless laid out as a “peace offering” to that district, and would seem to have been a very much needed, as it proved to be a very much used, road.

- May 31, 1758, from Benj. French’s to Joseph Danforth’s.
- May 31, 1758, from Peter Honey’s to a town road.
- Mar. 15, 1760, from Widow Honey’s to Samuel Searles’.
- Apr. 2, 1760, from Danl. Pike’s to join a road to the Province line.
- Apr. 7, 1760, from about 20 rods north of Wm. Cox, easterly to the Merrimack river.

This last was probably to the ferry at what is now the South Nashua railway station.

- Dec. 26, 1760, from David Gilson’s to Blood’s near the Province line.
- Nov. 2, 1763, from Daniel Adams’ to Joseph Swallow’s.
- Jan. 2, 1764, from a little west of Cornelius Danley’s to Pelletiah Whittemore’s.
- Jan. 2, 1764, from Robert Fletcher’s stone wall to road over Salmon brook.
- Dec. 3, 1764, from new bridge over Nashua river, north and south.

This last led from the bridge northerly, up the hill, to Abbot square, and southerly from the bridge, until it met the old road (Main street.) The location of the new bridge having been changed, it became necessary to alter the approaches to it.

Oct. 14, 1766, from Merrimack river to town road, crossing Salmon brook.

This road probably commenced at Hamlett's ferry at the lower end of Crown street, thence up Crown street to Arlington street, and around the hill by Brackett's shoe shop, thence by Hollis street and Allds street over the old bridge at Salmon brook and around the "steep banks" to Main street at the junction of Allds and Main streets as now located.

Dec. 22, 1768, altered road from the country road to Jos. Danforth's and Buck meadow, between Benj. French's and Jona. Blanchard's.

March 4, 1771. "Voted that the Road from David Adamses to Longleys Brook by David Gilsons be altered from where it was formerly Laid out and that it be established Where the Selectmen lately laid it out."

"Voted also that the Road from D. Longleys Brook by the lower end of Elez. Fisks meadow that leads to the Widow Bloods House be Discontinued from being a Town Road."

March 2, 1772. "Voted that the Road that leads from the Road, that leads to John Fletchers to where Nathaniel Lawrence Lived be Discontinued."

The above completes the record of highways and bridges up to the time of the commencement of the colonies to assert their independence of the mother-country.

I give the following as displaying the spirit and courage of the men of those days as shown in their public meetings, and especially in one notified in the way this was, it being the last one called "In his Majesty's Name" and held March 6, 1775, at which the town officers were all elected as usual with these additions: a "Committee of Inspection Relative to the Results of the Continental Congress" was appointed. The duty of this committee being to see that none of the people bought or used goods imported from England. A committee was appointed to "Joyn the County Committee" to "Petition the General Assembly of this Province that This Town may be Released from Paying any more Province Tax until they have Prevelidge of Sending a Representation to Represent them in Genl. Assembly and to Do any thing in the affairs according to the Information they shall Receive from the Town." At this meeting various sums, from 1s-3d to £1-12-5, amounting to £6-8-11 for work "Dun at Nashua river Bridge in the year 1774" were ordered paid to twenty different people.

In the face of these troublous times, the town having the year before voted to raise £18-6 for ammunition and paid the expenses of delegates to the "Grand Continental Congress," the people did not forget the education of their children, for at an adjourned meeting held April 3, 1775, £80 was voted to build a school-house in each of the five districts, and a committee of three in each district to see that the houses were built.

At the next town meeting held March 4, 1776, which was called without reference to any authority, a committee of seven was chosen to attend the "County Congress" and also a "Committee of Safety." The duty of this latter committee was to concentrate patriotic effort and weed out Tories from the town, if any could be found. Of the latter none were found in the old township.

The State authorities having ordered, the previous year, a census of the people, the committee appointed to perform that duty presented their bill at this meeting which was ordered paid. It being the first on record, made with a view to ascertain the military resources of the state, I give it in full as taken. (Vide Prov. Papers, vol. 7, p. 736.)

"Persuant to the request of the Provincial Congress in New Hamp^r, we have taken the number of all Inhabitants of the Towne of Dunstable with those gone with the army as Exhibited in the following Schedule:

"Males under 16 years years of age,	215
Males from 16 years of age to 50, not in the army,	88
All males above 50 years of age,	30
Persons gone in the army,	40
All Females,	325
Negroes and Slaves for life,	7

“Also we find in the Town Stock, 36 “

"Dunstable Oct. 2, 1775.

JOSEPH EAYRS }
NOAH LOVEWELL } Selectmen."
DAVID ALLD }

June 7, 1779, a "Particular highway was laid out from the west side of the country Rode between Jonathan Blanchards and Cyrus Baldwins running westerly about 132 Rods to Spit Brook Road."

The depreciation of the currency was such that March 13, 1780, labor on the highways was rated at “\$20.00 per day the best of the year and \$16.00 per day after the last of Sept.” “£11,000 currency now passing,” was voted to be raised by a tax levy this year, “to be layed out in procuring Beef that the Town is called upon for to send into the army.” Also £9,400 was voted to be raised to discharge obligations to soldiers, in money or grain. The financial condition of affairs may perhaps be better comprehended by reading the prices paid by the town in March following to Samuel Roby.

" For 3 bushels Rye,	£54-0-0
7 " Turnips & 4½ bush. Potatoes,	69-0-0
200 feet Plank for Nashua River Bridge,	36-0-0
2 days labor on " " "	18-0-0

Amounting to £177-0-0

June 28, 1782. "A Particular Curb or Bridle Rode" was laid out from "Thomas Blanchard Junr's house extending northerly, northeasterly, easterly, northerly, northwesterly, and westerly to the country road, for the benefit of Mrs. Gordon's heirs, in the room of a road that was laid out between the land of said Blanchard and Land of Lieut. Joseph Danforth, which is hereby discontinued."

March 1, 1784. "Voted to allow Thomas Killicut three Shillings for the use of the Canue at Nashua River Bridge."

“ Voted to allow those men that workt at giting the Timber out of Nashua River in March, 1783, ~~£~~0-3-6 Per Day.”

“Voted to Pay for the Rum that was Drank when the Timber Was took out of Nashua River.”

The bridge was rebuilt this year and Nov. 30, 1786, it was voted to pay sundry persons for plank and labor upon it. Three shillings per day was allowed for labor, and one-half that price for a yoke of oxen.

The first mention of a doctor that I find in the records was April 7, 1788, when Dr. Nathan Cutler was chosen constable, who warned the meeting held May 7, 1788, when the following vote was passed.

“Voted that Dr. John Queens Taxes in Lut David Allds list for 1784 be suspended till further orders.”

January 16, 1782, the town paid £92-4-0 for repairing the Nashua river bridge and "voted to raise thirteen pounds more to Compleat the Rebuilding Nashua river Bridge last fall."

The first record of any dissatisfaction as to the condition of the highways appears in the following, of date Jan. 2, 1794:

“ Voted to allow Maj. John Lund's account, it being for what he paid by reason of a Complaint against the Town on account of their highways, amounting to £4-15-4.”

The bridge over the Nashua river was still troublesome, for we find that April 10, 1794, the town voted to rebuild it, at the place where it formerly stood and in such a manner as the committee of seven appointed to build it should decide, the only stipulation being that men should not be allowed to work out their taxes upon it, but that the committee should employ such men as they thought proper and at as good a lay as they could and it was further voted to raise eighty pounds for its erection.

"April 21, 1796. Voted to accept of the Road laid out by the Selectmen the last year from Hollis Line to Hills Ferry with this alteration, that said Road join the Country Road about one rod north of John Snow's barn."

Hill's ferry crossed the Merrimack river about one mile below the Pennichuck brook. The easterly part of the above road, long known as the Hill's Ferry road, from the Amherst road to the Merrimack river, has been but little used for years and a part of it practically abandoned. From the Hollis line to the Amherst road, it is now known as the Pine hill road.

"August 28, 1797. Voted to Accept of the road laid out by the Selectmen from the Road leading from said Dunstable Meeting house to Nathan Fisk to the Road laid from said meeting house to Thomas Pearson's."

This road is now known as the Searles road and started at the Harris road near the house of Phinehas Whitney (now John P. Dane) and extended southeasterly, passing between the house and barn of James Searles (now Otis Searles') across Salmon brook, and joining the middle Dunstable road near the house of Zadock Searles, now owned by Wm. H. Wright.

Sept. 11, 1797, the town accepted a road from the Hollis line to the Amherst road. This is a continuation of Broad street, known as the north Hollis road.

Aug. 27, 1798, the road from Salmon brook to the Nashua river was straightened, leaving it practically as it now is.

January 14, 1799, a road was laid out commencing on land owned by Silas Marshall at the Hollis line near where now is the Hollis station on the Worcester & Nashua railway, thence running southeasterly and easterly to the main Dunstable road near the present residence of Charles F. Tolles. It is marked upon our town map as the Groton road.

On the same day another road was laid out from Follansbee's mills to the Amherst road, which made a continuation of the Blood's crossing road to the Pennichuck brook. This road was first called the Follansbee road, later the Holt road; it now appears on our map as the Thornton road, from the fact that it leads directly, on beyond, to Thornton's ferry.

Aug. 25, 1806, I find that this road was slightly altered, the bridge across Pennichuck brook being called Conant's bridge, and the mill, Conant's mill.

Oct. 19, 1799, a road was laid out commencing four rods west of Theodore French's house and running in a north-westerly direction one hundred and fifty-six rods, to the road leading from Amherst to Boston. There is no trace to-day of such a described road. Also on the same day a road from the above road to the road leading from David Allds' to the Great road, about two rods west of the bridge over Salmon brook, about sixty-eight rods long.

March 2, 1801, two roads were laid out, referring to minutes on file, which can not now be found; one from Kelley's ferry to Medad Combs' land, and the other from Thomas Lund's to Nathaniel Lund's and Joseph Lund's new house.

March 21, 1801. Voted to discontinue the road from the land Dr. Woods lately sold to General Lovewell to Coburn's ferry.

The fourth article in the warrant for the meeting of August 26, 1801, read "To see if the Town will allow Mr. Benj. Smith to cut or fell a Large oak tree which stands near the Meeting House." The town voted to sell it at vendue and it was struck off to Theodore French for thirteen shillings (\$2.17). This is the first recorded instance of the interest of the people in the matter of shade trees. Succeeding years have served to intensify that interest to such a degree that within the memory of the present generation any interference with them has been met by physical resistance bordering on riot.

March 15, 1802. "Voted to raise five hundred dollars to repair the Highways and to give the men ten cents per hour from the first day of June to the first day of September, and if a Man is leagally warned and works less than half a day at a time he shal be allowed nothing for what he doth."

Aug. 30, 1802. "Voted to discontinue the old road through Nath^l Lunds land."

It would seem that towns, instead of the state, appointed Fast day, for by the record of the meeting held March 7, 1803, it was "Voted to appoint a Day of Fasting and Prayer in this Town." "Voted the Day of Fasting be on next week a Thursday, which is the Seventeenth day of this present month."

April 18, 1803. "Voted to accept of the road laid out by the Towns Committee beginning at Salmon brook three rods east of Israel Hunt Mills, thence running South ten degrees East to a stake and stones seven feet west of the Southwest corner of Mr. Isaac Marshs House, thence South seven degrees East seventy-six rods to a Pine stump a bound of the road as it is now had, the road to be west of the line and to be three rods wide."

The above mentioned mill was a grist-mill and occupied the site of the present Vale mills' weaving mill; the Marsh house is now the Morrill house, on the other side of the road at the south end of the bridge. If this lay-out had been looked up seventeen or eighteen years ago, it would have saved the city a long and expensive suit at law with the Vale mills when the bridge over the Salmon brook, with its approaches, was widened, and it would have materially altered the final result by throwing it further to the east than it now is.

May 14, 1804, several slight alterations were made in the Gilson road and a committee of five was appointed as "agents to meet the Courts Comtee and invite them to visit the great Road and make straightening where they think necessary." The result, if any, does not appear in the records.

Aug. 27, 1804. "Voted to Rebuild Nashua river Bridge the present year." "Voted to have the new bridge sixteen feet wide in the clear." "Voted to raise Eight hundred dollars to rebuild sd. Bridge." "Voted and chose

Mr. John Whittle,	} A Comtee to rebuild Nashua River Bridge agreeable to the moddle Exhibitted by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Whittle."
Majr John Lund,	
Capt. Thomas Roby,	
Mr. John Lund, Jr.	
and Theodore French,	

"the town then Voted their Comtee should build said Bridge as narrow as thirteen feet if they thought it proper."

January 7, 1805. "Voted to raise two hundred and eighty-six dollars to pay for building Nashua River Bridge."

Oct. 7, 1805. "Voted to accept a road, beginning at the road about four rods west of Tim^o Taylor Esqr. house, thence north forty-eight degrees and eighteen minutes west, three hundred and twenty-eight rods to the old road near Cooks meadow."

March 31, 1806. "Voted to build Nashua River Bridge where it formerly stood, then Voted to let out the building of Said Bridge by the job to the lowest bidder, then Voted to Build Nashua River Bridge according to Mr. Reuben Durant plan. Said Nashua River Bridge was vandued and struck off to Mr. Reubin Durant at Five hundred and fifty dollars." A committee of inspection was appointed and it was voted to raise six hundred dollars for the purpose of building it.

It would seem by this that the action taken by the town Aug. 27, 1804, had not resulted in building the bridge, nor did that taken at this meeting, for we find in the record of the meeting held on the fourth day of the following August, the following:—

"Voted to Rebuild Nashua River Bridge whare it formerly stood, then Voted that the [bridge] be built on the plan exhibited by Messrs. Baldwin and Whittle two years since with the Difference of having white oak posts about Two feet Longer than the former instead of pine." It was voted not to have it more than sixteen feet in the clear.

A committee of five was chosen to build it, they "then Voted that the Committee Rebuild Nashua River Bridge with as much expedition as Propriety and Prudence will Dictate at the expense of the Town."

Thus spurred on to expedite matters, and doubtless governed by "Propriety and Prudence," it is small wonder that they succeeded—the bridge was built, and that is all we know about it, as no further mention is made of it for years upon the records, with the single exception of the appointing of a committee, on the 25th of the same month, to settle whatever claim Mr. Durant might have, but we are left in ignorance as to that, for no report appears in the record.

March 31, 1806. "Voted to accept a road laid out beginning at the southerly side of Amherst Road at the plain between Esqr. Taylors and George Whitefield running South-easterly about nine-tenths of a mile to the north side of the Nashua River at the old ferry place." No such road can now be traced. On the same day a road was accepted from James Bell's to Thomas Lund, Jr.'s.

This road was about one and one-third miles long. I can not locate it, it being dependent upon the gift of the land, possibly it was not laid out.

Aug. 26, 1805. "Voted to accept a road from the old road near Henry and Joel Adams running north and fifty-one rods long."

March 10, 1807. The Blood's crossing road from the Amherst road opposite Conant's mill road was laid out, including what is now known as its north fork, to the Hollis line near Daniel Blood's house, the latter is in Hollis and now known as the Farley place. This house is so near the Hollis line that the shed attached lies partly in Nashua.

April 21, 1807. The Hills ferry road was altered to its present location. On the same day it was voted to accept the road through Mr. Asa Moor's land and Mr. Cummings Pollard's land, to be opened in two years, and the old road to be then discontinued and revert to Mr. Moor.

January 15, 1810. "Voted to accept the road laid out from Mr. John Whittles towards Hamblets Ferry."

This is now East Hollis street. John Whittle's, since known as the Tyler house; the road commenced fourteen rods north of it on Main street and extended to Allds road.

A road was laid out in 1811 (no day or month given) from Zachariah Alexander's to Joel Lund's, living near Emerson's mills (at Mine falls) from thence to the road about eight rods easterly of William Butterfield's house. After the Nashua Manufacturing company acquired the title to Mine falls and the lands adjoining, this road, like all others in that vicinity, was discontinued.

April 17, 1812. "Voted to discontinue a road from Nashua Bridge to Benaiah Blodgets providing it was laid out by the Selectmen."

When the Jackson company built their block on Amory street, they demolished a very ancient one-story house which stood near the corner of Union street, and, I am inclined to think, that was the Blodgett house. I am fortified in this belief from the fact that the bend in the river opposite, was known as Blodgett's eddy, and is so mentioned in old deeds.

The new meeting-house being assured, it was voted April 17, 1812, "to raise one hundred and twenty dollars to purchase a Meeting House Bell, provided there should be a sum raised by private subscription sufficient, in addition to that, to purchase said bell," and at a meeting held on the fifth of the following October, twenty-two dollars and fifty cents additional was voted for its purchase, at which meeting it was voted to have it rung at twelve o'clock noon and nine o'clock P. M., and the selectmen were authorized to hire a person to ring it. It is needless to add that this was the first and only bell in town, or that the "Curfew" thus inaugurated continued to be rung for years.

April 26, 1813. "Laid out a road from Zacehas Hale's house north-easterly to the Hollis Road by James Jewell's, one hundred and fifty-one Rods long."

Sept. 18, 1815, the court's committee having laid out a road from the meeting-house to the guide post at the crossing of the Robinson road, the meeting voted to let it out by dividing it into three jobs—"one part to be bridging the big gully, one part from the gully to the Great Road, and the last from the big gully to the Guide Post." Three parties took it for the sum total of \$191.25.

March 30, 1816. "Laid out a road from Zacehas Hales Southerly to the Hollis line. On the same day laid out a road from Daniel Bloods (now the Farley place) north-westerly to the Hollis line at the bridge over Muddy brook."

Nov. 4, 1816, a road was laid out "beginning at the Great Road at the south side of Gen. Lovewells barnyard and running westerly to the Hollis road." This road is now Lake street, the Dunstable road at the westerly end not yet having been laid out.

During the three years following, the roads leading from the Amherst road to the Hollis line were straightened somewhat, (for further particulars the curious are referred to vol. 3 of the Dunstable town records, now in the city clerk's office at the City hall, in perfect preservation.)

The following appears on the record of the meeting held March 14, 1820:—

"Voted that the Surveyors of Highways Shall not be allowed anything for Rum out of their lists."

"Voted to lay out the Money as it had heretofore been except finding spirits."

"Voted that paupers who reside or who hereafter may reside in Town who are now chargeable or who hereafter may become chargeable the current year, be put up at auction in one lot, the person taking the paupers, to keep their clothing in as good repair as he finds it, and so return them; the

children to receive a common chance of Schooling, the Doctoring to be paid by the Town, the paupers to be nursed by the person bidding them off, if any paupers happen to die they shall be decently Buried at the expense of the Person bidding them off," etc., etc. They were bid off by Dr. Peter Howe for \$589.00 who also bid off the Doctoring for \$10.00 per year. Heretofore the paupers were bid off singly to the lowest bidder.

If there is anything correlative to be deduced from a reading of the above action of the town, at least let us hope that they were honestly consistent and refrained from taking their regular nip behind the door. Of one thing we may be glad, they did not allude to that unfortunate class as the *worthy poor*, a discrimination that in these latter days savors strongly of hypocrisy when poverty is rated as a crime.

It would seem that the town had been indicted on account of a defective highway, for, Sept. 3, 1821, it was "Voted to raise two hundred dollars to be laid out in highway work on the road now lying under Indictment." This is the first instance on record of any *legal* action relative to a defective highway.

June 15, 1822. "Voted to discontinue a road passing through Cummings Pollard and James Baldwin's land and leading from the road which leads from the great road at C. Pollard's to Josiah Danforth's, Esqr., to Spit brook & Ichabod Richardson's."

"Voted to discontinue that part of the road leading from Edw^d Turrell's cornhouse to Lovewell's pond."

"Voted to purchase a hearse and build a house for the same."

It was customary for the town to own a hearse and as the inhabitants had largely increased in numbers, it became necessary to purchase one. All went well with it, no complaint had ever been made by those for whose use it had been obtained until five years later we find in the warrant for the meeting of June 15, 1829, the following:—

"Art. 3. To see if the town will correct any abuse or outrage committed by the Selectmen in relation to the very extraordinary assumption of Power exercised by them in withholding from the Inhabitants of said town the hearse and its appendages for the purpose of Burying their dead."

And this counterblast. "Art. 4. To see if the town will do anything in relation to the breaking open of the hearse house by David Wallace in April last."

Although the record does not show it, we may well imagine that a part of that meeting was a stormy one. It ended, however, in passing over both articles "provided David Wallace shall purchase a lock as good as the one he broke and put it on to the hearse house."

March 11, 1823. "Voted and chose a Committee of twelve to co-operate with the Selectmen in the Inspection of Licensed Houses."

The members of this committee must have found their duties delightfully arduous, but no doubt the landlords devoutly prayed that their visits might be few and far between, especially if they went the grand rounds in full force.

The Nashua Manufacturing company was chartered June 18, 1823, having secured the previous year, through interested parties, lands and water privileges which covered all that was necessary for the company to own to ensure success in their undertaking. I have before me a copy of the original survey of the river and adjoining lands, including Mine falls and all the lands to Main street, extending as far south as Lake street and the Hollis road. This survey was made by John Lund, a noted surveyor, probably in 1822, as the plan bears the date of Feb. 4, 1823.

The first recorded deed was dated July 28, 1823, of Mine island and adjacent land given by Daniel Abbot, the able lawyer of the town, which was followed two days later by a deed conveying the Marshall farm, the French farm, and more land at Mine falls, and also a deed of the Emerson farm, one hundred acres on the river and all the mills in the vicinity of the falls. November 6, following, a deed is recorded of Patterson mills and the land adjoining, including what is now Franklin street. Later, other lands and flowage rights were obtained covering all below to the Merrimack river and all above extending into Hollis. All this included what for a considerable time comprised the residential part of the town. The company laid out streets and divided up its lands into lots and, in fact, made the town. I mention this not only as unrecorded history but as the reason why there has been no record of the laying out of so many of our streets and highways, no titles having been acquired by the general public except by adverse possession, and they stand simply

as "rights of way" guaranteed by the original owners to the abutters; the purchase of the entirety on any street would give the owner the right to close up that street in spite of the authorities representing the general public.

Fire wardens were first elected March 8, 1825, when Col. Prentice Cushing, Col. William Boardman and Col. Joseph Greeley were chosen.

The Nashua river bridge which had served the public need for nineteen years, with occasionally a small outlay in repairs, again appears prominently in view. The Nashua Manufacturing company intending to build a dam below, it became necessary to rebuild this bridge, raising it above the pond thus created. A committee of six was appointed March 28, 1825, who submitted a very able report, evidently from the pen of Judge Abbot, at the meeting held June 6, following, stating that in their opinion, "a new bridge will be indisputably necessary in the course of the next year, or the year following, and that in order to be prepared for its erection, it will be expedient to build two stone Piers, at proper distances and of suitable dimensions to receive a Bridge, when it shall be necessary to erect one, to be twenty-five feet wide in the clear," and as an inducement the committee stated that the said Nashua company offered to give all the necessary stone for building the bridge and they offered the following motion: "That a Committee be chosen, or the Selectmen authorized to build sd. Piers agreeably to the foregoing Report" which, after amending by substituting one Pier instead of two, was adopted, and the selectmen authorized to go on with the building, giving them directions relative to advertising for bids, raising funds, etc., "Voting to accept the offer of stone and directed the selectmen to take an obligation from said company to perform their part before going on with the work."

This was not satisfactory and a special meeting was called to consider matters. It was held Aug. 18, 1825, when the selectmen presented the following report:—

"In pursuance of the Votes passed at the last town meeting June 6, the Selectmen posted up Notifications in sundry public places in town for proposals to be bro't in for building a Stone Pier under Nashua River Bridge, agreeably to the Plan and description for erecting it,—The Proposals presented considerably exceeded the calculations which had been previously made of the expense of effecting the object. In addition to this objection, very serious difficulties were suggested by the best informed people upon such subjects, and by persons whose opinions had great weight with the selectmen, as to the utility of the proposed Pier, if it should be built. From the best information your Selectmen have been able to obtain, they believe that omitting the proposed Centre Pier altogether, and enlarging & extending the Abutments, according to a plan & description to be presented to the Meeting, will ensure us a more permanent & durable Bridge, than by persuing the former proposed course.

"The difficulties attending the former proposal and calculation in regard to the Bridge, together with the situation and feelings of the town, were communicated in writing to the Directors of the Nashua Maunfac. Co. The subject has been fully considered and duly appreciated by them, and they have come forward with a proposition, which by the Selectmen, and many others who have examined it, is considered both liberal and honorable as regards that Company, and highly beneficial to the Interest of the town and of the Public.

"The Plan of the proposed Bridge, together with a particular statement of the Abutments & Walls, and some calculations in regard to the expense will be laid before the Meeting. The general outline of the Proposal is this:—that the town shall build two strong & sufficient abutments, to extend Fifteen feet each into the River beyond the present ones, suitable to receive a Bridge Twenty-six feet wide, to be raised from six to seven feet higher than the present Bridge, and also suitable Walls running from them, to extend as far as the lines of the Road, which is three rods wide, to meet similar Walls which are to be built by the Company and by the Messrs. Pearsons, which are to extend up and down the River to a distance of at least Fifty feet beyond the Town's Walls. The Abutments & Walls to the line of the Road being completed, the Company propose to erect a Bridge, upon the Plan to be presented, twenty-six feet wide, to find all the material of good and approv qualities, to have the work done in handsome style, and in a workmanlike manner, to complete the whole satisfactory to the town, place it securely upon the Abutments and present it to the town for their own and public use.

"The Company also offer to give the necessary stone from their lower ledge, and the sand & gravel for filling up the Roads, upon both sides of the Bridge, to be taken out in a reasonable & proper manner, from convenient places therefor, to be taken in a manner satisfactory to the Company's Agents. And it is understood that provided the town accept the proposals of the Company, the expence of the Abutments and Walls is to be assessed and paid the next year.

"It will readily occur to the town, that the stone work required of them by the foregoing proposals, if once done & *well done*, as it should be, is not done for the present year, or age merely, but that probably we, nor our children, may be called on to rebuild it.

"In every light in which your Selectmen have been able to view the subject, it presents itself to them, as one eminently beneficial to the Town, and they trust that after due examination and understanding of it, it will be received in that spirit of Amity and good feeling, in which it appears to be offered.

"August 18, 1825.

Dan^l Abbot, } Selectmen
Cummings Pollard, } of
Will^m F. Boynton, } Dunstable."

August 23, 1825, the Amherst road at Pennichuck bridge, near Whitney's tavern in Merrimack, was altered by building the bridge ten rods and five feet further up stream and changing the road to correspond. The center of the bridge being on the dividing line.

July 3, 1826, Moses Tyler, Joseph Winn, Joseph Greeley and their associates were incorporated under the name of the proprietors of Taylor falls bridge for the purpose of building a bridge across the Merrimack river between Nashua and Hudson, or as it was then called, Nottingham West, giving them the right to collect tolls as hereinafter specified. The contract was made with Samuel Chittenden, a carpenter of Chelsea, Mass., and Franklin Sawyer, a mason of Cambridge, Mass., for the sum of eleven thousand and one hundred dollars. The contract, together with a covenant of warranty and bond, with sureties to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, were signed Nov. 22, 1826, and the bridge was opened for travel in the following year. The stone piers and abutments are the same now standing under the present iron structure. The bridge was of wood, in three spans, and covered. As a curiosity I give the rates of toll. "For every foot passenger, Two Cents; for every horse and rider or led horse, Six Cents; for every Chaise or other carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse, Seventeen Cents; and for each additional horse, Six Cents; for every Cart or other carriage of burthen drawn by one horse or yoke of oxen, Ten Cents; for each additional horse, Three Cents; for each additional yoke of oxen, Five Cents; for each Gig wagon, Ten Cents; for each pleasure sleigh drawn by one horse, Eight Cents; and for each additional horse, four Cents; for each Sled or sleigh of burthen drawn by one horse or one yoke of oxen, Six Cents; and for each additional horse or yoke of oxen, Three Cents; for each carriage of pleasure having four wheels and drawn by two horses, Twenty-five Cents; for horses and mules in droves, Three Cents each; for neat cattle in droves, Two Cents each; for sheep or swine, one-fourth of a cent each; and one person and no more, with any loaded team or drove of horses, cattle, sheep or swine shall be allowed to pass said bridge free of toll: and at all times when the toll gatherer does not attend his duty, the toll gate shall be left open."

The justices of the Superior County Court had the power to regulate, alter or amend the rates of toll so that the net income should not exceed twelve per centum, the company making returns to them every five years.

To allay the constantly increasing irritation and burdensome payment of tolls, Nashua and Hudson finally acquired all right in this bridge in 1854, and opened it as a free bridge to the general public.

In 1881 the old bridge, originally warranted to safely sustain the passing of not exceeding five tons' weight with a time limit of ten years, began to show the effects of its more than fifty years of constant wear and was condemned as unsafe; it was replaced in that year by the present iron structure which scarcely met the requirements which the times then demanded and has since proved entirely inadequate both in regard to strength and travel capacity. The running of the electric cars over it has almost ruined it for general public use but it has demonstrated one fact, that in the erection of public works, the future must be considered entirely, leaving the present out altogether.

The early settlers considered the rivers highly important not only as waterways or roads, but valuable for their fisheries and they were exceedingly averse to parting with any rights in them. This is shown in the defining of the lines and bounds of Hudson (Nottingham West) when set off from Dunstable, being bounded *to* the Merrimack, thus reserving to Dunstable the full control of the river. With this condition of ownership it was urged, when the payment for the first bridge came under consideration, that Nashua should pay a very large part of, if not the entire cost. This would never do and so the county commissioners were appealed to, who decided that the divisional line should be the centre of the river, an opinion affirmed by the Supreme Court, and the cost was settled on that basis.

Following the construction of the Middlesex canal from Boston to Chelmsford, which was incorporated June 22, 1793, and opened for business in 1804, a series of dams, locks, and short canals were built to overcome the natural rapids and falls of the river and render the Merrimack navigable as far as Concord. Dunstable took immediate advantage of this new opening, and we learn from Fox's history that an elaborately constructed canal boat built by Robert Fletcher, Esq., was launched on the Fourth of July, 1803, attended by a great gathering of the people, who with much parade and general rejoicing christened it the "Nashua" and the village that had until then been called "Indian Head" received the name of Nashua Village. It was celebrated by a public meeting and an oration by Daniel Abbot, Esq. The landing was on the Merrimack near the mouth of the Nashua river.

Concord, Piscataquog, Litchfield and Nashua each had its line of boats, making in the aggregate quite a fleet, and this waterway for nearly forty years formed the principal channel for heavy transportation between Boston and Concord until its usefulness was destroyed by the railways.

The Nashua Manufacturing company at once took advantage of this waterway and, securing a charter from the legislature in December, 1824, to connect the Nashua with the Merrimack by means of a canal with the necessary dams and locks, erected the lower dam across the Nashua with its head gates, built the locks at the Merrimack river and connected the two by a suitable canal; they also put in a substantial stone wall with the necessary backing just below the Main street bridge for a wharf or landing, built a freight shed upon it and started a regular line of boats for its own freighting.

The building of this dam developed additional water power which was transferred with considerable land, Feb. 15, 1826, to Charles C. Haven and associates, who secured a charter and erected two mills for the manufacture of woolen goods under the name of the "Proprietors of the Indian Head Factories." This company bought additional land upon the east side of the Nashua river and built the first bridge on the site of the present Canal street bridge, which was long known as the Haven bridge. Nov. 1, 1828, the Nashua Manufacturing company transferred to the proprietors of the Indian Head factories all of its ownings in their vicinity including the dam, saw-mill, head gates, canal, and all lands between the boating canal and Nashua river. These mills were not successful; a new company was formed who purchased the entire plant without reservation and were incorporated at the June session of the legislature in 1830, as the "Jackson Company." The building and operation of the Nashua & Lowell railway ruined this boating canal and the Jackson company obtained permission of the legislature in 1852 to surrender its charter whenever they should deem it for their advantage to do so. In the absence of a general flowage law governing water-power plants in the state, which rendered it imprudent to annul the charter at once, it required several years to do so with safety. It was finally accomplished, the bridge on Canal street under which it passed was removed, the stone in the locks were taken out, and the bed of the canal left, like the scar of a wound, to be healed over by nature's own process, so that to-day no trace of it is to be seen. A part of the stone from the locks was used in building the abutments of the suspension foot-bridge in the rear of the mills of the Jackson company.

In accordance with an act passed by the legislature at the June session, 1823, three police officers were appointed June 4, 1827. They were Thomas Chase, George W. Wilson and Willard Marshall. This was the first appointment of a police force in the town.

April 16, 1827, East Hollis street was laid out from the contemplated new bridge at Taylor falls westerly to the Joshua Pierce house, which stood opposite the foot of what is now Arlington street.

August 11, 1828, Canal street from Main street south of the Oval to the land of the Jackson company near the foot of Chandler street was laid out, also that part of it north of the Oval from the Greeley building, joining the former at the foot of Orange street.

December 5, 1828, West Hollis street from Chestnut street westerly as far as the junction of the Dunstable and Hollis roads was laid out.

I judge that this Dunstable road was laid out by order of the court, I find no record in the proceedings of the town relative to it.

January 2, 1829, Bridge street from Taylor falls bridge westerly to land of Charles C. Haven was laid out and Feb. 10, 1829, the selectmen accepted the report of the court, laying out the remaining parts of Canal and Bridge streets; this took in the Haven bridge.

The town voted, Nov. 8, 1828, that it was expedient to purchase a town farm and on the 24th of the same month appointed a committee of five to examine farms, with power to select one and run the town in debt for it. March 10, following, they reported unanimously in favor of the Benjamin Cutler farm, which they purchased for \$2,659.14, giving in payment the notes of the town. The plan of this farm, drawn on sheepskin, is now in the office of the city engineer. The cost of running it for the following year was reported by the selectmen as \$551.55 net.

June 22, 1825, Temple street was laid out from East Hollis street to the "Great Elm" tree and from thence to the Rev. Mr. Nott's meeting house (Pilgrim church) and Main street. Also Amory street from the "Great Elm" tree to Bridge street. Under the administration of Mayor Williams Hall in 1893, this latter street was widened and paved, a much needed and most appreciated improvement.

January 25, 1830, Lowell street was laid out from Abbot square to the Unitarian church, mention being made of the postoffice and the Greeley building.

June 5, 1830, West Hollis street, from Main to Chestnut street, was laid out through land of the Nashua Manufacturing company and Joseph Greeley.

The Main street bridge across the Nashua river which we have seen was built in 1825 by the town and the Nashua Manufacturing company, jointly, after ten years' service was declared in 1835 to have outlived its usefulness, and it was voted August 5 of that year to build a new one, raising it two feet higher and increasing its width with each sidewalk at least ten feet. A committee of seven was appointed to superintend the building. The present stone pier in the middle of the river was put in and the supporting trusses placed under the flooring instead of overhead as they were in the old bridge. It was finished during the next year and cost \$7,413.78. With occasional repairing it remained unaltered until the administration of Mayor Otterson in 1870 when it was decided to still further widen and thoroughly repair it. This was done under the supervision of Mr. Samuel Pollard Wilson, an expert mill-wright and builder. Three trusses, similar to those already there, were added on the west side and two on the east side increasing the width correspondingly; the sidewalks were projected over the water, supported by braces and retained their old width, each ten feet; the roadway was newly planked and concreted and no expense or effort was spared in the endeavor to unite durability with thoroughness of construction. The cost was \$14,840.87.

In 1886 the street railway placed their tracks across this bridge and, during the past summer (1895) in re-locating them for the electric cars, it was found that through negligence, surface water had penetrated under the concrete and much of the underlying plank was badly decayed. Advantage was taken of the resultant uncovering of the roadway to widen it two feet and four inches on the westerly side and project the sidewalk the same distance farther out. It was noted that the trusses, five of which were placed twenty-five years since, and the remainder sixty years ago, were as sound and strong as when they were put in, which would seem to show that wood properly put together and protected from the weather is durable.

Nov. 7, 1836, the town voted that the selectmen petition the legislature to change the name of the town from Dunstable to Nashua. With such expedition did they act that on the eighth day of the following month, their petition was granted, to take effect from and after the last day of that month. The rising sun of January 1, 1837, dawned upon the new town of Nashua, and the old town of Dunstable passed into history as a memory.

The Nashua & Lowell railway commenced running passenger trains in October, 1838. The road ended at the "Great Elm" at the head of Amory street, the bridge over the Nashua river and the station on Railroad square being built a year later.

On the twentieth of this month East Pearl street was accepted by the town, having been laid out by the Nashua Manufacturing company in 1832. It was fifty feet wide from Main street to Olive street (now Spring street), and from thence to Factory street, (now Temple street) forty feet wide.

Feb. 23, 1839, a committee reported the Haven bridge across the Nashua river at "Indian Head" to be in a ruinous condition, and during that year it was rebuilt at a cost of \$4,459.98.

The stone bridge over Salmon brook at the "Harbor" was probably built in 1838, as I find in the selectmen's annual report of March 12, 1839, various amounts as having been paid for rebuilding the "Harbor" bridge; one amounting to \$283.03, probably for the stone work.

And now comes the great internal war of the town. Hitherto the people of the ancient borough had found their only foes outside their borders and had given and taken hard blows, but in the end had come out victorious though often sorely wounded. Their only town fights had been merely church scrimmages which had been settled by building another meeting-house or two and letting their neighbors go to whichever they might choose, and invariably ended in the combatants being better friends than ever; but this present one stirred the hot rebellious blood, inherited from their sires, which, after lying dormant through the intervening generation, now showed itself with added intensity. The building of the town house was the *casus belli*, and it ended in the disruption of the town.

The first movement having this end in view was at the meeting held Nov. 2, 1838, when a committee, who had been appointed on the twenty-ninth of the previous month, reported favorably on an offer of Thomas Chase to place the Old South meeting-house on his lot at the corner of West Pearl and Main streets for the sum of \$820.

At the very outset the Nashua Manufacturing company had built the Olive Street church, (now the "Pilgrim") and since that time four other churches had been erected, so that the Old South was practically deserted, being used only for town meetings. No result following the Chase offer, at the next meeting, held March 12, 1839, another committee of five was appointed to consider the matter and also to see about building a *new* town house. Nothing definite resulted until the meeting of March 8, 1842, when it was voted to erect a town house of brick or stone, appropriating \$10,000 to buy the lot and build it.

On the motion to appoint a committee to purchase a lot between the Nashua river and Pearl street, the trouble commenced and the line was sharply drawn, but finally it passed, 582 voting in the affirmative and 396 voting to locate it on the north side of the river.

The north side voters at once withdrew and, true to their inherited traits, immediately drew up a petition to the legislature to be set off from Nashua, which was granted on the twenty-third of the following June and the new town of Nashville was born. The dividing line commenced at Buck Meadow falls, thence down the center of the Nashua river to the railroad bridge above the Jackson Company's mills, thence by the Lowell & Nashua railroad to Crown street, thence down Crown street to the Merrimack river.

It may be well to add that at a meeting held on the nineteenth of August following, the committee were told to go ahead with the town house if it could be completed for \$18,000, and in the following year it was finished, but it cost \$22,915.17 and we do not learn that anybody complained;—it still stands, a solid monument bearing witness to the skill and honesty of its builders.

It has been asserted, and as often denied, that there was a bridge over the Nashua & Lowell railroad at the Temple street crossing, in the earlier days. At the Nashua town meeting held March 15, 1843, a committee of three, Ezra Drown, Wm. D. Beasom and Wm. W. Parker, was appointed to remove the said bridge, which would seem to settle that question.

The fire department of Nashua was re-organized April 5, in accordance with an act passed Dec. 20, 1844, and Thomas G. Banks was appointed chief engineer with eight assistants.

Sept. 23, 1845, the Conant road, in Nashua, was laid out.

In 1849 the hill on High street was lowered eight feet and connecting streets adjusted to the new grade.

The legislature having passed, June 27, 1853, an enabling act, subject to its adoption by a majority of the legal voters in both towns, permitting Nashville and Nashua to unite under a city charter, was submitted to the voters of Nashua Sept. 17, 1853, and was adopted, 468 in the affirmative, and 334 in the negative.

Having abruptly left our young offshoot, Nashville, let us cross the Rubicon and complete our history from her records.

May 9, 1843, the North Hollis road, from the Amherst road, (Broad street) was laid out anew a distance of nearly one and one-fourth miles, sixty feet wide.

In December, 1845, the town bought the land in what is now Railroad square, then occupied by the Central house, for a town house location, which, by the way, was never built, but the hotel was moved in the following spring to the site of the present Laton house.

Aug. 18, 1847, Main street was widened on the west side from Nelson Tuttle's store to Amherst street.

Dec. 15, 1847, Clinton street was laid out forty feet wide and extending five hundred and eighty-seven feet to the Nashua river bridge.

June 28, 1848, Pine Hill road was altered somewhat and for a distance of about three hundred and twenty-two rods was laid out fifty feet wide; it extended to the house of Nathan Buttrick, (now Thomas Holmes'). The small brook near the Wilton railroad is called "Cold Rain brook."

Feb. 22, 1850, a contract was signed leasing from the Nashua & Lowell railway, Franklin hall for the town hall.

In the spring of 1852 the bridge over the Nashua at the Indian Head was carried away by what has since been referred to as the "Big Freshet," and later in the year it was replaced by an iron bridge at a cost of \$5,143.11. In 1860 this bridge was strengthened at an expense of \$717.60, and in 1883 it was replaced by the present structure costing \$8,534.53, at the same time Canal street was widened by a purchase of land on the north side of the Jackson Company, the price paid being \$2,000.

On the same day that Nashua voted to unite with Nashville under a city charter, Sept. 17, 1853, Nashville by a vote of two hundred and forty-nine yeas against one hundred and fifteen nays, also assented and in the several wards, Oct. 8, 1853, the compact was finally consummated by the election of all city officers.

Having traced, in "Highways and Bridges," the history of the old township from the advent of the earliest recorded pioneer, through all the various stages of its progress toward its honorable position as a community endowed with the highest civic honors in the power of the state to grant, I leave what was commenced as an unwilling task, but continued with constantly increasing interest, regretting that time and space had not permitted me to do justice to my subject. The briefness of the allusions to passing events and lack of all mention of many important matters, in the records, together with the absence of corroborative or explanatory papers, which, if ever in existence, have long since disappeared, have made it impossible to realize complete measure of exactness or cohesion in the story. I have occasionally lingered by the wayside to gather facts not pertinent to the subject of my text, thinking that possibly they might be overlooked by others in their research. Of one thing I am sure, whatever I have presented in this chapter as facts, are substantiated by the records.

With a passing allusion to staging and taverns, this "Epistle to Posterity" will be closed.

The stage coach was for many years an enlivening and distinctive feature of Nashua and added interest and excitement to the daily life of the people. The stage driver was a prominent man and occupied a place both unique and of great responsibility. He was the embryo express embodied *par excellence*. Packages confided to his care were promptly delivered; relying on his unfailing honesty he was often entrusted with large sums of money for the settlement of accounts between separated parties, often including bank exchanges; he was the active, energetic, living means of communication between the hamlet and the town, or the town and the city; with a lively dash and a sharp pull-up at the door of the tavern, while the horses were being changed, the eager crowd caught from his willing lips the news or gossip from the outer world above or below. In a twinkling, with a merry blast of the bugle he was off, leaving behind him a pleasurable sensation only appreciable to those who have experienced it. Nashua was then as now on the main through lines of travel, and secured her full

share of the general prosperity which followed the extension of the old, and the opening up of new, stage routes.

The first stage of which we have any account was a two-horse covered affair, owned and driven by Joseph Wheat, in 1796, from Amherst to Boston once a week and returning, without a change of horses, stopping over night at Billerica. This route was afterward extended to Concord connecting there with other routes beyond, and later penetrated via Amherst, into Vermont, keeping relays of horses along the routes. The Francestown Stage company had a large stable on the site of the present Tremont house stable, opening out into High street. The advent of the Lowell & Nashua railway saw the staging interest on the highest wave of its prosperity, more than thirty per day leaving or passing through the town. I am informed by an eye witness, that it was not unusual to see ten four-horse stages, full, outside and in, starting away one after the other from the Indian Head Coffee house for Concord, and this was only one line, and a competing line at that, and from one only of the stage taverns of the town.

The freighting teams, large wagons drawn by four, six, or eight horses, passing through the town, constantly increasing in number until the railroads were built, united with the staging in giving life and activity throughout the length of the town; added to these, the smaller teams, owned and driven by farmers who made a trip or two yearly to market, either here or beyond, carrying their own produce and returning with supplies for themselves, or the country store-keepers, and it may well be imagined that business was brisk. All this created a demand for taverns, which were numerous and busy, fully up to the needed requirements. As early as 1769 five taverns are noted, kept by the following named persons: Benj. French, Thomas Harwood, William Hunt, Jona. Lovewell, Esq., and Widow Mary Butterfield. I am unable to locate their houses with the exception of Lovewell's, which stood on the site of the present Godfrey farm house, and the Hunt tavern, which stood on the site of the present Elm house, on the opposite side of the road from and a short distance below the residence of the late John C. Lund. I think French kept the old French tavern close by the state line, probably a grandson of the first Dea. Samuel French.

In 1792 the general court passed an act authorizing the selectmen of towns to "grant licenses to keep tavern to suitable persons having accommodations, who might make application," giving them the right to retail rum, brandy, gin, wine and other spirituous liquors. The selectmen licensed the following named persons, Capt. Benj. French and Deacon William Hunt, located as before noted, Lt. Sam'l Pollard, who kept just south of the residence of the late John C. Lund, the house being long since decayed and removed, and Mr. Wm. Whittle, whom I fail to locate.

I find the above licenses, continuously, as follows, Captain French in 1799, Deacon Hunt in 1797, Mr. Whittle in 1794 and Lieutenant Pollard in 1808.

In this latter year, we find in addition to Lieutenant Pollard, the following named tavern keepers: Willard Marshall, William Roby, William F. Boynton, David Combs, James B. Starr, Samuel Preston, Isaac Marsh, Cummings Pollard, James T. Lund, and Timothy Taylor.

Others had been in the business between these years, 1792-1808, but at the latter date were either dead or had retired. Of the above mentioned, Marsh built what is now the Morrill homestead at the Harbor and opened it to the public in 1805. Later it was kept by Thomas Monroe, the father of the late Mrs. John M. Hunt, and the late Franklin Monroe of pleasant memory. Timothy Presby succeeded him. I find in the directory of 1845 Smith Morrill, inn-keeper and butcher at the Harbor, probably here. It passed finally into the possession of the late David L. Morrill who closed it to the public.

William Roby owned what is now the O'Neil farm on the Lowell road and was licensed in 1802, ending with the year, 1808.

William F. Boynton was licensed as early as 1803 and as late as 1811, and probably kept the old Lovewell tavern. He did a very large business as a country trader in a building which stood just north of the tavern. Later Jesse Estey kept this tavern as did Silas Gibson and others whom I am unable to name. From its location at the "Centre" where, in the early days all the business of the town was transacted and having the postoffice under its roof, this was the most prominent tavern of all, but it did not long survive the advent of manufactures at the village.

The Cummings Pollard tavern was in its day one of the favorite stopping places on the road. In later years a floor was laid resting on the wide spreading branches of the large elm still standing

near the house; it was reached by a flight of stairs and guarded by a railing. It was quite a resort for driving parties from Lowell as well as Nashua; although it is not remembered that any serious accident ever happened from its elevated situation, still the descent from it must have been at times rather hazardous, considering the nature of the refreshment served to the exalted guest. An organized company with horses went into training here one winter, and in the spring with a complete circus outfit started out on the road in search of shekels and glory. It is now owned and occupied by Alfred P. Kendall, having long been closed as a public house.

A few years later the large house (since burned) on the opposite side of the road, but further north, was opened as a tavern. At one time Ned Maynard, the noted horseman, kept it and opened up a race-track in the rear.

The large square house at the top of the hill beyond the old grave-yard was long known as the Little stand, John Little having kept it for years. He was succeeded by Charles Willard and he by others until about eighteen years since, when it was sold to the Rev. D. D. Dodge for a residence. It is now owned by Charles M. Gage.

Very little stage traffic fell to any of these taverns after the village of Nashua was started, but the teaming remained to a great extent with them until the coming of the railway to Nashua.

I can not place the remaining tavern keepers of 1808 mentioned before, with the exception of Timothy Taylor, the pioneer of the north side. I find him licensed in 1801. He probably built the tavern since called the Indian Head Coffee house, which was at first of one story only. It was leased April 7, 1813, to Phineas Whiting, Jr., who greatly enlarged it and added another story, but he failed and the lease was acquired by Willard Marshall; who kept the house during the following fourteen years I can not say. It was included in the two hundred acres bought by the Nashua Manufacturing company of Benjamin F. French, Sept. 1, 1824, subject to this lease. April 4, 1828, the Nashua company sold it to Moses Tyler, who by report was a most admirable landlord. For the next fifty years its reputation was sustained and popularity increased by such jovial, hearty, attentive landlords as O. Bristol, P. O. Richmond, Mark Gillis, Gilman Scripture and others, which made this house noted all over New England for hospitality and good cheer. Nor must we overlook the Central house. December 31, 1831, the Nashua Manufacturing company sold to Cushing Baker a lot with all the buildings thereon, "being the Nashua Hotel establishment." This hotel stood in Railroad square, facing Main street. The lot, reserving the buildings which were moved to the site of the present Laton house, was sold to the town of Nashville Dec. 18, 1845, by Peter Clark. Other adjoining lands were bought by the town, the whole being intended for a town house location. I infer from the above that the Nashua company built this hotel. It was known later as the Central house. The American house stood on the east side of Main street where now are the Beasom and Hammond residences, and the imposing Washington house stood on the present site of the Noyes block, but was later moved to the corner of Bowers and Main streets, within whose walls watches were first made by machinery, which was destined to revolutionize the watch making of the world. All four of these hotels were noted for the excellence of their table and the attentiveness of their landlords to the comfort of their guests, making, as Dr. Johnson quaintly said, "a tavern chair the throne of human felicity."

They were emphatically stage taverns and lively ones too, with the bustle and stir of the constantly coming and going stages, but all is now changed, the railroads, with more facility, greater rapidity, and comparatively little noise, confusion or effort now bring a multitude unnoticed in the place of the few who then seemed so many. Of a truth the times are changed.

My task is done, tho' the story be not half told.

A. H. Saunders.

ARCHIBALD HARRIS DUNLAP.

Hon. Archibald H. Dunlap was born at North Branch, Antrim, Sept. 2, 1817; died at Nashua, April 5, 1894. He was a son of John and Jennie (Nesmith) Dunlap, and of the fourth generation in descent from Archibald, who came from the Scotch settlement in Ireland about the year 1740 and settled in Chester. The line of descent is Archibald, John, John and Archibald H. Archibald married Martha Neal of Chester. She was of Scotch ancestry, and her father, Joseph Neal, was among the Presbyterians who petitioned the legislature, in 1736, to be freed from paying a second tax to support a Congregational minister. The third child of Archibald was Maj. John Dunlap of Revolutionary memory. He was born in Chester in 1746, married Martha Gilmore, settled in Bedford, owned and carried on a large farm. As a military man he was well known in his day and his hospitality and liberality were shown by entertaining on one occasion his entire regiment.

His son John early left Bedford and settled in Antrim, where he was in the cabinet making business for many years, and was probably the first to introduce the manufacture of knitted underclothing in this state, and also made looms for that purpose. This was about the year 1812 and was deemed a great curiosity.

The subject of this sketch inherited the zeal, power of endurance and enterprise of the Scotch race. At the age of thirteen years, with but a limited education, he started out to seek his fortune. With his elder brother, Robert, he left his home at an early hour in the morning with a bundle in one hand and a staff in the other to walk to Nashua, a distance of thirty-five miles. They reached the town late in the afternoon and the next day, Saturday, spent their time in looking over the village and making

acquaintances. Sunday they attended services at what became known a little later as the Olive Street church, Rev. Mr. Nott being the pastor at that time, and there Mr. Dunlap continued a worshipper while the church stood—more than half a century—and after that at the Pilgrim church, built upon the same site. On Monday he secured employment with Ziba Gay, manufacturer of machinery, to work through the summer. All the while Mr. Dunlap felt the need of a better education and so in the autumn of that year, 1831, he entered Franklin

academy, of which Prof. Benjamin M. Tyler was principal, and remained until spring. He afterwards attended Francestown one term and one term at Antrim, finishing his education at the latter place.

Mr. Dunlap's next place of employment was at the Indian Head mills, where, at the age of nineteen, he was promoted to the position of overseer. He held this responsible position until 1847, when, his health again failing, he resigned. The next two years were spent in business in Franklin. In 1849 he returned to Nashua and commenced the garden seed business. It was at first an experiment, but his characteristic energy, push and steady devotion in whatever he was engaged, overcame the discouragements that would



ARCHIBALD HARRIS DUNLAP.

have caused many less courageous men to have abandoned the enterprise, and it was crowned with success.

Mr. Dunlap was many times honored with positions of trust by his fellow citizens. He held offices in the town and city governments; in 1858 he was elected railroad commissioner of the state for three years, and in 1864 he was chosen one of the presidential electors of New Hampshire with the honor of casting an electoral vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dunlap represented his ward in the legislature in 1869 and 1870. The influence of his strong personality was widely felt in all matters pertaining to

the welfare of the city; witness the fact that when the people were divided into contending factions over the location of the soldiers' and sailors' monument he calmly arose in his place in an excited meeting, poured oil upon the troubled waters and suggested Abbot square—the site where it is located—urged harmony and made a patriotic appeal that silenced discord and settled the vexed question. This public spirit was shown in the advocacy of, and aid given, to many other improvements and enterprises that now enter into the daily life of our citizens—notably the building of the Nashua & Rochester railroad, the acquirement of the fund for the North common, and the founding of the New Hampshire Banking company—in all of these he was one of the original promoters. From his youth Mr. Dunlap was a leader among men. Tall, finely proportioned, easy in carriage, fearless in the advocacy of his principles, a man of original ideas, capable of making an argumentative and convincing address, he was a power in church and state, and in justice to his memory it should be said that he never wielded this power for gain or selfish motives. To build up Nashua, her industries and her churches, and to advance the standard of good living in the home and mercantile affairs was his aim. He was a constant contributor to everything that helped society. He was a deacon for many years in the churches heretofore mentioned. He was chairman of the building committee for the erection of the present Pilgrim church edifice in 1881, and worked diligently until it was completed and dedicated.

Deacon Dunlap was united in marriage Aug. 12, 1841, with Lucy Jane, daughter of Josiah Fogg of Exeter and granddaughter of Major Josiah Fogg. Five children were born of the marriage: James H., Georgianna, John P., (died in 1852, aged four years), Abby Jane, Charles H., (died in 1894, aged 41).

REV. JAMES S. BLACK.

Rev. James S. Black, writer of the ecclesiastical chapter of this work, was born in Scotland in 1845. He attended schools at Glasgow and Edinburgh and was graduated from institutions of learning in this country. He was settled over the Olive Street Congregational society in Nashua from 1870 to 1874, was pastor of Erskine church in Montreal from 1874 to 1884, at Colorado Springs, Col., from 1884 to 1890, at Minneapolis, Minn., from 1890 to 1894, and at present is the minister at St. Andrew's church, Halifax, N. S. He has traveled in Europe, in Palestine and Egypt, and is author of several popular works of a religious character. Mr. Black is an earnest and eloquent extemporaneous preacher whose services have been very profitable to the congregations and people where he has been settled. During the four years of his ministry over the Olive Street church, which was his first pastorate, he endeared himself to its members. He was not only a very earnest and zealous preacher, but, also, a warm and disinterested friend. Broad in his religious views, he had, nevertheless, the courage of his convictions and never hesitated to denounce whatever, in his judgment, tended to subvert or com-



REV. JAMES S. BLACK.

bat the great truths of Christianity. In addition to his work as a pastor his services were in frequent demand as a platform orator, his reputation as an eloquent and instructive speaker on popular themes being well known and appreciated in this vicinity as well as throughout New England. He took great interest in public affairs, and was a zealous and patriotic citizen. He has been twice married, first, 1872, with Helen M. Kimball of Nashua, who died while he was settled in Colorado, and, second, with Mary Cameron, a native of Pittsburgh and of Scotch descent. No children.

ANDREW ELIOT THAYER.

Rev. Andrew E. Thayer was born Nov. 4, 1783, in Hampton, died in Nashua, Jan. 31, 1846. He was a son of Rev. Ebenezer (twenty-six years a minister at Hampton),



ANDREW ELIOT THAYER.

and Martha (Cotton) Thayer, and grandson of Rev. John Cotton of Newton, Mass., and descendant in the fifth generation from Rev. John Cotton, who came from England in 1633 and was settled over the First church in Boston.

Mr. Thayer fitted for college in Exeter and entered Harvard university, graduating in 1803. After studying divinity and being ordained for the ministry, January, 1806, his health failed and he was obliged to go south. Returning north he came to Nashua about 1820, and from that time until Jan. 1, 1824, he supplied the pulpit of the Old South church. He also taught school and afterwards had a bookstore and circulating library in a building standing where the entrance to Thayer's court now is. He assisted in establishing *The Nashua Constellation*. In June, 1827, he became one of its publishers, being also its editor until Feb. 24, 1832, the name in the meantime having been changed to *Nashua Gazette*. Mr. Thayer then sold the paper to General Hunt, who changed its politics from Whig to Democrat. While Mr. Thayer was editor the *Gazette* was published in a room back of the bookstore, and the *Telegraph* was started in the same place, the latter remaining there until it was removed to the next building, where the Watananock house now stands. It was in this building until the fire of November, 1838, when the two buildings, in which were the bookstore and *Telegraph*, were burned to the ground. The bookstore was then placed in the building lately occupied by Mr. Dane, standing on the site of the Whiting block, and the *Telegraph* in the room above. It was owing to Mr. Thayer's exertions that Mr. Beard came here and founded the *Nashua Weekly Telegraph*, the editor of the same saying at the time of Mr. Thayer's death: "A debt of gratitude, as well as a pecuniary debt, has been due him, and although we have been compelled to be a poor

paymaster in regard to the latter, we have never disowned the former." Mr. Thayer filled a conspicuous place among his fellow-citizens and occupied many responsible positions. His enterprise did much to build up the place, and he was ever ready to assist in good works.

Rev. Mr. Thayer was united in marriage to Lucy Flagg, daughter of John and Lucy (Curtis) Flagg. Mrs. Thayer was highly esteemed and beloved by all who knew her. During the Civil war she was active in everything to relieve the wants of the soldiers, and, in fact, her whole life was devoted to the things that make home and a community wiser and better. She died at her home in Thayer's court, June 24, 1874. They had several children, only two of whom are now living, Lucy F. and Katharine M. Thayer.

REV. HENRI A. LESSARD.

Rev. Henri A. Lessard was born in St. Johns, on the banks of the Richelieu river, in the province of Quebec, April 14, 1850. He is a son of Rene Edward and Marie Marguerite Lessard, and a descendant on the paternal side of Stephen De Francis Lessard, who settled at St. Anne d'Beaupre, P. Q., in 1623. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Gabriel Lambert, who settled in Quebec in 1687. They followed agricultural pursuits and were a sturdy, industrious and respected people.

Rev. Father Lessard was educated in the public schools of his native place and began classical study there in 1863. In 1865, the college at that place having closed its doors, and its founder, Rev. Charles Larocque, having been promoted to the bishopric of St. Hyacinthe, he entered St. Therese college, Terrebourne county, P. Q., where he pursued his studies. Four years later his parents removed to Montreal, and he resided there with them about eighteen months. In 1871 he became a resident of Manchester. After five years spent in mercantile pursuits he returned to St. Therese college with avowed



REV. HENRI A. LESSARD.

intention of becoming a priest. He pursued his studies with diligence and on June 7, 1879, his hopes were realized by his ordination at Montreal. A few days later Rt.

Rev. James A. Healey, bishop of the diocese of Portland, appointed him assistant to Father Chevalier, pastor of St. Augustine's church, Manchester, where he remained a year, when he was sent as assistant missionary with Father Sweron to attend the mission of Madawaska, Aroostook county, Me. In January, 1881, after a month spent at the cathedral of Portland, he began service under Rev. Father Hesey, then pastor of the church at Lewiston, Me. In September of the same year he was appointed to All Saints church at Lancaster, and his twelve missions were confirmed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Healey. Four years of constant and arduous labor in that parish began to undermine his health, and consequently he asked for a change. This was granted, and, in 1885, the French Canadian population of Nashua having outnumbered the capacity of the church of St. Louis d'Gonzague on Hollis street, he was chosen to share Rev. Father Milette's labors and was assigned to a nucleus of a parish on the north side of the city; his zealous labor in the past ten years has been abundantly blessed, and the parish of St. Francis Xavier, of which he is the honored pastor, has (July, 1896), laid the cornerstone of a church edifice, on Chandler street, which will be among the first in the city. Rev. Father Lesard is a courteous and affable priest and citizen, who has the confidence and respect of the entire community.

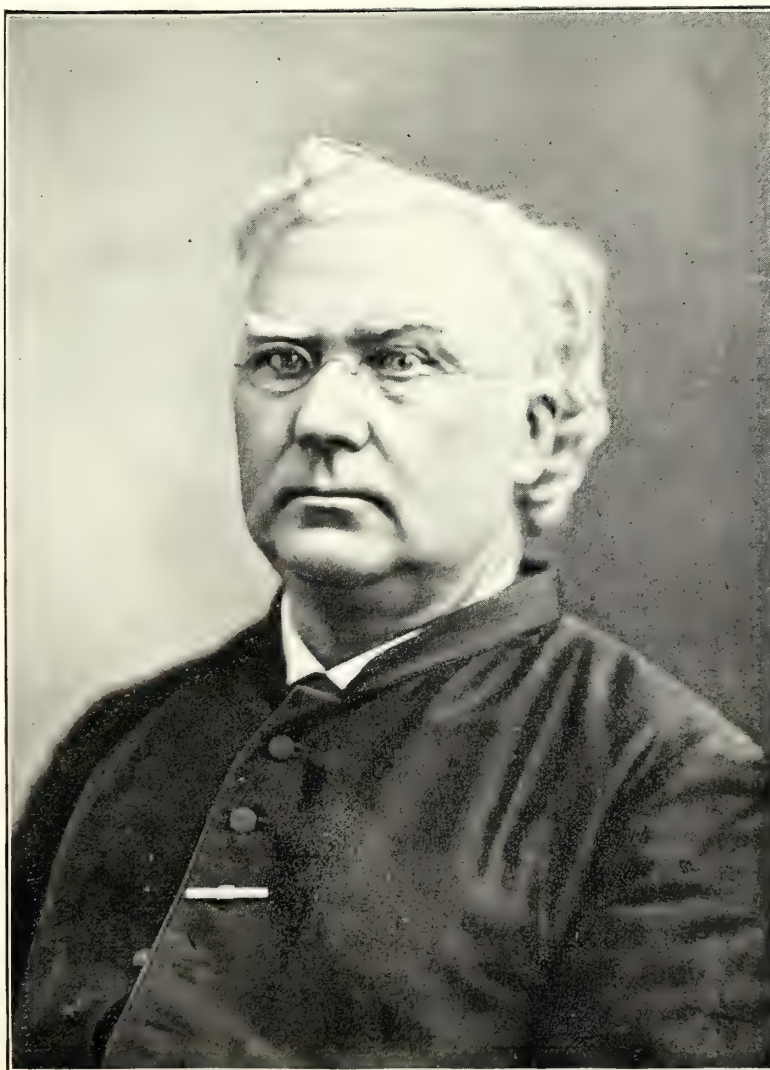
VERY REV. JOHN O'DONNELL, V. G.

Very Rev. John O'Donnell, V. G., was born at Donegal, Ireland, Nov. 22, 1821, died at Nashua, Jan. 22, 1882. He was a son of Dennis and Mary Ann (McGrath) O'Donnell, both of whom were connected with the best families in the country in which they were reared, and possessed of a laudable ambition to give their children greater advan-

tages in the matter of education and opportunity than they themselves had enjoyed. They accordingly emigrated to America.

Father O'Donnell obtained his primary education in the schools of his native place and shortly after his arrival in this country entered Mount St. Mary's college at Emmitsburg, Md., where he was graduated in 1847. He was ordained the same year at the cathedral in Boston, and appointed pastor of a mission at Eastport, Me. In this limited field of labor he exhibited tact, talent and ex-

ecutive ability and the result was his transfer to St. Dominick's church, Portland. It was at the time when Neal Dow and his followers were struggling to make Maine a prohibition state and Father O'Donnell—being a man of positive convictions and possessed of the courage of those convictions—advocated a license law. His observation led him to believe, that all things considered, the cause of temperance and morality would be better conserved by a rigid control of the sale of intoxicating liquor than by prohibition, for, as he saw the evil, men will debase themselves despite law, and prohibition often leads to perjury. Father O'Donnell stated his views fairly and honestly but for all that the leaders of total abstinence bitterly



VERY REV. JOHN O'DONNELL, V. G.

assailed him, orally and through the columns of the press, and later endeavored to hold him responsible for the riot and bloodshed that were witnessed in Portland when an attempt was made to enforce the prohibition laws. He, however, never felt that he was in any way responsible. He had simply stated his views as he had a right to do, and, moreover, the sad outcome was not owing to the method he had advised in dealing with the issue, but to the methods in law of those who opposed his views.

In 1855, after the installation of the first bishop of the diocese of Portland, Father O'Donnell was assigned to

Nashua. Before he came here Sunday rioting was the rule rather than the exception. He held services in the Franklin hall, as the opera house was then called, and in a very short time restored order among his people and won the respect and confidence of the community. He purchased, with his own money, land on Temple street and set off to the diocese a lot for a church edifice and then set to work to build the same. It was a great undertaking for that day, but he overcame all obstacles and in November, 1857, at the time of the great financial panic, the Church of the Immaculate Conception—of which he was the founder and in the yard of which his body lies buried—was duly consecrated. A few years later a controversy arose over the parsonage and lot, which he built with his own funds, and the diocese requested a free deed of the same. Father O'Donnell knew his rights, and, as in every crisis of his career, was able to maintain them. He explained the matter and declined to act. His suspension followed and another priest was sent to take his place. The affairs of the parish then went from bad to worse. The people clamored for his return and the bishop, a man of rare good sense, settled with Father O'Donnell and reinstated him as pastor of the church he founded, in which sacred office he officiated until his death. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the church he founded was a great event in Nashua. His people had its walls beautifully frescoed at great cost and at the reception, following mass by the bishop, he was honored with the congratulations of people of all denominations, who called at the parochial parsonage.

That Father O'Donnell had the confidence and highest esteem of all loyal Nashuans, without regard to creed or politics, was shown on many occasions. They loved him because of the sublime manhood he exhibited in asserting his rights, for his broad catholicity that recognized all men as brethren, for the loyal support of the cause and flag of his adopted country, for his interest in popular education, but most of all for the warm fatherly greeting that characterized his deportment when abroad among the people. All these things are in evidence over and over again in the story of his life. At his altar and at public meetings in the City Hall he proclaimed the doctrine of emancipation, and when Lincoln fell by the hand of an assassin, he denounced the act in a public speech with tears that choked his utterance. Often he went unobtrusively to the homes of other faith than his own and offered the condolence and sympathy of a citizen. Every political organization recognized his devotion to the schools, and the returns of his last election as a member of the board of education, show that not a ballot was cast against him. His door was always ajar for teachers and scholars, and in him they found a safe counsellor and a sympathizing friend, and when his life on earth ended the school board of which he was an honored member named the school building on Chandler street, the O'Donnell school, in honor of his memory. He gave his handsome set of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* to the High school, and to this time his portrait hangs in several schoolrooms. His life was an exceedingly busy and laborious, as well as an eminently useful one. In his efforts to advance the general interests of humanity, to upbuild and strengthen character, and especially to promote and establish the religion of the Master, as the foundation of true and honorable lives in this world, and the only hope for the future, he was indefatigable. His memory is a sacred page on the history of the generation he served.

SUMNER MORGAN.

Sumner Morgan, son of Isaac and Tabitha (Pearson) Morgan, was born at Washington, June 6, 1803, died at Nashua, Aug. 27, 1885. He was a descendant, on the



SUMNER MORGAN.

paternal side, of Robert Morgan, who came to America from England in 1650, and settled at Salem, Mass., and was the progenitor of a family that has become widely scattered, and has made honorable records in the civic and military affairs of the country. On the maternal side he was a descendant in the line of Thomas Pearson, a man who was among the pioneers of that part of Old Dunstable, now known as Nashua, and honored by his townsmen. Mr. Morgan was educated in the public schools of his native place, and early in life settled in Nashua. His business was that of a butcher and provision dealer, and at one time he was located in the basement of the City Hall building. He acquired a fine tract of land on what is now known as Morgan street, and after retiring from mercantile life busied himself in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Morgan was an old school gentleman; a man of unblemished character, strict integrity and modest citizenship. He made a constant and earnest endeavor to promote the welfare of Nashua and Nashuans, and was faithful to every trust. From 1860 to 1870 he resided in Merrimack, where he served the town on its board of selectmen. He was an attendant of the Olive Street church. Mr. Morgan was married three times; first, Nov. 25, 1830, with Jane E. Pearson, daughter of Thomas Pearson, whose ancestors came to this country in 1685 and settled at Reading, Mass.; second, Dec. 27, 1836, with Mary P. Fry, daughter of Roland and Mary (Young) Fry. His third wife's name was Mrs. Rebecca Butler, Feb. 7, 1861. Eight children were born to him; by his first marriage, Ellen J., Dec. 25, 1831, married Samuel C. Barnes; Edward S., March 27, 1833, died Dec. 15, 1864; by his second marriage, Caroline E., Oct. 24, 1838, married Rev. Hiram G. Blair; Abby K., Aug. 6, 1841, married Irving Estey; Charles W., Dec. 4, 1842, married Mary L. Longa, and, second, Rosabel E. Brown; three who died in infancy. Both his sons served their country in the army during the Civil War, and both were wounded in battle.

JOHN GRAY BLUNT.

John G. Blunt, son of John and Mary (Estey) Blunt, was born in Amherst, Aug. 23, 1817, died at his summer home at Marblehead, Mass., July 24, 1883. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and at the Nashua Literary institution. In 1837 he settled in Nashua and engaged in the grocery trade with his father. Later he was in business alone, and in 1852, Warren J. Cooper became his partner under the firm name of Blunt & Co.

In 1859, his son, E. O. Blunt became his partner under the firm name of J. G. Blunt & Son, and from that time and since his death, the business has been conducted under the old sign, it being the oldest mercantile house in the city. Mr. Blunt was a successful and honorable merchant, diligent in business and generous in his dealings. He was one of the founders of the Pearl street Congregational church and a liberal contributor to its support, his gift to the organ fund alone being \$1,500. In 1889, when the church united with the Olive Street church, he became a member of the new organization, — the Pilgrim church, and, as in the old church, held the office of deacon. Mr. Blunt represented Ward Six in the board of aldermen in 1859 and 1860 and

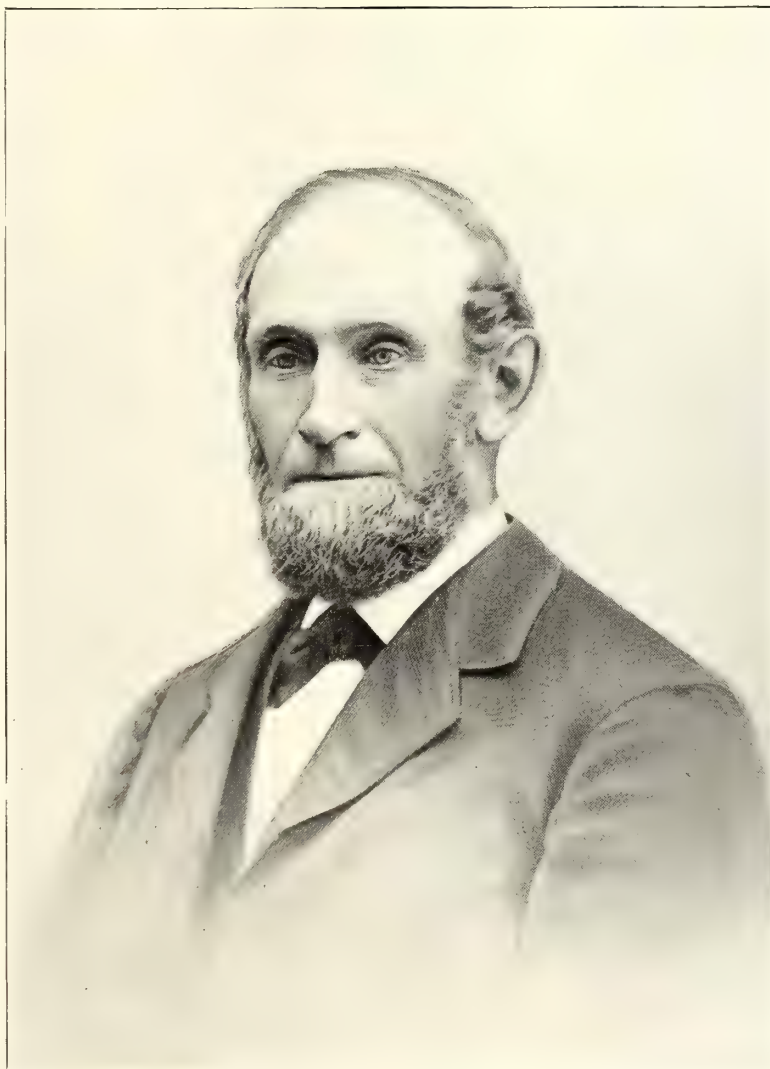
in the legislature in 1861 and 1862. His tastes and habits were such as led him to prefer the quiet and retirement of home life, rather than the bustle and excitement of politics and he declined further political honors. Mr. Blunt was united in marriage Dec. 18, 1845, with Caroline Ball. Four children were born of their marriage; Edward O., born Aug. 4, 1847, married Lucette Harmon, died April 14, 1896; Charles E., born Oct. 15, 1849, married Emily A. Clark; Mary E., born Feb. 18, 1853, married George E. Holt, who died May 14, 1894; Alfred A., Jan. 28, 1858, died Nov. 29, 1885.

ALLEN WILSON.

Allen Wilson was born at Tyngsboro, Mass., August 27, 1823, died Feb. 27, 1892. He was a son of Allen and Elmira (Sherburn) Wilson and a descendant of the early settlers of the country lying along the banks of the Merrimack river between Nashua and Chelmsford. His father was drowned when he was three months old and his mother subsequently married a Mr. Farmer. He lived with his brothers and sisters until he was able to take

care of himself and was in every sense of the word a self-made man.

Mr. Wilson was educated in the public schools of his native place and at the academy in Newbury, Vt. He learned the trade of a reed maker and followed that occupation till the condition of his health admonished him that he must change his occupation, whereupon he established a restaurant at the Concord railroad station where he remained thirty-one years, and, it being a junction for passengers passing through southern New Hampshire, became one of the best known men in the state. Nor is it too much to say of him that he was most highly regarded by the public. Of commanding presence, a rare good talker on current themes, of unquestioned upright-



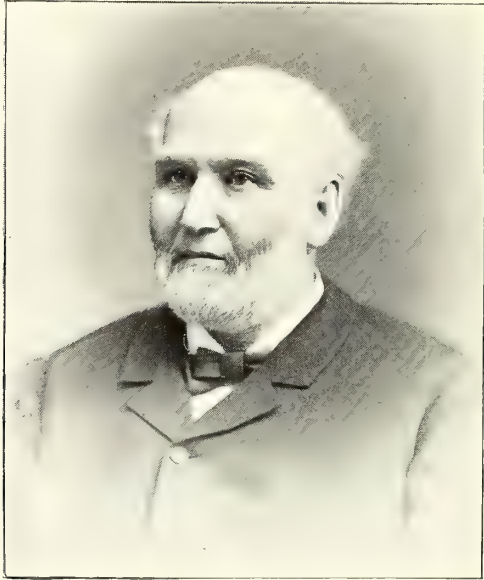
JOHN GRAY BLUNT.

ness in his religious and civic life, kind and sympathetic in dealing with the poor and unfortunate, a liberal contributor to every good cause, he was as near the ideal of perfect manhood as it is possible to attain in a world of bargain-making and of money-getting, temptations and folly.

Mr. Wilson was much in public life and conspicuous in the every-day affairs of the city. He served in the first and second common council from Ward Three in 1853 and 1854, and was twice chosen to represent his ward in the legislature, his seat being successfully contested one of

the terms by his Democratic opponent. Later he was urged to accept a nomination for assessor and still later, when his hundreds of friends were urging his nomination as a candidate for the Mayoralty, and it was a foregone conclusion that he was the chosen of the convention, he arose in his place and declined the honor. The cares of public office had no attraction for him. Mr. Wilson was a director many years in the Second National bank, a trustee in the Mechanic's Savings bank, and also held many other positions of trust, the duties of which he discharged with ability and fidelity.

In his religious life he was a Methodist. He was one of the supporters of the Lowell street church, a liberal contributor for the fund for building the society's Main street edifice and in supporting its preacher and missions. He was several years superintendent of the Sunday School connected with the church, a class leader, steward, and also served upon its financial board, and when, by reason of failing health, he resigned, his friends in the society presented him with a gold headed cane which records in its inscription fifty years of membership, from May 11, 1841, to May 11, 1891. He lived a life of honor and probity, and in death was mourned by the whole community.



ALLEN WILSON.

Mr. Wilson was united in marriage Oct. 18, 1849, with Catherine S. Parker, daughter of John and Sarah (McCaine) Parker of Peterboro. Mrs. Wilson seconded her husband in all good works, and since his death has continued the generous giving that endeared him to the people and which gives her a like reputation for loyalty to God and humanity. There were no children by their marriage.

SOLOMON R. BULLARD.

Solomon R. Bullard was born in Dedham, Mass., Sept. 15, 1798, died in Nashua Oct. 10, 1866. He was a son of John and Abigail (Richards) Bullard. Mr. Bullard was educated in the public schools of his native place. He came to Nashua in September, 1831, and engaged in trade. He also had a pecuniary interest in a sawmill and other

enterprises until 1848, when, on account of failing health, he sold out to McQuesten and retired to private life on a small farm. Mr. Bullard built several houses and took



SOLOMON R. BULLARD.

an active interest in everything calculated to promote good morals and advance the material interests of Nashua. He served the town of Nashville one or two years on the board of selectmen, and as street commissioner, and represented in the legislature. He attended the Baptist church and was a true man in all the relations of life. Mr. Bullard was united in marriage Feb. 6, 1826, with Sarah F. Sanborn, daughter of Moses and Nancy (Fogg) Sanborn of Epping. Three sons were born of his marriage; Henry M., born at Watertown, Mass., Nov. 7, 1827, married Oct. 11, 1853, Sophia P. Patten of Raymond; Solomon Chester, born in Nashua Sept. 28, 1832, married Dec. 1, 1859, Sarah W. Fisher, died Nov. 12, 1884; Dura Pratt, born in Nashua Feb. 22, 1839, died June 23, 1843.

JOHN GARDNER KIMBALL.

John G. Kimball, son of Dea. Isaac and Lucinda (Tenney) Kimball, was born at Mason Village, now Greenville, Sept. 14, 1827, died at the Shirley Hill house in Goffstown where he was spending his vacation, Oct. 19, 1886. His immigrant ancestor, Richard Kimball, came to America from Suffolk county, Eng., in April, 1634.

Mr. Kimball attended the public schools at Temple, to which place his parents removed when he was two years of age, and was a student at the academies in Hancock and Franconia. Later he attended the Normal institute at Reed's Ferry, and after that taught school. Still later he spent a year in Boston, where he was graduated in 1855 from Comer's Commercial college. The next two years were spent in Philadelphia. In April, 1857, he came to Nashua, and here he had his home until his death. From 1857 to 1864 he was engaged in the express business with Hon. Hiram T. Morrill, and after that he was a busy man of affairs, being clerk of the common council in 1860 and 1862, city clerk from 1863 to 1866, and city treasurer several years, cashier of the Indian Head National bank eight years, and the greater part of this

time doing an extensive insurance business. In 1876 he was appointed by the governor and council a member of the board of bank commissioners, a position which he held until 1880 and the duties of which he performed with exceptional ability. Mr. Kimball represented his ward in the constitutional convention of 1876 and in the first biennial session of the legislature of 1879. He served his constituents with fidelity and was instrumental in obtaining the charter for the New Hampshire banking company and Guaranty Savings bank, which institution he organized in 1880. He was a member of its board of trustees and its treasurer until his death. Mr. Kimball was a director in the First National bank, president of the Underhill Edge Tool company, and treasurer of the Peterboro railroad. Besides these important trusts, he was an active citizen in matters of public concern. Mr. Kimball was universally esteemed and trusted. He was



JOHN GARDNER KIMBALL.

a man who gave his influence to advance the interests of the church, the state and society. He was a member of the First Congregational church and society, and held the office of treasurer in the latter organization nearly twenty-five years. He was also a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of Pennichuck lodge, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Kimball was united in marriage Nov. 19, 1857, with Betsy C. Spalding, daughter of Capt. Ira Spalding of Merimack. Mrs. Kimball is a descendant of Edward Spalding, who came to this country from England about 1633. Six children were born of their marriage; Elwood Davis, born Sept. 29, 1859, married Luella A. Johnson of Burton, Ohio, and who resides at Wichita, Kansas; Annie Randlett, born Jan. 28, 1862, died Jan. 8, 1868; Elizabeth Gardner, born July 5, 1869; John Hovey, born Jan. 21, 1871; Ralph Tenny, born Feb. 21, 1873; Richard Spalding, born March 12, 1879.

SAMUEL SHEPHERD.

Samuel Shepherd was born in Dedham, Mass., April 8, 1801, died in Nashua, April 10, 1889. He studied architecture with Ashur Benjamin, of Boston and was a mechanical engineer and inventor of marked ability. Mr. Shepherd settled in Nashua in 1824, and for a time was engaged in making doors, sashes and windows. The process was too slow for a man of his genius and consequently he studied improvements and evolved machinery with which to do the work. His inventions revolutionized the business. A little later he became superintendent of the entire building department of the Jackson company and built its first mill buildings to the entire satisfaction of agents and owners. Mr. Shepherd's next venture was in Boston, where he added new devices to his inventions and built and equipped for a stock company mills for the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds. In 1842, he draughted the plans for the City Hall building, Nashua, and served upon the town committee that built it. Mr. Shepherd spent fifteen years in the southern states, being largely engaged in mechanical pursuits, and meantime, inventing the cotton-gin and other labor-saving machines. Later in life he gave pretty much all his time to invention.

Mr. Shepherd was a member of the First Congregational church, a deacon for many years in its organization and a pioneer in Sunday-school work. He was a good man and highly respected by the community.

JOHN A. BALDWIN.

John A. Baldwin was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1793, died in Nashua, April 10, 1873. He was a descendant of the Baldwin family that came from England in the seventeenth century and settled at Woburn, Mass. The Baldwins were conspicuous in the struggles of the colonies to free themselves from British rule and several of them were soldiers of the Revolutionary War. The genealogy of the family is published in book form and is an interesting work to persons bearing that name or connected by marriage.

Mr. Baldwin was educated in the common schools of Boston. He came to Nashua in 1825, and was employed until his death as paymaster of the Nashua Manufacturing company,—forty-seven years. Mr. Baldwin was among the first citizens of Nashua in all things and took a deep interest in whatever his judgment commended for the interest of the city and the people. He served the town as chairman of the board of selectmen in 1846 and 1847, was town treasurer in 1848, and sat in the first and second common council as the representative of Ward Five, and during the next two years, 1855 and 1856, was a member of the board of aldermen. In the dark days of the Civil War no man in Nashua was more loyal than Mr. Baldwin or willingly sacrificed more, according to his means and opportunity, in all of which he was seconded by Mrs. Baldwin, than whom a more honored wife and mother never lived. He was a member of the Unitarian church and superintendent of the Sunday-school of the parish thirty-five years.

Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage Oct. 26, 1826, with Sarah Collins, daughter of John and Sarah (Avery) Collins. Seven children were born of their marriage, four of whom are living; Marian Baldwin, Newton Centre, Mass.; John A. Baldwin, Brookline, Mass.;¹ Mary A. and Lucy A. of Nashua.²

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

BY JAMES S. BLACK.

THE ecclesiastical history of any New England community forms no small part of the whole story. It throws light upon the religious and ethical progress of society, upon much self-denying zeal, and also upon sectarian strife and narrowness. The evolution of church architecture and music indicates the progress of the æsthetic, while the growing zeal and liberality proclaim the moral development. The rise and progress of the various denominations of Christians in our city also tell the story of the changes that have taken place in the almost exclusively New England community of fifty years ago. It is a happy circumstance that this historical chapter has no tale of oppression or of persecution, for conscience sake, to relate. Interdenominational courtesy and good feeling has been the rule. The nearest approach to strife has been not between denominations, but in denominations as such, and even of these conscientious differences of opinion it can truly be said that they have passed away and left no bitterness behind.

Presbyterians from Londonderry, zealous in their adherence to the Westminster Confession, Congregationalists, who were conservative in their tastes and habits, but in doctrine were influenced by Harvard university and ridiculed Whitefield; and the New Lights, as the zealous followers of that great preacher were called, fought out their differences in wordy warfare which found its storm centre at the calling and settling of ministers.

Were we to give the history of the churches with as much detail as several of the churches have observed in their published manuals, the limits of this chapter would be transgressed; but as far as is possible we give the story of each congregation as related by its own representative.

It will be noticed that the churches are arranged in the chronological order of their coming to the city.

The following chronological table will enable the reader to follow more clearly the history of each of the churches:

- 1673 Organization of the town of Dunstable.
- 1678 The first church in the village of Dunstable. It was a log house about twenty feet square.
- 1684 A new meeting-house was built.
- 1685 A church was organized and Mr. Weld ordained as minister.
- 1738 A new meeting-house erected.
- 1747 A church was built a few rods north of the Old South church in Dunstable, New Hampshire.
- 1753 A meeting-house built two miles below the present City hall.
- 1761 At a town meeting the New England Confession of Faith was adopted.
- 1766 Voted that the civil connection between the town and the minister of the church should cease.
- 1812 The Old South meeting-house was built.
- 1818 Organization of the First Universalist society.
- 1819 The First Baptist society in Dunstable, N. H., (now Nashua) was formed.
- 1825 Olive Street church built.
- 1826 Olive Street church purchased by Congregationalists.
- 1826 First Unitarian society organized.
- 1831 First Methodist Episcopal services in the city.
- 1833 Reorganization of the Universalist church.
- 1833 The First Baptist church built on the present site.
- 1835 First Congregational church, Main street, dedicated.
- 1836 Second Baptist church, corner of West Pearl and Chestnut streets.
- 1838 Free Will Baptist church organized.
- 1839 Old Universalist church on west side of Main street built.
- 1845 First Episcopal church service in Nashua.
- 1847 Pearl street church (3rd Congregational) dedicated, now owned by the Universalist church.
- 1850 New First Baptist church dedicated.

- 1857 Church of the Immaculate Conception consecrated.
- 1868 Main Street Methodist Episcopal church dedicated.
- 1870 First Congregational church, Main street, rebuilt.
- 1873 Church of St. Aloysius consecrated.
- 1878 Church of the Good Shepherd consecrated.
- 1882 Pilgrim church dedicated.
- 1886 St. Francis Xavier church consecrated.
- 1894 Present First Congregational church dedicated.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Upon Dec. 16, 1685, in a new meeting-house, built of logs and located near the old burying-ground, four miles down the Lowell road, the present First Congregational church of Nashua, then called the Congregational church of Dunstable, was organized. Immediately after its organization



THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church with its seven members, stood as a sentinel at the very fore-front of Christ's spiritual forces in this part of the newly occupied continent. No church north of it in the whole stretch of territory up to the Canada line. No church east of it nearer than Hampton and none south or west for several miles. Just how many families there were at that time to worship in the little meeting-house we have no means of knowing.

Thomas Weld, the first pastor, came from Roxbury, Mass. Jonathan Tyng, whose name stands first upon the roll of church-membership, came from Boston.

John Blanchard, who was elected a deacon of the church at its formation, had his early training in Charlestown, Mass.

Samuel French was born in Cambridge. Henry Farwell was a descendant of Henry Farwell of Concord, Mass. Indeed, most of the original settlers of Dunstable came either from Boston or its neighboring towns. This fact shows that they were eminently Puritan in their birth and breeding. The outlines of the history of the church may be traced through its line of ministers.

Rev. Thomas Weld, the first pastor, was probably ordained in 1685 and continued his ministry until 1702, when, as is supposed, he was murdered by the Indians.

Rev. Nathaniel Prentice was settled in 1718 and died in office in 1737.

Rev. Josiah Swan was settled in 1738 and dismissed in 1746.

Rev. Samuel Bird was settled in 1746 and dismissed in 1751.

Rev. Joseph Kidder was settled in 1767 and dismissed in 1796.

Andrew Elliott Thayer, who was ordained in 1806, was not minister of the church, but supplied the pulpit for some time before his ordination.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,—MAIN STREET.
[Now Church of the Free Will Baptists.]

Rev. Ebenezer B. Sperry was settled in 1813 and dismissed in 1819.

Rev. Handel G. Nott was settled in 1826 and dismissed in 1834. Previous to the dismissal of Mr. Nott, he publicly announced that he could no longer administer the ordinance of baptism to infants. This resulted in a division of the church. A very slight majority resented the action of the society in securing Mr. Nott's services as "supply" for the vacant pulpit. They withdrew and held worship in the Greeley building, being recognized as the First Congregational church.

Rev. Jonathan McGee, the first pastor after the division, was settled in January, 1835. In August of the same year the society completed their new house of worship at a cost of \$10,000. This house served the society until April 16, 1870, when it was destroyed by fire.

Rev. Mr. McGee was dismissed in June, 1842. During his pastorate of seven years and five months there were 260 additions to the church, 125 by profession, and 135 by letter.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith was settled in September, 1842, and dismissed in June, 1845. During his pastorate of two years and nine months there were 117 additions to the church, 87 by profession and 30 by letter.

Rev. Samuel Lamson was settled in April, 1846, and dismissed in April, 1848. During his pastorate of two years there were 29 additions to the church, 11 by profession and 18 by letter.

Rev. Daniel March was settled in January, 1849, and dismissed in January, 1855. During his pastorate of six years there were 133 additions to the church, 82 by profession and 51 by letter.

Rev. George B. Jewett was settled in May, 1855, and dismissed in August, 1856. During his short pastorate of one year and three months, 22 were added to the church, five by profession and 17 by letter.

Rev. Charles J. Hill was settled in January, 1857, and dismissed in April, 1864. During his pastorate of seven years and three months there were 144 additions to the church, 102 by profession and 42 by letter.

Rev. Elias C. Hooker was settled in September, 1865, and dismissed in August, 1868. During his pastorate of two years and eleven months there were 53 additions to the church, 32 by profession and 21 by letter.

Rev. Frederick Alvord was settled July 6, 1869, and dismissed May, 1883. During his pastorate of thirteen years and ten months there were 290 additions to the church, 161 by profession and 129 by letter.

Rev. Cyrus Richardson was settled Aug. 30, 1883. During his pastorate thus far three hundred have united with the church, 159 by profession and 141 by letter. The church at the present time both in membership and in pew rentals is the largest in its history.

After the meeting house which stood on Main street was burned another was immediately erected on the same site at a cost of about \$45,000. This building was occupied until the dedication of the present structure, which occurred May 17, 1894. This house is built of granite, costing with land and furnishings \$125,000; the spacious lot upon which it stands being the gift of Mrs. Lucy Spalding. In strength and beauty as well as in availability of room this house is the finest in the state and has few superiors in New England.

The following statistics will show that the church has developed in benevolence, as much as in expenditure on itself. In decades they have been as follows:—

From 1845 to 1855,	\$15,200 00
“ 1855 to 1865,	19,584 08
“ 1865 to 1875,	11,317 21
“ 1875 to 1885,	9,257 04
“ 1885 to 1895,	32,097 13
Amounting in the last fifty years to	\$87,455 46

The above sum has been for pure benevolence aside from the expenses incurred in the ordinary support of the church and society.

On the sixteenth of December, 1885, this church observed its two hundredth anniversary, and many of the former members returned to join in the celebration.

PILGRIM CHURCH.

For a clear understanding of the history of the church, it is necessary to go back to the conditions which led to its establishment. Up to 1819 the Dunstable church had been a town church, supported by the town, and, to an extent, subject to the will of its inhabitants. At this date “church and state” were separated and the Dunstable church was left without financial organization of any kind, and with little vitality or enterprise. For seven years they had no stated service. Meantime, the Nashua village had taken root and begun a vigorous growth. The new comers of the village were men of enterprise and push, and they at once began to consider the matter of religious instruction and organization.

To this end, upon the twenty-fourth day of June, 1826, they met and organized a corporate company called "The First Congregational Society of Nashua Village," and provided a sum of \$6,000, borrowed at interest, to be used for securing a house of worship. The original thought was to purchase the Old South meeting-house of the Dunstable church and remove it to the village.

At the time of forming this society there was no definite plan as to a church organization to occupy the meeting-house when procured, but, doubtless, there were hopes that the Dunstable church would consent to do so. The union between the society and the Dunstable church was consummated within the first year.

The Rev. Handel G. Nott was settled Nov. 8, 1826, as pastor over the church at a salary of \$800 a year, and he preached in the Old South meeting-house until the purchase of the meeting-house built by the Nashua Manufacturing company. It was afterwards known as the Olive Street meeting-house and was situated on the same site as the present Pilgrim church.



PILGRIM CHURCH.

Until July, 1834, the Dunstable church was greatly blessed; new and strong men were constantly coming to the village and joining the church, making it strong in numbers and character. At the date given above, Mr. Nott announced his change of views on the question of infant baptism. This raised a storm of indignation and dissatisfaction on the part of many members of the church.

The Christian people of that time had been held to liberal ideas, or at least to liberal action, by the fact that all opinions had equal rights or tolerance in a "state church," but when freed, to a degree, from this binding force, the reaction drove the church members into numerous sects, dividing on points and opinions which would now be considered of minor importance. A council was called Oct. 7, 1834. Mr. Nott was commended for high Christian character by this council, but he was no longer recognized as a proper pastor for a Congregational church and he was dismissed from his pastorate.

After his dismissal the society hired him as a temporary supply until a suitable pastor could be secured. Upon this action on the part of the society, the officers of the church called a meeting of the church and voted to secede from the society. The vote was a tie, the chairman voting. At an

adjourned meeting the measure was passed by a majority of one, and so the church, with its officers and its records, disconnected itself from the society.

A council, held December 11, 1834, decided that the "come-outers" were the church. On December 31, 1834, a new church was formed and called itself "The First Church of Nashua Village," and was recognized as a Congregational church by a council held Oct. 31, 1835. The articles of faith of the new church were the same as those of the first church of Dunstable, except that the matter of infant baptism was left to the choice of parents, most of the members favoring the ordinance.

As first organized this church had one hundred and forty-three members.

At a meeting of the church held January 25, 1836, a call was extended to Rev. Austin Richards to become its pastor. He was installed April 6, 1836. On February 8, 1846, the name of the church was changed to "The Olive Street church."

On August 1, 1846, the church voted to encourage the formation of another Congregational church, and upon the twenty-ninth of August, 1846, Josiah Kittredge and fifty others were dismissed for the purpose of forming such a church.

March 23, 1862, Rev. G. D. Pike was installed as assistant pastor. Mr. Pike resigned May, 1865, to become a secretary of the American Missionary association. After a pastorate of thirty years Mr. Richards resigned and was dismissed Nov. 16, 1867.

December 17, 1867, the Rev. Hiram Mead was installed as pastor. During his pastorate the parsonage was built. He was dismissed Sept. 22, 1869, to occupy a professorship at Oberlin.

On March 31, 1870, the Rev. James S. Black was ordained and installed over the church, and resigned June 29, 1874. Dec. 17, 1874, the Rev. S. S. Martyn was installed, and was dismissed Jan. 1, 1876. November, 1876, Rev. J. K. Aldrich was employed as acting pastor.

At a meeting held in May, 1879, it was voted to appoint a committee to arrange for a union of the Olive and Pearl Street churches.

The old Olive Street church is proud of two of her sons who attained to usefulness and prominence as ministers of the gospel. The late Rev. Samuel Spalding of Newburyport was a man of fine scholarship. The Rev. Dr. James Powell gave the greater part of his official life to the American Missionary Association, and his praise is in all the churches.

THE PEARL STREET CHURCH.

We have seen that on August 29, 1846, fifty members withdrew from the Olive Street church for the purpose of forming a new church. The organization was effected Sept. 3, 1846, and called the "Third Orthodox Congregational church." Services were held in the City hall while a new meeting-house was being built. Nov. 21, 1847, the new house was dedicated. In January, 1848, it assumed the name of "The Pearl Street church."

June 24, 1847, the Rev. Leonard Swain was ordained and installed as pastor with a salary of \$1200 without parsonage. Mr. Swain was dismissed April 5, 1852, at his own request, to occupy a larger place in Providence, R. I.

August 16, 1853, the Rev. E. E. Adams was installed. He was dismissed July 16, 1857. Feb. 24, 1858, the Rev. Edward H. Greeley was installed, and dismissed May 17, 1860. He was followed Dec. 7, 1861, by Rev. B. F. Parsons. On June 18, 1867, Mr. Parsons was dismissed. On Dec. 3, 1867, the Rev. W. L. Gaylord was installed as pastor, and was dismissed Oct. 27, 1870. Dec. 17, 1871, Rev. Chas. Wetherby was installed, and was dismissed March 28, 1879.

For some years the feeling had obtained both in the Olive Street and the Pearl Street churches that the best interests of the church required a union of the congregations. This union was, after careful negotiation, happily accomplished, and the new organization assumed the name of the Pilgrim church. Rev. George W. Grover was the first pastor. He was installed in December, 1879, and dismissed by Council, at his own request in February, 1894.

The Pearl Street church was sold, the old Olive Street building was taken down, and, on its site the Pilgrim church was built. It was dedicated March 30, 1882.

The chapel of the church originally occupied the site of the present fire engine house. It was removed to the site of the present chapel in 1871. The present beautiful and commodious chapel was dedicated March 16, 1893.

The present pastor, Rev. R. A. Beard, D. D., was installed September 29, 1894.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The first Universalist society was formed January 27, 1818. There were twenty-eight who signed the original resolutions looking towards the formation of the society. The moving spirit in this enterprise was Israel Hunt, the father of General Israel and John M. Hunt. In 1819 the society was formally organized in Dunstable, N. H., with forty members and Israel Hunt, Junior, was chosen as clerk. Rev. Charles Hudson was the first pastor. This original Universalist church became merged with the Unitarian society. It was not until 1833 that the society, as a distinct organization, was reorganized, and for two years worshipped in the Old South church under the pastoral care of Rev. A. P. Cleverly. In 1839 they took possession of their former church on the west side of Main street, and for six years Rev. L. C. Browne was the pastor. He retired on account of ill health, but after two years he was re-installed and remained until 1853. During his absence on account of ill health the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder. His successor was Rev. Dr. Charles H. Fay, 1853-1855. The next pastor, Rev. O. D. Miller, 1855-1860; followed by Rev. J. O. Skinner, 1860-1863. Rev. Thomas L. Gorman's pastorate 1863-1866. Rev. Dr. G. T. Flanders was pastor for five years, and he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. S. H. McCollister, who, much to the regret of his people, was called in 1872 to the presidency of Buchtel college. He was followed by Rev. H. A. Philbrook, whose successor, the Rev. Dr. H. B. Smith, although he has resigned his charge, is a much esteemed citizen of Nashua. The present pastor is Rev. F. A. Gray.

When the union of the Olive Street and Pearl Street Congregational churches took place, the Pearl Street church was purchased by the Universalist society, and is their present house of worship.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

After much thought, consideration, and planning for months and even years, "The First Baptist Society" in Dunstable, N. H., was formed May 3, 1819, when twenty-three men adopted and signed its constitution, the same year that the New Hampshire legislature, under the administration of Gov. Samuel Bell, passed the "Toleration Act," so called, the most important and far reaching measure of that session, according to Barstow's History of New Hampshire, as it, for the first time, placed all religious sects in the state upon equal ground and made them dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the people for their support.

This society sustained occasional preaching in abandoned meeting-houses, in school-houses, and in private dwellings as opportunity presented. Under the new law of liberty, the Baptists were inspired with renewed courage and hope. Still few and weak, "The First Baptist Church" was constituted July 10, 1822, of fifteen members, who had previously belonged to neighboring Baptist churches, six men and nine women. James Baldwin, the father of the late Hon. Josephus Baldwin, was the first name on the list. The organization of the church took place in a school-house that stood just north of the residence of the late Gen. George Stark.

This church was for ten years without a meeting-house, or means to build one. In this respect, at least, it was according to the pattern of the New Testament churches which was a source of much encouragement.

In September of 1822, the church united with the "Boston Baptist Association," from which it received sympathy and some pecuniary aid. Preaching was now enjoyed more frequently than before; still it was only for a few Sabbaths in succession until 1828. In May of that year, Rev. Bartlett Pease accepted an invitation to act as stated supply, and remained fourteen months. Previous to his coming only six had been received by letter and one by baptism. During the ministry of Mr. Pease to this church, nineteen were received by letter and nine by baptism.

Jan. 26, 1830, Rev. Caleb Shute was received by letter from the Second Baptist church of Boston,

and was ordained as pastor elect Feb. 25. During his brief ministry, of less than a year, he received twenty-seven members into the church, all but one, by baptism.

Still new trials awaited the little flock. June 12, 1831, Rev. John E. Weston visited the church, preached, and administered the ordinances. The members received him cordially, and gave him a call to be their overseer, which he accepted. He was on his way to the village to preach on the ensuing Sabbath. He stopped to give his horse some water in Sandy pond, in Wilmington, Mass., when the horse lost his footing in consequence of a deep bank near the edge of the pond, and Mr. Weston fell into the water with his carriage, and was drowned.

The necessity of a meeting-house of their own became every day more apparent. A lot was obtained where the present Baptist church now stands, and a plan was procured for a wooden house that would cost about \$4,000, nearly equal to all the property possessed by the Baptists in town at that time. Largely through the energy of Mr. Wilson, the house was built and dedicated January 23, 1833. This was also the date of the ordination of D. D. Pratt to the ministry of the church.

With their new house of worship and with their new pastor, a new era dawned upon the church, which now numbered 109 members. Subsequent years showed that Mr. Pratt was the right man in the right place. As an indication of the favor of God upon his ministry, the church increased during the first three years of his pastorate from one hundred and nine to three hundred and fifty. It was during this period that Prof. David Crosby joined the church. It was at this time also that Rev. H. G. Nott, pastor of the Olive Street Congregational church, becoming dissatisfied with "infant baptism," was immersed by Mr. Pratt in the Nashua river.

Such was the rapid growth of the church that in 1836 a second church was started under the pastorate of Rev. N. W. Smith, and a house of worship built on the corner of West Pearl and Chestnut streets. In 1838 Rev. Samuel C. Pratt was ordained as the pastor. This new church had a checkered career of three years, when it was again united to the First Baptist society.

In 1848 the First church reported a membership of five hundred and forty-four, and at this time it was strong in manly material and in pecuniary resources.

The church edifice was burned down October 13, 1848, but under Mr. Pratt's energetic leadership a new building arose on the same site and was dedicated January, 1850.

During a faithful and efficient ministry of twenty-three years Mr. Pratt welcomed into the church nine hundred and fifty-seven; by baptism, four hundred and ninety-five, by letter, four hundred and fifty-five, and seven by restoration. He preached his last sermon from John 8:12, with uncommon energy and pathos, March 11, 1855. He was soon prostrated with lung fever, succeeded by paralysis, from which he partially recovered. But in the autumn he again began to fail, and finally died Nov. 13, 1855, aged forty-nine years, a good pastor and a good citizen.

Rev. W. H. Eaton, late of Salem, Mass., who was canvassing the state in the interests of the "New London Lit. and Sci. Institution," was engaged by Mr. Pratt to supply the pulpit during his illness. This he did with so much acceptance, that the committee asked him to continue the supply, after Mr. Pratt's decease, for an indefinite future. In January, 1856, the church gave him a call to become its pastor, which he accepted, and was regularly installed over the church June 26, 1856.

The first marked work of grace, under the ministry of Dr. Eaton, was in 1858, which resulted in an ingathering of one hundred and twenty persons; the work was carried on without foreign aid. About forty married persons were baptized, and about thirty family altars established.

Dr. Eaton closed his labors without leaving any stain upon the church or its pulpit in 1869. During his pastorate he welcomed to the fellowship of the church three hundred and sixty-two persons, one hundred and eighty-nine by baptism, one hundred and fifty-two by letter, sixteen by experience, and five by restoration. Prof. J. W. Churchill, in his historical address, said of him, "While firm and unyielding in his personal convictions, he never withheld sympathy and co-operation from any plan for the public good which seemed to him to be for the general welfare."

Dr. W. H. Eaton, D. D., died in Nashua, June 10, 1896, being survived by his wife, Caroline Bartlett Eaton.

After candidating more or less for about five months, the church extended a call to Rev. H. H. Rhee of California to become their pastor, which elicited a favorable reply, and he commenced his labors on July 1, 1870, and on the fourteenth of the same month he was publicly recognized as the pastor of the church.

Mr. Rhee's' pastorate covered a period of only two and a half years, but they were fruitful in large additions to the church. He gave the hand of fellowship to one hundred and nineteen persons, eighty-one by baptism, twenty-nine by letter, eight by experience, and one by restoration. He closed his labors with this people Dec. 31, 1872. Since 1878 he has been a missionary in Japan.

In church meeting held March 27, 1873, the church voted to extend a call to Rev. G. W. Nicholson of Essex, Conn., to become their pastor. He accepted the invitation and entered upon the duties of his new position on the first of May following.

There were several seasons of awakening and conversion during Mr. Nicholson's earnest and efficient ministry. He showed his faith by his works. He had charge of the church about eight years. In that time there were added to the church two hundred and fifty-two persons, one hundred and thirty-six by baptism, seventy-eight by letter, twenty by experience, and eighteen by restoration.

He was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Johnston, of Ludlow, Vt., who entered upon his labors in connection with this church in June, 1881. As the fruit of his labors of love and works of faith during the term of his pastorate of over seven years, he received by baptism one hundred and twenty-nine, by letter, sixty-seven, by experience, nine, by restoration, one; in all two hundred and six. He resigned Sept. 2, 1888, and in May of the following year he was succeeded by Rev. O. J. White, of New Jersey. In the five years of his pastorate he received into the church, by baptism, one hundred and seventy-three, by letter, seventy-eight, by experience, nine, by restoration, two; in all two hundred and sixty-two. His pastorate ended August 31, 1894, and he was succeeded on December second by the present pastor, Rev. C. L. White, during whose pastorate thus far thirty-nine have been received into the church.

CROWN HILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

In November of 1883 Rev. J. A. Johnston, pastor, and several of the members of the First Baptist church of Nashua hired McQuesten's hall in Belvidere, and began holding religious meetings on Sunday afternoons. On Jan. 6, 1884, the "Belvidere Mission Sunday school" was organized in the same hall, and was continued there for seven years; Charles D. Whiting, superintendent, succeeded by William H. Lovell.

May, 1890, Captain E. M. Shaw gave a bond for a deed of a tract of land on Allds street, on which to erect a chapel. W. H. Eaton, D. D., John O. Marshall, W. H. Lovell, C. W. Hopkins and Charles D. Whiting, all members of the First Baptist church, acted as trustees, and organized, under the name of the "Crown Hill Baptist Mission."

In addition to the above donation of land Mr. Shaw agreed to give \$500 towards building a chapel. This chapel was completed and furnished at an expense of about \$3300.

Dec. 31, 1890, the Baptist chapel on Crown Hill was dedicated. The house is 40 feet wide by 52 feet deep, with a tower 12 feet square containing a belfry in which is hung a bell given by the Ladies' Sewing circle of the First Baptist church. The seating capacity accommodates 300 people. On the evening of Jan. 12, 1891, the trustees of the mission appointed C. S. Seasholes of Newton Theological institution to take charge of the work of the mission.

April 23, 1891, his resignation was accepted, and on the eleventh of May following, F. R. Enslin of Newton acted as missionary, remaining fifteen months. The trustees were now convinced that for the mission to grow into a church, a constant worker on the ground must be secured. Under this conviction an invitation was extended to Rev. Thompson A. Howard, who accepted the call, to become their pastor, and entered upon his work in November, 1892.

With his earnest, judicious work it was soon apparent that the time had come when a church should be formed.

This organization was effected Sept. 20, 1893, under the name of the "Crown Hill Baptist Church." Fifty-eight names were enrolled as constituent members, the present number is one hundred and eight.

Mr. Howard has proved by his work that he is an able leader, enjoying the distinction of being the first pastor. He is held in high esteem by his people.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

In the autumn of 1826 a comparatively small number of persons in sympathy with more liberal views of the Christian religion than prevailed among the denominations, united themselves into a society known as the "First Unitarian Congregational Society of Dunstable." For the first year it hired the church built by the Nashua Manufacturing company, familiarly known as the Olive Street church, but they soon obtained a religious home of their own, built in a pretty grove of oaks on the north side of the river facing what is now Canal street. This house was finished in the spring of 1827, and, on the twenty-seventh of June of that year, was dedicated, and to the present day has been occupied by that society.

Its first pastor was Rev. Nathaniel Gage, whose ministrations extended over a period of seven years. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Emmons, who, being in delicate health, was compelled, after a ministry of two years, to ask a dismissal.

The year following, 1838, Rev. Samuel Osgood became its pastor, and under his ministrations the church thrived and prospered exceedingly. But, at the end of four years, Mr. Osgood resigned his pastorate to accept a call to Providence, R. I.

During the next two years the society was without a settled pastor, but toward the close of 1843, Rev. A. C. L. Arnold was settled but remained only one year. He was succeeded by Rev. S. C. Bulfinch, a man of saintly character, who remained its pastor for seven years, and finally withdrew, to the great sorrow of all. Rev. Martin W. Willis came next, but on the breaking out of the Civil War he went to the front as chaplain of the Fourth Regiment.

In 1862 Rev. Samuel S. Stuart, a young man fresh from his theological studies, was settled and remained until 1865.

Rev. Minot G. Gage, a son of the first minister, followed, and occupied the pulpit to the satisfaction of all, until 1869, when failing health necessitated his withdrawal from the ministry altogether. Rev. Clarence Fowler was the next pastor, but he resigned after a pastorate of only two years, to be succeeded, the following year, 1873, by Rev. Thomas L. Gorman, a former clergyman of the Universalist faith. After a service of five years, Mr. Gorman gave place to Rev. Henry C. Parker, who remained until 1888, nearly ten years. He resigned to accept a call to a larger field, and was succeeded by Rev. Cary F. Abbott, who remained a little less than three years. He was succeeded by Rev. Enoch Powell, who was settled early in 1892 and is the present pastor.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Methodism came to this country in 1760, was brought to New England some thirty-eight years later, but did not appear in this community in organized form until 1831.

Sometime in the fall or early winter of 1831 Rev. Samuel Norris, a Methodist preacher, came to Dunstable, and twice on the same day preached the gospel of Methodism.

In August, 1832, the N. H. Conference met at Lyndon, Vermont, Bishop Roberts presiding. A request from this little band for preacher was granted, and Dunstable became a regular appointment as a part of Amoskeag circuit. James G. Smith was put in charge of this circuit, with William E. Locke as his colleague. Besides Dunstable, the preaching places were Amoskeag and Amherst. They found at this station a society with about forty members. The meetings were held in a school house on the Indian Head corporation.

The first church was built in 1833, and dedicated Nov. 12, at the junction of Orange and Lowell streets. After some reverses, the church rallied under the pastorate of Rev. William D. Cass, in 1835.

In 1838 the Rev. Jared Perkins was pastor and the membership was two hundred and fifty. He was one of the most popular men of his time both in church and state. He was elected to congress and performed honorable service. He died in 1854, when pastor of the Chestnut Street church.

In 1843 Lorenzo D. Barrows became pastor. At this time the town of Nashua had been divided, and that portion north of the river became the town of Nashville, and so remained for about ten years, and when re-united became the city of Nashua. In April of this year certain members of the church living on the south side of the river organized a Second Methodist society, securing the church on

Chestnut street, formerly occupied by the Baptists, and started under very flattering auspices, but it greatly weakened the First church, and made it a year of trial. Mr. Barrows returned the second year, but soon failed in health, and in the middle of the year was compelled to leave and seek a different climate. J. G. Smith, the first pastor, filled out the Conference year, and about the time of Conference, May, 1845, another secession took place, in which Ezra Drowne, one of the leading members and original ones, and B. L. Jones, donor of the church lot, were leading spirits. Disaffection was the cause and the slavery question was also involved in it. A Wesleyan Methodist society was formed



THE METHODIST CHURCH.

and services were held in the old Free Will Baptist church, opposite the freight depot and close to the Lowell Street church. This Wesleyan church existed only two years. James Pike was appointed to Nashville in 1845. He was a man of great administrative ability which he showed not only in guiding the church with wisdom in its time of trouble, but also as a member of congress, as colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment, N. H. Volunteers, during the war and for many years as a presiding elder. In the next pastorate, that of Rev. Henry Drew, the society on Chestnut street disbanded and the members returned to their old home, but in 1850 a society was again started on Chestnut street, which did good service to the community until, in 1881, it united with the Main Street church. The church on Lowell street became too small for the growing society and under the able ministrations of Ebenezer A. Smith, the first pastor, who, under the new rule, was able to serve the church three years, steps were taken to secure a new and more commodious house of worship, now known as the Main Street Methodist church. The corner stone was laid with impressive ceremonies, in which the Masonic order participated, June 13, 1867, and the church was dedicated July 22, 1868, under the pastorate of Rev. George Bowler. For a short time before entering the new building, worship had been conducted in the City Hall. This first year in the history of the society under its new name, and in the new house, was one of remarkable prosperity. The pastor, who, as a pulpit orator, had few peers, was exceedingly popular, and the large church was crowded at each service. But the year closed in gloom. March 26, 1869, Mr. Bowler was called from earth to heaven. For some days he had been confined to his house by illness, but he was not thought to be seriously sick until the day before he died. His death was a stunning blow to the society. On Easter Sunday, in the house where multitudes had hung upon his eloquent words, and from whose pulpit shortly before, his last sermon was preached from the words, "There is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth," his funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people.

The next pastor was Angelo Canoll, who came from the New England conference and remained

two years. He preached to large congregations, and his labors were blessed in the conversion of souls.

In April, 1871, Varnum A. Cooper was transferred from the Providence conference and stationed at the Main Street church, Nashua. He remained three years. Though he did excellent work in other directions, whose fruit remains, he will be chiefly remembered for his successful attempt to extinguish the church debt. He is now the superintendent of the "Home for Little Wanderers" in the city of Boston.

In 1874, Rev. Charles Shelling, from the California conference was appointed pastor, remaining two years. The next pastor was Rev. Charles E. Hall, who served three years. His successor, Rev. J. R. Day, after two years' ministry, went to Grace church in Boston. He was followed by Rev. Dr. B. P. Raymond, during whose term of office, Chestnut Street church, after a continuance existence of thirty-one years, was reunited with the original family in the Main Street church.

Dr. Raymond having been called to the presidency of Lawrence university at Appleton, Wis., his unexpired term was filled by Rev. P. M. Frost, from Vermont.

Rev. James Henry Haines was minister from 1885 to 1888 and Dr. J. Z. Armstrong from 1888 to 1891. His pastorate was followed by that of Rev. C. W. Rowley, whose acceptability to the congregation was manifested by his being invited to remain during the longer term of office now allowed in the Methodist church.

Rev. C. W. Rowley was called to the Methodist church in Manchester this present year, 1896, and was succeeded here by Rev. J. M. Durrell who is the present pastor.

The present membership of the church is over seven hundred. We give the appointments to the Methodist Episcopal churches in Nashua, since their formation.

APPOINTMENTS, 1832-1896.

LOWELL STREET.

James G. Smith, 1832-1833.	D. M. Rogers, 1849.
A. P. Brigham, 1834.	Elijah Mason, 1850-1851. (Nashville).
W. D. Cass, 1835.	John McLaughlin, 1851-1852. (Nashua).
W. H. Hatch, 1836-1837.	Lewis Howard, 1853-1854. (Nashua).
Jared Perkins, 1838-1839.	Franklin Thurber, 1854. (Nashville).
S. Kelley, 1840.	Elihu Scott, 1855.
J. W. Mowry, 1841-1842.	Dudley P. Leavitt, 1856-1857.
L. D. Barrows, 1843-1844.	Henry Hill, 1858-
C. C. Burr, 1844.	Charles R. Harding, 1859-1860.
James Pike, 1845-1846.	Lewis Howard, 1861.
Jacob Boyce, 1845-1846.	Charles Young, 1862-1863.
Thomas Rood, 1847. (Nashua).	G. W. H. Clark, 1864-1865.
Henry Drew, 1847-1848. (Nashville).	E. A. Smith, 1865-1867.

MAIN STREET.

George Bowler, 1868.	B. P. Raymond, 1881-1883.
Angelo Canoll, 1869-1870.	P. M. Frost, 1884.
V. A. Cooper, 1871-1873.	J. H. Haines, 1885-1887.
Charles Shelling, 1874-1875.	J. Z. Armstrong, 1888-1890.
C. E. Hall, 1876-1878.	C. W. Rowley, 1891-1895.
J. R. Day, 1879-1880.	J. M. Durrell, 1896.

CHESTNUT STREET.

Jared Sparks, 1854.	Elijah R. Wilkins, 1867-1869.
George S. Dearborn, 1855-1856.	Daniel C. Babcock, 1870.
H. H. Hartwell, 1857-1858.	Truman Carter, 1871-1872.
Sullivan Holman, 1859-1860.	Hiram C. Kelsey, 1873-1874.
Linville J. Hall, 1861-1862.	L. P. Cushman, 1875-1877.
W. H. Jones, 1863-1864.	O. H. Jasper, 1878-1880.
Robert S. Stubbs, 1865-1866.	

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the present year the Free Baptists of the city have begun to hold services in the building recently occupied by the First Congregational church on Main street, and a pastor, Rev. Charles S. Perkins, has been installed. This church is but at its beginning and has not had time to make any history for itself.

The First Free Will Baptist church was organized November, 1838, and was under the pastoral care of Elder Silas Curtis, to September, 1839. He was succeeded by Elder Thomas M. Preble, who was dismissed in September, 1841. In December of the same year, Elder Benjamin Phelon was chosen pastor. He was dismissed in December, 1842. In 1843 the church numbered forty members; the Sunday school fifty-six members, and the library contained one hundred and fifty volumes.

They erected a church in 1844 opposite the freight depot and near the Lowell Street church, at a cost of \$600.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Fifty years ago, in the spring of 1845, a few Churchmen petitioned Bishop Carlton Chase, the first bishop of New Hampshire, to send a clergyman to Nashua. This resulted in the immediate appointment of the Rev. Milton Ward. For a period of twelve years services were held at intervals



THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

in private houses and in the Town hall. Of all the clergy who officiated during those early years the only one now living is the much loved and venerated principal of St. Paul's School, Concord, the Rev. H. A. Coit, D. D.

In April, 1857, the Rev. J. G. Hubbard, rector of Grace church, Manchester, called a meeting in Nashua, to consider the organization of a parish. This resulted in the formation of the parish of St. Luke's church, with the following officers:—Wardens, Chas. Cunningham and David A. Warner; vestrymen, T. H. Gibby, I. C. Bradbury, Hugh McKean, J. A. Devereaux; clerk, J. P. S.

Otterson; treasurer, T. H. Gibby. The Rev. Edward P. Wright of New Jersey was chosen first rector.

May 27, 1857, Bishop Chase writes: "In the work undertaken in Nashua we have been much blessed and encouraged. The Lord be praised for thus selecting another city of refuge for offending men. Our friends there have acted with noble liberality, the like of which I scarcely remember." An excellent hall was engaged by the vestry, until, by God's blessing, the parish might be able to erect a church.

May 27, 1857, the parish was received into union with the Convention, and, on October 11 of the same year, was visited by Bishop Chase, who confirmed thirteen persons.

During the eleven years that followed, St. Luke's church was erected at the junction of Pearl and Temple streets. For a time large congregations attended, but the poor construction of the church and its remote situation, rendered it permanently valueless. This added to the short rectorships of excellent clergy and two unworthy ones in succession having obtained the position, and the quarrelsome spirit of certain members of the congregation, led to St. Luke's church going out in darkness. In October, 1868, Bishop Chase closed the church, and refused to send another clergyman. For two and a half years no services of the church were held in Nashua. In the meantime Bishop Chase died.

On the twenty-first of September, 1870, the noble minded, zealous, and earnest William Woodruff Niles, the present bishop of the Diocese, was consecrated as his successor. Nashua had, too, become an important commercial centre. Under much discouragement, with strong faith, the new bishop set about reorganizing the church.

He first declared the old parish of St. Luke's extinct. He then organized a new mission, under the name of the Church of the Good Shepherd. A hall was engaged, on the corner of Main and Factory streets, where Beasom block now stands. The Rev. Jas. B. Goodrich, a former pupil of the bishop, in whom he had perfect confidence, was put in charge. The bishop provided the entire salary of \$1,500, raising it outside of the parish. Mr. Goodrich completed a rectorship of four years, during which time he won all hearts by his genial, sunny disposition and Christian zeal, at the close of which time ill health compelled him to resign.

The outlook for the parish was, however, still dark. The faithful had to climb two flights of stairs to attend service. Numbers were few and the prospect of obtaining a church seemed still distant.

In July, 1875, the Rev. Jacob LeRoy was appointed to the mission. For ten years he labored with heroic zeal and faithfulness. In 1878 Mrs. Lucia A. Rand, of Middletown, Conn., in memory of a beloved and sainted daughter, built the present stone structure, the Church of the Good Shepherd.

The bishop and Mr. LeRoy secured \$6,500 with which to pay for the land; and, on Nov. 21, 1878, the beautiful little church was consecrated and forever set apart for the worship of Almighty God.

On Sept. 26, 1883, the Church of the Good Shepherd, having been organized as a parish, was admitted into union with the Convention of the Diocese.

July 15, 1885, the Rev. William Hall Moreland succeeded Mr. LeRoy as rector. In 1888 the parish for the first time became self-supporting and has continued so ever since. This great advance was largely due to the loving zeal of Mr. Moreland, aided by the generous liberality of one layman.

Dec. 27, 1890, a comfortable parish house, with rector's room, parlor and kitchen, built by the efforts of the parishioners, was opened.

July 3, 1893, the Rev. William Hall Moreland, after eight years of faithful and successful service, resigned the rectorship, and on July 6, 1893, the Rev. Charles Bancroft, was elected and entered upon his duties.

Dr. Bancroft resigned his charge in April, 1895, and in due time the Rev. James Goodwin of Hartford, Conn., was called to succeed him.

THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Forty years ago, in 1855, so far as the native American population was concerned, Nashua was a larger city than it is to-day, for the foreign population at that time was about four hundred, and the

total population was 11,000. This Roman Catholic population was then composed, almost without exception, of Irishmen, who had been attracted to the locality by the building of the Wilton railroad, together with their wives and children. In November of 1855, the Rev. John O'Donnell came to take spiritual oversight of this small company, and worship was commenced in Franklin hall. Meanwhile, a great influx of Irish people was taking place, and the building of what was then the finest ecclesiastical edifice in the city was pushed with such energy that it was consecrated in 1857. At the time of the consecration two thousand communicants were added to the roll of the church.

There was more or less prejudice on the part of the New England community against the creed and the nationality of the young priest, but Father O'Donnell, by the geniality of his character, his ready wit, and his frank manliness, won his way into the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He served for many years on the school board and his monument is not only the church that he built, but also the school-house which has been named in his honor.

The church was only a few years old when the Irish immigrants began to diminish, and the influx of the French Canadian population began. In 1855 the population of Nashua was 11,000 and of that number four hundred were foreigners. In 1873 the population was 12,000, and of this number 5,000 were of foreign birth or of foreign parentage. It is not the province of this chapter of the history to enter into any discussion of the causes of the shrinkage of about 4,000 in the native American population. Of the 5,000 Catholics of 1873, 2,000 were Irish and 3,000 Canadian French.

It very soon became apparent that another church was needed, and that the new church should be for the French speaking people. When St. Aloysius was built the Church of the Immaculate Conception, or Father O'Donnell's church as it was more familiarly known, became again what it had been at first, the church of the Irish population, who belonged to the Roman communion.

There was, and there is at the present date, a sufficiently large English speaking population of this faith to make this church enjoy continued prosperity. In Father Buckle, the present incumbent, Father O'Donnell has an able successor.

It is no disparagement to the other clergymen of this faith, who have been or are now in office in our city, to say that Father O'Donnell, by the geniality of his manner, his public spirit and energy, his kind-heartedness, and above all by his interest in, and his loyalty to our public school system, has won a unique place of honor and esteem in this city.

ST. ALOYSIUS CHURCH.

In the year 1871 the number of Canadians, attracted here from the French Province of Quebec, had so increased that, counting themselves and measuring their strength and worldly means, they, after a series of meetings, resolved to organize a new congregation. The first of the meetings was held in March, 1871, and after consulting with the Very Rev. Fr. J. O'Donnell, V. G., then pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception, a petition was presented to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bacon of Portland, whose jurisdiction then included this state. The delegates returned with the confidence that their prayer would be heard.

The lamented Very Rev. Fr. O'Donnell accepted the presidency of the temporary organization and, until success was achieved, he acted as its advisor.

The eighteenth of June Bishop Bacon, having obtained the services of Rev. Fr. Girard, who had resigned his Chair of Rhetoric in the College of St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., sent him as pastor in this new field of labor and the separation of the St. Aloysius congregation from that of the old Immaculate Conception, was definitely announced June 25.

The old Episcopal church, then standing at the junction of Temple and Pearl streets, was rented and used till November, 1872.

Father Girard's feeble health, together with his desire to return to his professorship, caused his resignation. He was succeeded by the present able and popular priest, Father Milette, who had at once to undertake the great work of building St. Aloysius. His success reflects equal credit upon himself and upon his congregation.

In April, 1872, the lot on Hollis street, previously purchased by Father Girard, was partially paid for and the old buildings were partially demolished.

The corner stone was laid by Bishop Bacon in presence of the French and Irish societies and an immense concourse of people. In November of the same year the old Episcopal church was abandoned and the basement of the new church, then partially finished, was occupied till the dedication of the church proper, on Trinity Sunday, June 8, 1873.

A census taken in 1872 gave 2200 souls.

The cemetery on Hollis street was purchased in December, 1880, and over 1700 are now resting there, and over 800 in Hudson cemetery.

In June, 1883, the debts contracted previously were about paid and the convent on Chestnut street was built by Smith & Lakeman, H. A. Holt doing the carpenter's work, and 500 children entered it in November. The teachers are the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

In October, 1875, the Goodwin place on Chestnut street was purchased, the house enlarged and fitted up as a parsonage, and the old house occupied as such on Hollis street was demolished.

June 12, 1885, a bell of 2500 pounds was put in position and the first "Angelus" was rung the next day.

The parish kept increasing with the demands for labor, and the census for 1883 gave 604 families and 3368 souls.

The parish outgrew the ability of one man to care for it, and, since his return from Europe, Father Milette has always had one or more assistants.

On June 21, 1885, the Bishop of Manchester divided St. Aloysius parish and the new church of St. Francis Xavier was formed. After the division St. Aloysius has 487 families or 2705 individuals.

The boys' school was built in 1889, and in the same year this parish was declared a permanent rectorship, and Father Milette was appointed as its first permanent rector.

The last census, that of 1893, gave this church 994 families and 5621 souls.

In September, 1894, the last cent of the debt was paid.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CUURCH.

St. Francis Xavier parish came into existence in 1885 as the result of a division of Rev. J. B. H. V. Milette's parish. The north side of the Nashua river was portioned off as its territorial limits. Scanty were its chances of success; the population was willing and generous, but poor and small. Mass was had for the first six months in McQuesten's hall. Nothing could this parish claim as its own, no land, no church, no parsonage. But generous hearts provided a site for the new church. This congregation will ever gratefully remember the names of Agent Cadwell and Treasurer Amory of the Jackson corporation for the munificent donation of land. The fifth of November of the same year saw the congregation gathered under the lowly roof of the present basement, which was blessed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Bradley in January, 1886. The scattered elements were gradually brought together and soon after developed into a fair sized congregation.

The purchase of L. P. Duncklee's property enabled the parish to have its schools and parochial residence. The St. Stanislaus convent was soon built, and the nuns of the Holy Cross began their fruitful teaching. The parsonage has this last year assumed larger proportions and enhances the plot on which it rests.

A cemetery lot was also purchased of Mr. Cornelius Sullivan on the old Hollis road, which in time will become the pride of the city.

Sunday, July 18, 1896, this parish laid the corner stone of a new church edifice near the old edifice on Chandler street. The old edifice to be used in the future for other purposes. The ceremonies attending the laying of the stone were very elaborate and impressive, and were conducted by the Rt. Rev. Dennis Bradley, D. D., bishop of the house of Manchester, assisted by sixteen attending priests. At two o'clock in the afternoon the bishop was received at the Nashua railroad junction by all the French and Irish Catholic associations in the city, and the procession moved immediately to Chandler street in the following order:—

Platoon of fourteen policemen under Deputy Marshal Wheeler.
 Chief Marshal of the Day, D. N. Cardier and mounted aids, A. R. S. Sylvester,
 Dr. H. Laviriere, T. O. Savelle, O. O. Dichaut, W. E. Keeley and John Field.
 Montcalm band, seventeen pieces, A. Lajoie, leader.
 F. Gaffney and aids, G. Burque, F. Cate and A. Burque, mounted.
 Lafayette Guards, twenty-four, Leon Girouard, captain.
 Six representatives from Sacred Heart commissary department, Nathan Sullivan, P. McLaughlin, J. Clifford, B. Kilpatrick, M. Delaney and D. Clark.
 Sacred Heart Cadets, Capt. T. F. Tierney.
 Granite State Drum corps, eight pieces.
 St. Jean Baptists union, under A. C. Blain; aids, N. P. Bouley, E. H. Gendron, T. Aprile, A. Cardin.
 Second Regiment band, twenty-four pieces, M. J. Devine, leader.
 Ancient Order Hibernians, two divisions, under P. J. Murphy, first division;
 Patrick Lonergan, second division.
 League of Sacred heart, under Paul Belevance; aid, Joseph Durelle.
 Circle Montcalm.
 Carriage containing Bishop Bradley and others.

The procession marched from the station to Temple, Amory, Bridge, Canal to Chandler street. There were about 900 people in the procession.

When the procession reached Chandler street the companies executed the order "open rank." The mounted aids then all formed together and with the Second Regiment band in the lead escorted the bishop, priests and the other occupants of carriages between the uncovered ranks. The priests all repaired to Father Lessard's house, where they donned the garb of their calling.

At 3.15 the bishop and his suite of priests were escorted by the cadets from the parish house to the platform erected at the southwest corner of the church. The Rossini choir of Lowell, composed of twenty-five members under the leadership of P. H. David, Jr., opened the exercises by singing an anthem.

The anthem was followed by an address given by the Rev. Fr. Slyoia Corbeil of St. Therese college, P. Q., and Rev. Fr. Francis Burke of Pepperell, Mass. Immediately following the addresses occurred the ceremony of laying the stone; the service, in Latin, being read by the bishop.

The stone was marked on three sides. On the front read, "St. Francis Xavier, 1896, Rt. Rev. D. M. Bradley, bishop; Rev. Henri A. Lessard, rector." On the north side, "Chickering & O'Connell, architects," and on the south side, "Guernsey & Dubuc, contractors."

A box containing the United States coins of this year's coinage, records of the parish, and the local newspapers of the day were placed under the stone. The church is to be of marble, and will be the first church edifice of that material in the state. Its erection marks a period of great prosperity for the French residents of Nashua, and it will stand as a lasting monument to the zeal and perseverance of Rev. Fr. Henri A. Lessard, to whose efforts its existence will be due.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian association has been actively engaged in its specific work as an arm to the church. In 1867 it was first formed in this city. At that time, however, the associations throughout North America had not developed their work as they have in the last decade. The work carried on was for the most part evangelical only, and gospel meetings were held each evening in the week. Both sexes were actively employed in carrying on its work, but the direct idea of working for young men by young men was at that time crude. We find E. O. Blunt, B. A. Pearson, George E. Wheat, A. J. Tuck and C. R. McQuesten were among the foremost workers in the old association. Many others were also connected more or less actively with the organization.

In the year 1887 several young men had become interested in association work when in other States, and H. E. Kendall and D. V. P. Pratt interested themselves sufficiently to re-organize, and a meeting was called to find out what could be accomplished Aug. 31, 1887. The following parties met in the Union block to organize temporarily, viz:—Herbert E. Kendall, D. V. P. Pratt, C. A. Goldthwait, Mark Flather, Fred E. Peckham, Jerrie Wheeler, C. D. Whiting, Alonzo Gould and Chas. M. Foote. Mark Flather was chosen temporary chairman and H. E. Kendall, secretary. On

Sept. 9, 1887, Horace W. Gilman was chosen president, Albert Shedd, secretary, and George E. Wheat, treasurer. Robert F. True was first general secretary.

The association became nicely established upon modern association principles under Mr. True, but owing to a throat trouble he was obliged to resign after about one year and a third of most excellent service. His successor was Robert W. Matthews of Boston, who came in January, 1889. This was Mr. Matthew's first field of association labor as secretary, but he proved to be the right man in the right place and won hosts of friends for the association and himself during his four years of active service for the young men of the city.

The association became an incorporated body under the state legislature of 1891, the following being the board of directors at that time: Virgil C. Gilman, George E. Wheat, A. R. Shepherdson, Calvin W. Greenwood, Gilman C. Shattuck, Lester F. Thurber, Charles A. Goldthwait, Alfred W. Heald, Elijah M. Shaw, C. O. Collins, Andrew J. Tuck, Harry R. Wheeler, Lyman D. Cook, Charles R. Pease, Mark Flather, F. E. Peckham, Charles W. Morrill, James M. McFadden, Andrew Kelley and E. W. Pearson.

Lester F. Thurber was chosen president in 1889, and was succeeded by Gilman C. Shattuck in October, 1890, who has served the association as a most worthy official since election.

In May, 1889, a Ladies' auxiliary was organized, with Mrs. L. A. Hall as its first president. Hall made a valuable organizer and president for two years, and was succeeded by Mrs. J. H. Reed in May, 1891. Mrs. Reed proved a hard and successful worker, and was succeeded by Mrs. A. K. Woodbury in 1892, who served as president of the auxiliary for three years, with marked success. Mrs. C. W. Greenwood was chosen president in May, 1895.

Mr. Matthews resigned in February, 1893, and F. H. Merrill, at that time Mr. Matthews' assistant, remained till the calling of the present secretary, D. N. Bartlett.

In 1893 Miss Mary P. Nutt made the association her residuary legatee, and at the time of Miss Nutt's decease, which occurred in April of 1893, it was thought by the executors of Miss Nutt's will that the amount eventually falling to the association would reach nearly \$50,000. Owing to financial disturbances the association still awaits the settlement of the estate to learn the amount of its gift, but the association has surely won its way into the hearts of the citizens to the extent of their bestowing large favors upon it annually for support, and it is safe to say that within a few years the Association will have a delightful home of its own. Since its re-organization in 1887, it has occupied rooms at No. 69 Main street. The present membership is over five hundred, including sustaining, active, associate, Junior members and members of the Ladies' auxiliary. A well equipped gymnasium is occupied by them, and the spiritual, mental and physical portions of the association work are carried on in our city in the best possible manner, the limited circumstances being taken into consideration.

SALVATION ARMY.

A few years ago there was an attempt made by Commander Moore to have a Salvation Army in America under his own leadership. It did not prosper, but during its life time meetings were held under its auspices in Nashua.

It was not until January, 1892, that the Salvation Army, under the leadership of Commander Ballington Booth began its work here. Quite a number of converts have been added to its ranks, but many of them have removed to other places. The present membership of the army is sixteen.

Its discipline is strict. Total abstinence is demanded and enforced. It is virtually an anti-tobacco society, and indulgence in worldly amusements is strictly forbidden.

Since the coming of the Salvation Army to Nashua, the headquarters have been the hall at 12 Elm street and 72 West Pearl street.

Modern spiritualism in Nashua made its appearance about 1852. A few people gave credence to the accounts of marvelous manifestations by the Fox sisters and others in New York state and elsewhere, having a supposed spirit origin, and circles were formed for investigation. These continued for three or four years, when an organization was formed for the presentation and discussion of the

question. Meetings were held in 1856-7 in the Free Will Baptist church on Railroad square, now Stearns' grain store, after that denomination had vacated it. These meetings were discontinued in 1858 from a lack of financial support. During their continuance no settled speaker was engaged, but a number of men and women of considerable note appeared upon its platform in advocacy of the doctrine of spirit presence and intercourse, and the genuineness of some of the manifestations. The best known of these, perhaps, was William Lloyd Garrison, who occupied the platform one Sunday in advocacy of this faith. Some of the meetings were quite well attended, and no special opposition or manifestation of bigotry was shown in regard to them. After this no consecutive meetings were held for a number of years. Along in the seventies the small hall on the second floor of Telegraph block was used for similar meetings. The organization then took the name of The First Christian Spiritualist society of Nashua. A little later Historical hall, on the third floor of the same block, was used, and meetings were held for three or four years there, when another discontinuance took place. Later still, meetings were held in Beasom hall for a year or two, but were given up in 1880. Since then meetings have been held, but not regularly for over six months at a time. The historical fact seems to be that since the advent of modern spiritualism, private interest has been shown, and seances more or less public or private have been held at family residences or generally in small halls for investigation and the satisfaction which the manifestations have brought to many minds.

The opinion has gained prevalence that the subject is more a science than an ecclesiastical matter, and hardly a proper one to be confined within denominational limits. There are no special signs that a new departure from the present situation is likely to be made, but from the writer's knowledge of the undercurrent, it is quite possible that a more concentrated effort may be made at any time for the presentation of spiritualism to the public, and for investigation upon the lines of psychic and spiritualistic phenomena.

Nashua is not over-burdened with churches, and all of them, Protestant and Catholic, are well attended.

In this chapter no reference has been made to Sunday-schools, Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, Epworth League and other guilds and societies for the promotion of the Christian life, and for the accomplishing of good works, because the editor of this chapter is of the opinion that if these subjects are to find a place in the history of the city they ought to have a place and a chapter to themselves.

The average number of clergymen resident in this city and in active service is fourteen, and the aggregate value of the church property is about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

J. S. Black

CHARLES PINCKNEY GAGE.

Col Charles P. Gage, son of John and Dorcas (Merrill) Gage, was born at Orford, Oct. 20, 1813, died at Pepperell, Mass., Aug. 23, 1893. He was a descendant, on the paternal side, of Benjamin Gage, a pioneer settler of Pelham. On the maternal side he was a descendant of Jesse Merrill, whose ancestors came to America in the seventeenth century and settled at Salem. The Gage family, as shown by complete genealogy, sprung from the English nobility, many of whom were titled, had a coat of arms and became conspicuously distinguished in the affairs of the country.

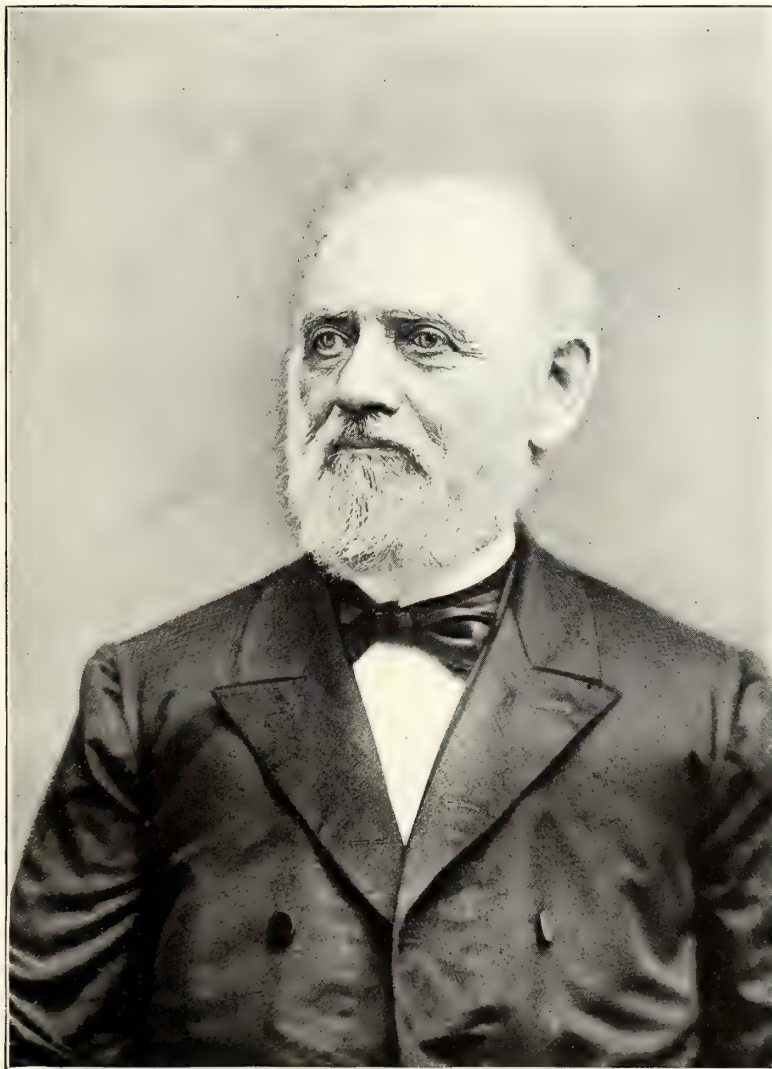
Colonel Gage was educated in the common schools and at his native place and at an academic school in Nashua, his parents removing here when he was ten years of age. The first employment in which he engaged was that of bobbin boy, (in company with N. P. Banks), in the mills of the Nashua Manufacturing company. Later he was a clerk in a store, and, in 1833, went to Boston, where he was employed eight years in the dry goods trade. In 1841 he returned to Nashua and opened a dry goods store in company with a Mr. Chase, which he sold out a year later. He worked for a time for J. A. Wheat in the same

line of trade, after which he was in the express business and, in company with William T. Parker, merchant tailoring. Colonel Gage then entered the card and glazed paper business and became one of the pioneers of that industry in Nashua. He was associated at different times with his brother John, with Charles T. Gill, O. D. Murray, under the firm name of Gage & Murray, and with Hiram T. Morrill under the name of Eagle Card company. The last named company sold out to the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper company in 1872, and after that he was not in active business.

Colonel Gage was many times honored by his fellow citizens during his fifty years residence in Nashua. He served on the board of selectmen in township days, and represented Ward Four in the common council in 1854. He also represented his ward two terms in the legislature and served the state three years as railroad commissioner, (being elected on a general ticket with the governor, the practice under the state constitution of 1850), and was aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Gilmore with the rank of colonel. Colonel Gage was a director several years

in the Pennichuck State bank and a trustee in the Nashua Savings bank. He was also a director in a coal company and interested and an officer in several other business organizations that served his generation and gave Nashua the impetus that made it the second city in the state. He was a loyal and true man; a man of proverbial courtesy, of kind and generous impulses and the warmest friendship. Colonel Gage was a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and during the great Washingtonian temperance movement a power for good among his fellow-citizens and clerk of the local organization. In fact, his was an honorable and useful career.

Colonel Gage was united in marriage June 29, 1843, with Matilda A. Baker, daughter of Tim-



CHARLES PINCKNEY GAGE.

othy M. and Elizabeth (Wright) Baker of Boston. Colonel and Mrs. Gage celebrated their golden wedding by a family gathering June 29, 1893, less than two months before his death. Four children were born of their marriage: Adelaide Elizabeth, April 5, 1844, married Frank M. Crane of Lowell, Mass., May 16, 1886; Charles Minot, Jan. 20, 1847, married Kate H. Cutter of Hollis, Sept. 18, 1868; Alice Maria, June 20, 1849, married Edwin E. Hills of Hudson, Nov. 5, 1874; Helen Matilda, March 5, 1851, married Marshall Merriam of Merrimack, Dec. 15, 1881.

GEORGE W. PERHAM.

George W. Perham, son of Jonathan and Mary (Parker) Perham, was born at Chelmsford, Mass., Sept. 23, 1808, died at Nashua, Feb. 18, 1891. He was a descendant of



GEORGE W. PERHAM.

John Perham, who came to America from England in 1620; married Lydia Shipley in 1630 and settled at Chelmsford, where he became prominent in public affairs. The descendants of the family have become widely scattered, and many of them have risen to places of influence, have honored the professions and advanced mercantile and industrial interests.

Mr. Perham attended the common schools in his native place and was graduated at the academy in Westford, Mass. Following his graduation he went to New York City, where, from 1827 to 1833, he was in business as a commission merchant. He followed the same line of business at Oswego, N. Y., from 1833 to 1838. Mr. Perham had now been absent from New England more than ten years, but he had not become weaned from its orderly and healthful life. He felt that his happiness depended upon it, and so here turned to familiar scenes, and engaged in the West India goods trade in Nashua. He was a successful merchant, and realized his fondest hopes in the enjoyment of peace of mind and domestic happiness. During the last twenty years of his life he was not in active business, although he was financially interested in the firm of Bristol & Company, and later in Verder & Company. Mr. Perham was a man of the most agreeable social qualities. No man was ever more loyal to his country than he. No man had greater affection for the man that fought its battles, and whenever the Grand Army post marched past his residence, it found tubs of

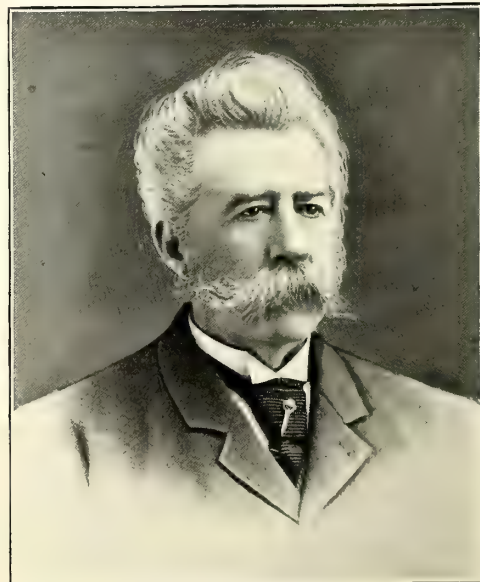
lemonade and other refreshments at his gate, and whenever it held a fair or sought aid for its comrades, he did not wait to be solicited for a contribution. Mr. Perham was charitable in many directions, and that, too, without ostentatious display, and he was an unusually cautious man in the matter of wounding the feelings of friends and neighbors. He never sought or held public office, nor was he a secret order man. He was a member of the Governor's Horse Guards, and of the Unitarian church.

Mr. Perham was twice married; first, October, 1841, with Hannah Keyes, of Keene, daughter of Zebediah and Sybil (Dunn) Keyes, who died in 1849; second, Nov. 21, 1854, with Sarah J. Waterman, daughter of Nathaniel G. and Nancie (Brayton) Waterman, of Williamstown, Mass.

Mrs. Perham is a descendant of Resolved Waterman, who married Mercy Williams, daughter of Roger Williams, of Providence, R. I., in 1660. One son was born of marriage, George Francis, born at Nashua, Sept. 7, 1857.

HENRY MARTIN KELLOGG.

Henry M. Kellogg was born at Jamaica, Vt., June 8, 1826, died at Nashua, April 9, 1891. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and at the age of eighteen years came to Nashua. In 1846 he entered the employ of the Nashua Manufacturing company, where he remained until his death. Mr. Kellogg's cheerfulness and plain dealing with all with whom he came in contact, together with his conscientious attention to every detail of the work for which he was in any way responsible, won the confidence of the company's managers and he was speedily promoted to the position of overseer of the spinning department of the mill. The confidence thus reposed in him by agents and treasurer continued unshaken through his entire career, as evidenced through



HENRY MARTIN KELLOGG.

the fact that in all the changes in heads of departments in nearly forty years—and there were many—he remained at his post. Mr. Kellogg's manhood was of the kind that regards the rights of the humblest operative with the same fairness and courtesy that it bestows upon those

high in authority, and he was accordingly honored and respected by his fellow-toilers and by the community. He represented Ward Five in the board of aldermen in 1873 and 1874, and rendered faithful service on the committee that had charge of erecting the High school building and was identified with other important undertakings. In 1875 and 1876 he represented the same ward in the legislature, where he performed his duty in a conservative and conscientious manner. He was a member of Granite lodge, I. O. O. F., and Nashoonon encampment of the same order. He was also a member of Nashua lodge, K. of P., and S. S. Davis division, uniformed rank, of that order; he attended the Pilgrim church. Mr. Kellogg was united in marriage March 15, 1846, with Elizabeth F. Greeley, a daughter of Gilbert and Lucy Greeley of Manchester. Three children were born of their marriage; Charles H., born Aug. 31, 1853, died Aug. 15, 1882; Fred C., born Sept. 8, 1855, died May 5, 1861; Frank C., born Sept. 8, 1855, married A. Leonora Lovejoy, Amherst.

GEORGE W. UNDERHILL.

George W. Underhill was born at Chester, July 19, 1815, died at Nashua, Oct. 13, 1882. He was a son of Jesse J. and Elizabeth (Graham) Underhill, substantial and hon-



GEORGE W. UNDERHILL.

ored residents of the place. The Underhill ancestors on the paternal side were of Puritan descent and upon the maternal Scotch-Irish. They were among the first known settlers of Chester, where there are deeds on record (see *History of Chester*) in the name of Sampson Underhill as early as April, 1717. Sampson and his wife Elizabeth (Ambrose) were married at Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1717, by Rev. Caleb Cushing, a minister of the gospel at that place. They owned a farm of fifty acres on which they "lived and kept a tavern." The subject of this sketch was

a direct descendant of this worthy couple, the genealogy being distinctly traced in the history mentioned.

Mr. Underhill obtained a common school education in his native town, after which he was a student at Hopkinton academy. He learned the trade of an edge-tool maker in his father's shop at Chester and then entered the employ of an elder brother in Boston. He remained in Boston till 1839, when he came to Nashua and the next year started in business with his brother Rufus at the Harbor, near the Vale mills, making tools for the brother in Boston. All tools were made by hand in those days and an idea of the slow process is gathered from the fact that he carried the result of two day's labor to the railroad station in a wheelbarrow. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the Underhills prospered. They removed their business to Water street and were doing a good business when their shop was burned and they lost all they possessed. Josephus Baldwin, afterwards the first mayor of Nashua, came to the rescue, however, and they were shortly on their feet again.

In 1852 Mr. Underhill, John H. Gage, William D. Beason and others formed the Underhill Edge Tool company and Mr. Underhill became superintendent, which position he held until he retired from business in 1875. He was also a director in the company from its formation till his death in 1882. The success of the company was gratifying to all the stockholders and resulted in the purchase of the rights and privileges of the Ingalls & Dickerman's dam at the mouth of Salmon brook, where a larger factory was established. The company did a large and flourishing business for years, the demand for its superior brands of tools coming from all parts of the world. The works and business finally changed hands and in the end was sold to the American Axe company and removed to East Douglass, Mass. Since then the plant has been utilized as a box factory.

The development of this industry—which was removed from Nashua under the severest protests of the newspapers and many citizens of influence—is shown by the statement made to Benjamin Chase, author of the *History of Chester*, by Mr. Underhill in 1865. Says Mr. Chase: "Mr. Underhill informs me that when he first started at Nashua in the old Ingalls' shop with a blower, nine narrow or five broad axes was a day's work. The Underhill company employ about sixty men and produce three hundred chopping axes and other kinds of tools daily." It should be added that a few years later Mr. Underhill incorporated the business of the Amoskeag Axe company of Manchester with his company, and for several years thereafter employed an average of one hundred hands.

Mr. Underhill's interest, and the interest of those who were dependent upon him for employment, were such that he had no time for public life and consequently he never sought public office. He was, however, a member of the first common council of the city in 1853 and served again in 1854. In 1872 he represented Ward Seven in the board of aldermen, and it was his wise forethought that saved to the city for a nominal sum the splendid tract of land upon which the Arlington Street school-house is built, while he was at the same time instrumental in laying the foundation of Nashua's High school building.

Mr. Underhill was an energetic man in other fields of endeavor. Sometime in the '40s he purchased a tract of land that has since become known as Crown Hill. Here he did considerable farming, and, in 1851, built the brick house in which his family now reside. This fine

residence stood a lonely sentinel of the hill until 1872 or 1873, when Mr. Underhill mapped the surrounding territory and put it into house lots. The result is the surprising growth of the city in that direction, many of the finest residences in town being on "the hill."

A word is due to the character and characteristics of Mr. Underhill. He was a modest and unassuming citizen of sterling worth and unquestioned probity. In his characteristics the blood of the Scotch-Irish prevailed, in that he was broadminded and careful to give every man with whom he had anything to do an honest representation of the matter under consideration. The Puritan blood which flowed in his veins also asserted itself, for he was a man of fixed principles which he never hesitated to express or defend. In fact he many times sacrificed his pecuniary interests when he believed he was right, rather than yield to what he thought was wrong. Thus in George W. Underhill Nashua had a man who did praiseworthy service in furthering her industrial interests, whose influence was always in the right direction, and who deserves to be remembered as one of the fathers of a city that has a bright future before it.

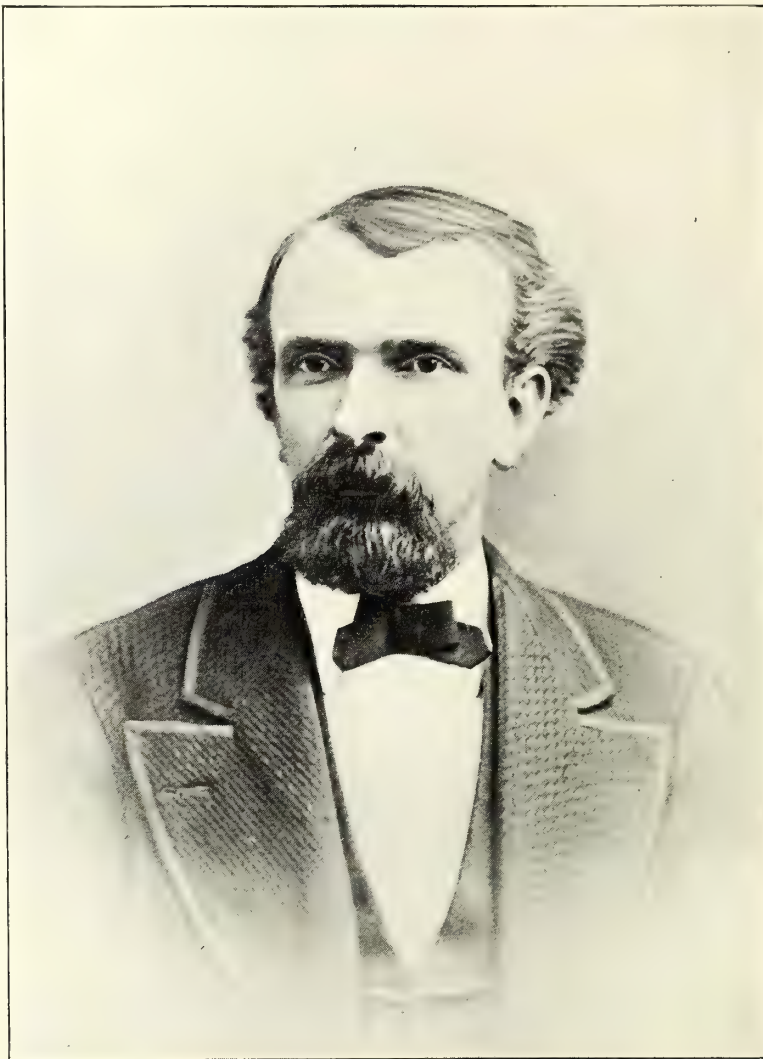
Mr. Underhill was united in marriage Sept. 18, 1841, with Mary M. Gale, a descendant of the Chases who came to this country in 1640. Of their six children, all died in infancy except Dr. George A. who married Helen M. Bell, daughter of Charles P. Bell of Nashua. Mrs. Underhill, as did her husband, attends the First Congregational church, and was among the liberal contributors to the fund for building the beautiful edifice on Lowell street.

GEORGE WARREN GREENE.

George W. Greene was born at Nashua, Dec. 20, 1838, died at Nashua Feb. 25, 1881. He was a son of Francis and Nancy (Steele) Greene, both of whom were descendants of early settlers of the Souhegan valley and connected with a race of hardy and industrious people who did the best their means afforded to educate their children, and lived useful lives.

Mr. Greene obtained a common school education in

his native town, to which he added a business and general knowledge by unaided effort. He was a self-made man. Shortly after attaining his majority he came to Nashua and entered the store of Caleb J. Emery as a clerk. He became proprietor of a grocery business located on Pearl street, and from that time till his death was one of the most successful business men in Nashua. He was a director in the Indian Head National bank and closely associated with other institutions, besides being interested in several enterprises that have been developed since his day to the advantage of the city. A few months before his death he was elected treasurer of the Pennichuck Water works, in which position, with that of superintendent, which place he had held for sometime, he labored very earnestly and undermined his health. He was a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F.



Jan. 1881
G. W. Greene

and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, and St. George commandry, K. T. Mr. Greene was united in marriage June 14, 1865, with Abby D. Stevens, daughter of Francis E. and Hannah (Colby) Stevens of Bennington. There were no children by their marriage.

HIRAM M. GOODRICH.

Col. Hiram M. Goodrich, son of Reuben and Lucy (Mygatt) Goodrich, was born in Nashua, Aug. 23, 1828, died in Nashua, Sept. 19, 1895. He was a descendant on the paternal side of Captain Goodrich, an early settler and prominent citizen of Weathersfield, Conn., and on the maternal side of Roger and Honor (Bidwell) Mygatt of Berlin, Conn.

Colonel Goodrich was educated in the public schools of Nashua and at Crosby's Literary institution. When fifteen years of age he became a clerk in the stove and tinware business of his father, where he remained employed eight years, or until the Underhill Edge Tool company was formed, of which he became treasurer. Three years afterwards he engaged in the stove and tinware business in Boston and later on was interested in the metal trade in that city. In 1860, on the death of his father, he resumed his residence in Nashua, but continued his relations with a firm in Boston seven years. From the time of his return until his death he prosecuted the successful business which was established by his father in 1822, in which he had formerly been employed.

Colonel Goodrich was engaged from time to time in enterprises outside of his regular business. He was a director in the Pennichuck State bank and for many years a director and president of the Underhill Edge Tool company. He was also auditor of the Nashua & Lowell Railroad company and prominent in affairs of other corporations and enterprises that benefited the people of the generation in which he was active. In 1869, Colonel Goodrich built Goodrich block on Main street and in 1893 he remodeled, improved and modernized the stores of the same, making it one of the handsomest blocks in the city. In the things enumerated and

in many other ways he exhibited a spirit of commendable enterprise, and performed his part in making Nashua the second city in the state.

Colonel Goodrich never aspired to public office or sought conspicuous place in party councils. He was content outside the bickering of political strife, and yet he took the interest that all good citizens are bound to take in furthering the ends of good government, and contributed influence and money to that end, all of which was recognized by his party leaders, at whose request he

was commissioned colonel, on the staff of Governor Straw, on the eve of his departure on a pleasure trip in Europe in 1872.

Colonel Goodrich was an active member of the society of the Pearl Street Congregational church and one of the most liberal contributors to its support, his gifts from time to time aggregating many thousand dollars. He was also a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and was a Scottish rite Mason of the 32d degree, being enrolled in Edward A. Raymond consistory in the Val of Nashua. He was a man of pleasing physique, untiring devotion to family and friends, social and above reproach in all his business relations.

Colonel Goodrich loved and honored Nashua as the place of his birth; he was



HIRAM M. GOODRICH.

proud of its growth, development and institutions; his entire life with the exception of the few years of his early manhood, passed in Boston, was completely identified with it; and his love and devotion for the city caused him to respond readily and willingly to all demands upon him in its behalf. Colonel Goodrich was united in marriage June 17, 1856, with Sarah E. Morgan, daughter of Charles and Sarah A. (Robinson) Morgan of Nashua. Two daughters were born of their union: Helen, who died in infancy, and Clara Morgan, an accomplished and lovable young woman, who survived until eighteen years of age.

PAUL OTIS.

Paul Otis was born at Leominster, Mass., Oct. 20, 1818, died at Nashua, Jan. 4, 1894. He was a son of Paul and Mabel (Litchfield) Otis, and a descendant on the



PAUL OTIS.

paternal side of John Otis, who was born at Barnstable, Devonshire, Eng., in 1581, came to America in 1635, and settled in Hingham, Mass. Subsequent to 1635, he removed to Weymouth, Mass., where he died May 31, 1657. John Otis, 2d, born in Barnstable, Devonshire, Eng., in 1620, came to America in 1620, and also settled at Hingham. He married Mary Jacobs and moved to Scituate, Mass., in 1661. In 1678 he took up a tract of land in Barnstable, Mass., known in subsequent generations as the "Otis Farm," where he settled his son, John 3d, after which he returned to Scituate, where he died in 1683. Stephen Otis, son of John 2d, and the line of descent of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hingham, Mass., in 1661. He married Hannah Ensign, was captain in the militia and a prominent man in his times. The descent continues as follows: Isaac Otis, born 1699, physician and surgeon, married Deborah Jacobs, 1718; Stephen Otis, born 1728, married Elizabeth Wade; Paul Otis, born 1771, married Mabel Litchfield; Paul, born 1818; (for minute genealogy see Otis family record in archives of the Massachusetts Genealogy society). In the generations since the immigrants came to this country the Otises have borne an honorable part in field, farm, church, and have shown enterprise in developing industries.

Mr. Otis obtained a common school education in his native place and at the age of sixteen years went to Worcester, Mass., where he was engaged in house painting until 1852, when he came to Nashua. To his trade he

added a sash, door and blind manufactory, and in this business he continued until he secured a competency for old age, when he sold out and retired to his farm on Concord street. He served his ward one or two terms on the board of selectmen, and the city in 1891 on the board of assessors. He never aspired, however, to public office. Mr. Otis was one of the pillars of the Main Street M. E. church. He was an active member of that denomination more than fifty years, a class leader more than forty years, a member of the board of trustees and the official board. In all religious matters he was strict and just, and in that and other affairs he was a liberal contributor of financial aid. In a word, he performed every duty of life in a manner acceptable to his conscience and his religious belief. He was an Odd Fellow.

Mr. Otis was united in marriage Oct. 13, 1840, with Laura M. Knight, daughter of John H. and Lucy (Pierce) Knight of Worcester, Mass., and Oct. 13, 1890, they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their home on Concord street. The event was one of unusual interest, their home being crowded for hours with citizens and friends who called to do them honor. The gifts of affection and esteem were many and beautiful. Eight children were born of their marriage: Ellen Louise, born Oct. 21, 1844, died March 2, 1845; Charles A., born Nov. 24, 1845, a soldier, died from sickness contracted in the army, March 17, 1866; Ella L., born Oct. 15, 1848; Benjamin B., born April 1, 1850, (for marriage see personal sketch); Lucy M., born June 15, 1853, died July 19, 1854; Edward F., born April 30, 1857, married Malonia Suydam of Belmont; Willis H., born Aug. 21, 1858, married Bertha Sager of Nashua; Algernon F., born March 18, 1864, married Bessie Dunbar of Augusta, Ga.

JOHN BULLARD.

John Bullard, son of Willard and Harriet (Thompson) Bullard, was born at Dedham, Mass., Jan. 19, 1814, died in Nashua, Feb. 25, 1893. He was educated in the public



JOHN BULLARD.

schools of his native place and in early life had charge of a dyehouse in connection with a woolen mill. He remained in Dedham until he was twenty-five years of

age, and then went to Newton, Mass., and was employed in a grist mill until 1843, when he came to Nashua and entered the employ of Solomon Bullard, who operated a large saw mill on the Jackson company's land near the dam. He then leased the grist mill of the Jackson company, (located in the basement of the mill), which he successfully managed on his own account until 1875, when he retired from active pursuits. Mr. Bullard was a man of superior judgment and conservative tendency of mind in matters affecting the public weal. He had the confidence of the business men of the community and the respect of all his fellow citizens, and so, often against his inclination, he was elected to public office. He served Ward Two several years on the board of selectmen, represented in the common council in 1863 and 1864, on the board of aldermen in 1865 and 1866 and declined, owing to the demands of his business, a nomination for representative in the legislature. He was supervisor of check lists a number of years, and, after changing his residence to Ward One, served the city on the board of assessors in 1876, 1879 and 1881. Mr. Bullard was a member of Ancient York lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of Granite lodge, I. O. O. F., forty-nine years. He was also a member of the Baptist church and a liberal contributor to its support. His last years were spent in the enjoyment of a sunny old age, consequent on a well spent life. He was united in marriage May 10, 1840, with Mary Ann W. Parker, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Haynes) Parker of Newton, Mass. Of the children of their marriage but one is living, Mary Jane, born Dec. 17, 1844.

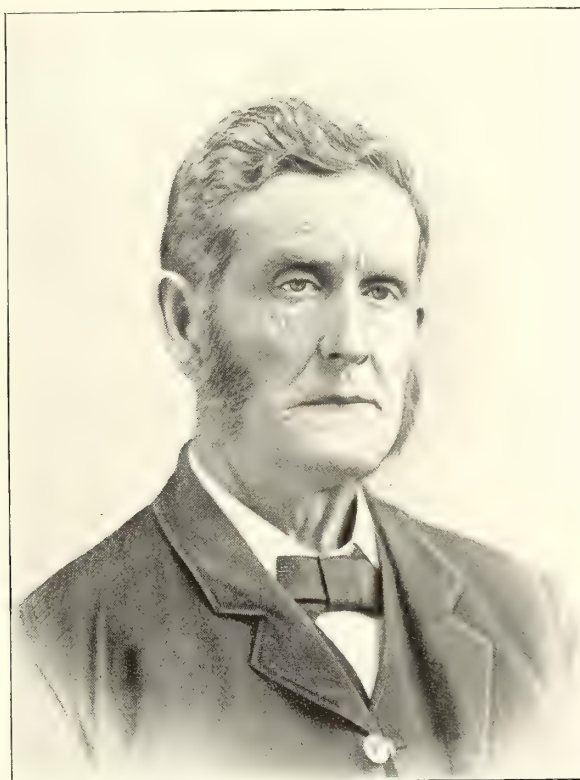
SAMUEL KNOWLTON WELLMAN.

Samuel K. Wellman was born in Farmington, Me., Jan. 22, 1822. He was a son of Thomas and Lydia (Knowlton) Wellman, and a descendant on the paternal side of Abraham Wellman, who came to America from Wales in 1625 and settled at Lynn, Mass. His great-grandfather, Capt. Jacob Wellman, who was born at Lynn, April 24, 1720, was a commissioned officer under Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire in 1764, and afterwards an officer in the Army of the Revolution and fought at Bunker Hill. On the maternal side he was a descendant of Jonathan Knowlton, one of the first settlers of Farmington, Me.

Mr. Wellman attended the public schools of his native place and was to a large degree a self-taught and self-made man. Early in life he became an apprentice in the manufacture of iron and steel, and for several years prior to 1850 was connected with the works at Wareham, Mass. In the year mentioned he came to Nashua and entered the employ of the Nashua Iron & Steel company as a heater. Shortly after he became assistant superintendent, then superintendent, which last position he held eighteen years. Under his efficient management the company had phenomenal prosperity. The works were greatly enlarged, a steel plant added, and for a good many years lucrative employment given to between three and four hundred men. He resigned his position in 1876 and purchased a farm at East Wilton, Me., where he resided until his death. He considered Nashua, however, as his home and his body was buried here. To few men of his generation do we accord more of public confidence, and none were more worthy of it.

But Mr. Wellman was something more than a mere manufacturer of iron and steel. He was active in muni-

cipal affairs and took a decided interest in everything that pertained to society. He represented Ward Seven in the common council in 1857, in the board of aldermen in 1874, and in the legislature in 1875. He also served the town of Wilton, Me., in various town offices and was commissioner of Franklin county six years. Mr. Wellman was a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter and St. George Commandry, K. T. He was also a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32d degree and a member of Edward A. Raymond consistory. Upon his removal to Maine he took a demit from St. George commandry to become a charter member of Pilgrim commandry, K. T., at Farmington, Me. Mr. Wellman was a member of Pennichuck lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he was past grand and of the Grand lodge, I. O. O. F., of the state.



SAMUEL KNOWLTON WELLMAN.

Mr. Wellman was twice married: first, March 8, 1846, with Mary Besse of Wareham, Mass., who died in Nashua, in 1852; second, June 23, 1853, with Mary A. Cogswell, daughter of Joseph and Mehitabel (Howe) Cogswell of Nashua. One son was born by his first marriage; Samuel T., born Feb. 5, 1847, married J. Almira Ballard of Nashua; Mary L., born March 16, 1849, died in infancy; Mary E., born Dec. 14, 1851, died June 19, 1865; by his second marriage, Mittie V., born March 23, 1854, married Frank W. Atwood of East Wilton, Me.; J. Francis, born Jan. 13, 1856, married Jennie M. Walker of Cleveland, O., and Lizzie Thompson of Alleghany, Pa., died May 17, 1892; Emma L., born Dec. 24, 1857, married John M. Tobin of Brookfield, Me.; Reno B., born March 25, 1862, married Hattie E. Luce of West Boylston, Mass.; Charles H., born June 12, 1863, married Bertha E. Adams of Cleveland, O.; Jessee E., born Nov. 17, 1867; Abby M., born June 17, 1871, died in infancy.

THE CEMETERIES—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

BY E. E. PARKER.

TO ONE who contemplates the number of cemeteries* within the boundaries of the Nashua of today and the density of their population, and reflects upon the fact that it is, probably, less than six generations since the oldest one of them was first in use, the question naturally suggests itself—where were the burial places of the Indians who inhabited this territory at the time of the coming of the earliest white settlers, and whose ancestors had lived and died here for unknown numbers of generations before them? It is true that, owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians who frequented the mouth of the Nashua river, their burial places may have been nearer the headquarters of the tribes to which they belonged, that of the Nashuas being at what is now Lancaster, Mass., and the Naticook's at the mouth of the Souhegan river, but it is also probable that, apart from those who were slain in battle and buried hastily in concealed graves, in order to secure their scalps from falling into the hands of their enemies, there must have been many of their dead, whose bodies, by reason of the distance from tribal headquarters, and other causes, such as the danger of infection from death, during big epidemics, would, necessarily, be buried near the places of their temporary sojournings.

Yet it is true that, so far as can be ascertained by examination of the records and inquiry among the oldest inhabitants, there does not exist, either in written records or in traditionary lore, any mention or knowledge of spot or place, as having been known as an Indian burying ground. No peculiar land-marks, or configurations of soil remain or exist in any part of the city's boundaries, to which we may point, even in a spirit of speculation, and say that is probably an Indian's grave.

Their last resting places have vanished from sight and memory as completely as has the race itself; except that, occasionally, some busy toiler of the present day and generation, in following his plough, or digging excavations in the sandy soil wherein to lay the foundations of some of the substantial buildings which have succeeded the frail but far more picturesque wigwams, finds himself suddenly confronted with the unexpected evidence of former mortality in the shape of bones, unmistakably human, and with them such other relics as arrow-heads and stone gouges, as furnish indubitable proof of their Indian origin. Such an instance as this happened, it is said, in Belvidere some twenty or more years ago, and others, similar, will possibly happen in the years to come.

But while the Indian burying grounds have been lost in the lapse of years, those of the early white settlers of Nashua yet remain, and can be located with sufficient accuracy; although some of them are in such a condition of decay and dilapidation as to be suggestive of a time coming, in the not very remote future, when the antiquarian will need keener vision, and a much greater knowledge of legendary lore than even "Old Mortality" possessed, in order to decipher the names and legends, now nearly illegible, upon the weather-worn and moss-grown surfaces of their ancient memorial stones.

In the early settlements of New England the first duty to be attended to, after the building of dwelling-houses, was the erection of a meeting-house, and, near the meeting-houses, more frequently than otherwise, in accordance with a custom brought by the colonists from the motherland, was located the parish burial place, frequently under the shadow of the meeting-house; oftentimes however, in cases where families were living in localities comparatively isolated by their remoteness from the centres of communities and the common burial-grounds, both necessity and convenience caused them to establish what were called family burial lots near their homes. These family burial places are to be found in nearly every old town in New England; frequently upon the borders of highways, which once main thoroughfares, have in process of time, by changes

*The names and inscriptions given in this chapter were taken from the tombstones by the author, personally, and are believed to be substantially correct. The historical data has been collected from old citizens and collated from Fox's History of Old Dunstable, Nason's History of Dunstable, Mass., Belknap's and McClintock's Histories of New Hampshire and other available sources.

in centres of population and the consequent change in the direction of travel, degenerated into mere by-ways. Many of them are no longer in use; the families which established them having long since been broken up, their descendants scattered, and living afar from the old homestead; others of them have in years developed into large and beautiful modern cemeteries. It is very probable that some of our present cemeteries originated from old family burial places.

The pioneer settlers of Nashua were, for the most part, rude and unlettered men; their lives were in consonance with the times in which they lived; the dangers and perils with which they were surrounded, the hardships which they were forced to endure, and the difficulties which they had to overcome in the struggle to build homes and provide sustenance for the living, gave them little time for the expression of sentiment in the preparation of beautiful resting places for the dead.

Yet, that they were not lacking in sentiment, nor wanting in reverence and love for the memory of their departed friends is evinced by the number of monumental tablets, each bearing the inscription, "In Memento Mori," which having survived the ravages of time are still standing in the ancient burial grounds of the city.

The greater portion of these early settlers were either English or of English descent, from original ancestral immigrants to New England; and, while they were gradually acquiring that spirit of freedom and independence which finally led them to become among the most fearless and determined of the patriots who opposed and fought against the encroachments of the mother country upon their civil rights, they preserved through their colonial life, as did their descendants for many years after them, many of the English customs of their ancestors, and among others that of locating their burial place near and adjacent to their meeting-houses. From a knowledge of this fact we are able to settle the question as to which of the cemeteries of Nashua is most ancient with some considerable definiteness.

The old records of the town throw but little light upon this question. The first meeting-house in Nashua was built of logs; its location is unknown, but it was somewhere between Salmon brook and what is now the state line. The second meeting-house was erected in 1684, and not far from the state line, near the "Old Burying Ground." It was in this last meeting-house that the Rev. Thomas Weld, the first minister in Nashua, was ordained in December, 1685; and at his death in 1702, he was buried in the "Old Burying Ground," as his monument now standing therein testifies.

The dates upon the monumental stones also bear witness to the antiquity of the "Old Burying Ground," one of them, at least, bearing the date of 1687, which is perhaps the oldest now decipherable.

"THE OLD BURYING GROUND."

The following abstract from the old records of Dunstable in New Hampshire, after the division of the old township, refer, apparently, to this cemetery:—

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Dunstable assembled at the meeting-house on Thursday the 2d day of June, 1757. Voted that the bearying Place be fenced in at the charge of the Town, Excluding those on the North side of Nashua River—also voted that Jonathan Lund Take a Deed of the Bearying Place in behalf of the town."

Apparently the matter of fencing the grounds was overlooked or neglected, for, "at a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Dunstable, March 4 & 30, 1761," as appears by the records, after the following preamble, viz: "Whereas, as a vote was passed June 2d, 1757 to fence the Burial place in this town—and it not being don," it was "Voted that Joseph French, Esq., Jonathan Lund and Jonathan Blanchard be a com^{tee} to git it don and that the selectmen tax the Inhabitants of the town agreeable to said Vote to pay the charge and order s^d com. to draw the money for that charge out of the Town Treasury."

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Dunstable mett at the meeting house on tuesday the 20th day of March 1764.

Voted that Jonathan Lund take care of the Beurying Place and keep the Brush well mown for two years and that he have Liberty to feed it with sheep that time."

At a meeting held at the Meeting house Sept 12th 1766 "Voted that the deed that M^r Jon^a Love-well gave to the Town of the Land where the Meeting House stands and the Deed that Mrs. Rebecca Blanchard gave of the Buring Place be put on Record in the Registers office and that Capt Jon^a Lund get the same done."

March 6, 1769, it was "Voted that Capt Jona Lund have the use of the Burying yard to pasture his sheep on this present year He mowing the Bushes on sd Burying Yard three times the ensuing Summer."

It is located on the south side of the highway leading from Nashua to Lowell, on the west side of the Merrimack river. It is distant about four miles from the City Hall, and near Little's station. Its area is about one-half of an acre, and, while its general shape is that of a parallelogram, it is somewhat irregular in its contours. Within its limits, at the present time, there are two hundred and thirty-five graves, more or less distinctly defined. Of these about two hundred and thirteen have monuments or headstones; upon many of which the inscriptions are nearly illegible. It is enclosed with an ordinary stone wall. Beneath the sacred soil some of the most distinguished and reputable of the citizens of the old township of Dunstable are interred; some of whom, in life, resided in that portion of the old township which now constitutes Nashua, and all of whom are represented by numerous descendants now living in our midst. Here are the graves of Nashua's two first ministers of the gospel, soldiers of the Indian and French wars, of the Revolution, and War of 1812 and 1814, together with many of the early settlers, whose reputations as men of ability were colonial. The majority of the oldest graves are located in the front-central and northwest part. Many of these ancient graves are unmarked, and the names of their inmates unknown.

In the southwestern corner of the enclosure is a substantial granite monument, upon the sides of which are the following inscriptions:

"Rev. Thomas Weld. Born June 1, 1653. Settled as the first minister of Dunstable in 1685. Probably massacred by the Indians while defending the settlement June 7th, 1702. Aet. 49."

"Erected by the City of Nashua, 1876."

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Weld, aged about 31 years, who died on July the 29th in the year 1687."

"Rev. Natha'l Prentice. Born Dec. , 1698. Settled as the second minister in Dunstable 1720.

Died Feb. 25, 1737. Aet. 39."

That portion of the above inscription which refers to the Rev. Mr. Weld's being massacred by the Indians is legendary, and, probably mythical, as there was no Indian war waging in 1702, nor for several years before or after that date. It should be corrected.

Mrs. Elizabeth Weld was a daughter of Hon. Edward Tyng. Her mother's native place was Dunstable, England, and our Dunstable received its name in compliment to her. It may be stated in this connection that Hon. Edward Tyng's death, which occurred Dec. 28, 1681, was the first recorded death in Dunstable; and that the first recorded birth was that of his grandson, William, son of Jonathan Tyng, born April 22, 1679. The original slatestone slab which stood at Mrs. Weld's grave, and from which the above inscription is taken, is, at this date, lying flat at the base of the monument on the south side.

In the central part of the grounds stands a small rude slab of slatestone bearing the following inscription:

"Memento Mori. Here lies the body of Mr. Thomas Lund who departed this life Sept. 5, 1724, in the 42nd year of his age. This man with seven more that lies in this grave was slew all in a day by the Indians."

The eight bodies interred in this grave were of those who were ambushed and slain by the Indians near Naticook brook.

The number of settlers engaged in the affair is uncertain. Judge Penhallow gives it as fifteen; Fox, whose account is, perhaps, as careful and particular as any, puts the number as ten; as do also Nason and McClintock respectively.

The names of seven of the party are given by the Boston News Letter as follows: Lieut. Ebenezer French, Thomas Lund, Oliver Farwell and Ebenezer Cummings, of Dunstable, Daniel Baldwin and John Burbank, of Woburn, and Mr. Johnson, of Plainfield.

It is certain that Josiah Farwell was also one of the party, and the only one, perhaps, who escaped death.

The names of the seven who were buried in this grave with Thomas Lund are unknown; but, if the records of other memorial stones near by and in a line with that of the eight, are true, it is

certain that of the seven named in the Boston News Letter, two, at least, were buried in other and separate graves.

Upon that one of these other stones nearest to the grave of the eight is the following inscription: "Here lies the body of Oliver Farwell, who died Sept. 5, 1724, aged 33."

To the right, and next adjacent to Oliver Farwell's, stands a stone upon which is inscribed:

"Here lies the body of Ebenezer Cummings who died Sept. 5, 1724. Aet. 29." It will be noticed that both Farwell and Cummings are mentioned in the News Letter's list. Next to Cummings' grave, and on its right, is another memorial stone with this inscription:

"Benjamin Carter, who departed this life Sept. 5th 1724. Aged 23."

Carter's name does not appear in the above list, but is mentioned as a member of this party by Nason. Of Josiah Farwell, who has been mentioned as the only one who escaped death in the massacre, it is recorded that he was a member of Lovewell's expedition in the following year, 1725, and that he "died of exhaustion after the fight at Pigwacket Pond." Thus it would appear that, with the eight mentioned as buried in one grave, and the four whose names are last above mentioned,—and whose membership in the ambushed party would seem to be well established,—the party consisted of, at least, twelve men, a result which gives color of truth to Judge Pennhallow's statement that there were really two conflicts with the Indians on Sept. 5, 1724, occurring between Naticook brook and the Nashua river, and that the whole number of whites engaged was fifteen.

"Here lies interred the Remains of Col. Zaccheus Lovewell, who departed this life April 12, 1772, in the 72 year of his age."

Colonel Lovewell was a brother of Capt. John Lovewell who was slain by the Indians at the famous fight at Pigwacket Pond, May 8, 1725. He was a colonel of a regiment in the French War of 1759, succeeding Colonel Blanchard in command, and was present at the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.* He is the only member of the original Lovewell family buried in this cemetery, so far as monumental records show.

"In Memory of Col. Ebenezer Bancroft who died Sept. 22, 1827. Aet. 90. He was an officer in the French war, and in the American Revolution and was in the battle of Bunker Hill."

The Bancrofts lived in what is now Tyngsborough. Col. Ebenezer Bancroft enlisted at the age of sixteen in the company commanded by Capt. John Goffe, Col. Joseph Blanchard's regiment in the French War. He was an ensign and served through the war. In 1769 and 1771 he was one of the selectmen. Soon after the fight at Lexington he entered the Continental army as a captain in Col. Ebenezer Bridge's regiment and was present in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded. He was made a lieutenant-colonel in 1780. In 1777 he was chosen representative to the general court. At his death he was buried with military honors. He was a son of Lieut. Timothy Bancroft.

"In Memory of Mrs. Susannah, wife of Col. Ebenezer Bancroft, who died Oct. 4, 1823. Aet. 80."

"In Memory of Maj. John Lund, who died March 11, 1822. Aet. 74. One who took an active part in the liberty of his country and defended well in the battle of Bunker Hill."

He was a sergeant in Capt. William Walker's company, which formed a part of Col. Reed's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill. In July, 1776, he was first lieutenant of a company raised by Capt. William Barron for an expedition to Canada. He was a Dunstable man.

"Hannah, wife of Maj. John Lund, died May 4, 1847. Aet. 96."

"Sacred to the memory of Ensign Benjamin Smith, who died Aug. 16, 1805, in the 41st year of his age."

His name appears in Fox's list of Revolutionary soldiers. He was from that part of Dunstable now in New Hampshire. His company and regiment are unknown. He was one of the committee chosen "to assist the town's delegates to the constitutional convention."

"Here lies Interred the Remains of Ensign Samuel Howard, who departed this life February 7th, 1769. Aged 84 years and 10 months."

Probably a soldier in the French War. In 1774 he was the owner of a large tract of land near Howard's brook.—[Nason].

"Here lies the Body of Lieut. Timothy Bancroft, who departed this life Nov. 21st, 1772, in the 63 year of his age."

*Belknap's History of N. H., p. 315.

He is said to have lived in that part of Old Dunstable which is now Tyngsborough, in a house which is still standing on the river road. He had two sons; Col. Ebenezer and Dea. Jonathan Bancroft, who are buried in this cemetery.—[Fox].

“Here lies ye Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Bancroft, ye wife of Lieut. Timothy Bancroft, who Dec'd Sept. 23d, A. D. 1754 in ye 39th year of her age.”

Mrs. Bancroft was a sister of Lieut. Josiah Farwell, who was slain in the Pigwacket fight.

“Erected in memory of Capt. Benjamin French, whose remains are here interred, who departed this life Dec. 15, A. D. 1779 in the 74th year of his age.”

He was a son of Joseph French, Sr., and a grandson of Samuel French, one of the first settlers of Dunstable, coming from Billerica.

In January, 1775, he was chosen as one of a committee of inspection “to see that the result of the late Continental congress be carried into practice.” This was the congress that met at Philadelphia in September, 1774, and published a Declaration of Rights. In 1776, he was elected a delegate to the county congress and also a member of the committee of safety. April 17, 1778, he was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional convention at Exeter. In March, 1782, he was elected representative to the general court.

“Here lies the body of Mrs. Mary French, wife of Capt. Benjamin French, who departed this life Dec. 17, 1774, aged 44 years 7 mos. and 8 days.”

“Here lies the body of Col. Joseph French who departed this life March 21st 1776 in the 63 year of his age.”

A brother of Capt. Benjamin French. Was proprietor's clerk at one time, and undoubtedly a man of influence, as, in a list of the inhabitants of the First parish in 1772, his name appears under the title of Esquire, a title which then meant something more than mere form.

“Ensign Benjamin Whitney. Died May 19, 1802. Aet. 49.”

He was a Nashua man and a member of Capt. William Walker's company, Colonel Reed's regiment, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill.

“Here lyes interred ye body of Josiah Willard, Captain of Fort Dummer, formerly of Lancaster, Lunenburg, and Winchester, and colonel of regiment of foot, who died here December ye 8th Anno Domini 1750 in the 38 year of his age.” Fort Dummer is now Hinsdale, N. H.

“Lieut. Samuel Pollard who died Oct. 16 1800 in the 58 year of his age.” He was probably one of the family of Pollards who were among the early settlers of Dunstable; some of the family being located on the easterly side of the Merrimack river as early as 1712.

“Here lyes Buried the Body of the Hon. Joseph Blanchard, Esq., who departed this life April 7th, 1758, aged 55 years.”

He was a son of Capt. Joseph Blanchard and grandson of Dea. John Blanchard, an early settler in Dunstable. Colonel Joseph lived in Nashua, his house was three hundred rods north of the state line.—[Fox, 150].

He served in the French War as colonel of a regiment raised by New Hampshire for an expedition against Crown Point. In 1741 he was counsellor of state by appointment from the king, and from 1749, until his death, he was a judge of the superior court of judicature of the state.

“Memento Mori. Here lyes ye Body of Madam Rebecca Blanchard, Relict of Joseph Blanchard, Esq. Aet. 63, who died April 17th, 1774.” Mrs. Blanchard was a Hubbard (Hobart).

“Capt. Mathew Chambers, an officer of the Revolution, died Jan. 30, 1809. Aet. 73.”

“Remember Death. In Memory of Lieut. Oliver Woods, who departed this life Feb. 22, 1799, in the 68 year of his age.”

He was a soldier in Capt. William Walker's company, raised in Cambridge soon after the fight at Lexington. The company consisted of sixty-six men, of whom forty, including Captain Walker, were from Dunstable.

“Here lyes Buried yr Body of Mr. Thomas Adams, who departed this life Feb. 18th, 1746, in ye 71st year of his age.”

“Here lyes the Body of Mrs. Juda Adams, who departed this life the 15th of April, 1755, aged 74.”

“Here lyes Buried ye Body of Phinehas Adams, ye son of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Juda Adams, who Dec't Dec. 4th, 1747, aged 23 y'rs 7 mos. 28 days.”

The Adams' resided in the south part of Old Dunstable.

- "Here lies the body of William Pickman Abbott who dec'd Sept. 14, 1809, aged 3 years and 1 mo."
- "Here lies the body of Mrs. Mary Alls who departed this life Mar. 28, 1771, in the 71 of her age."
- "Memento Mori. Here lies Timothy Bancroft Junr who departed this life Aug. 12, 1754, in the 21st year of his age. This erected by E. B. in 1774."
- "In memory of Mrs. Hannah, wife of Ebenezer Bancroft, Esq., who died Feb. 13, 1783. Aet. 78 years."
- "Julia Bancroft, died Feb. 13, 1783. Aet. 78 years."
- "Mary Bancroft, Died Aug. 14, 1880. Aet. 79 yrs. 6 mos."
- "In memory of Timothy Bancroft son of Deacon Jonathan and Mrs. Martha Bancroft, who died Sept. 17, 1785, aged 2 years."
- "Martha, daughter of Maj. Jona. and Sarah Bancroft, died Sept. 6, 1751. Aet. 33."
- "In Memory of Ebenezer Bancroft, Esq., who died May 6, 1758. Aet. 80."

He was a son of Ebenezer and Susannah Bancroft.

- "In Memory of Mrs. Hannah, wife of Ebenezer Bancroft, Esq., who died Oct. 13, 1770. Aged 94 years 1 mo. and 15 days."
- "In Memory of Dea. Jonathan Bancroft, who died July 11, 1815, in the 65th year of his age."
- "Martha, daughter of Maj. Jonathan Bancroft and Mrs. Sarah his wife, died March 19, 1817. Aet. 9 mos."
- "S. Elizabeth, dau. of Ebenezer & Jane R. Bancroft. Died Feb. 27, 1860. Aet. 2 y'rs."
- "In Memory of Mrs. Hannahe, daughter of Eben Bancroft, Esq. and Mrs. Hannah his wife, who died March 20, 1830. Aet. 24."
- "Joseph G., son of Ebenezer & Hannah Bancroft. Died Oct. 27, 1849. Aet. 28."
- One { "Jonathan Bancroft, died Sept. 24, 1838. Aet. 64 yrs. 7 mos."
stone. { "Sarah his wife. Died Dec. 1, 1862. Aet. 87 years & 2 mos."

The Bancrofts interred in this cemetery are descendants of Lieut. Timothy Bancroft, one of the early settlers of Old Dunstable. For memoranda concerning him see prior page in this chapter.

- "Erected in memory of the Hon. Jonathan Blanchard, who departed this life July ye 16th, 1788. Aet. 51. Son of the Hon. Joseph Blanchard."
- "In Memory of Mrs. Rebecca Blanchard, wife of the Hon. Jonathan Blanchard, who died Aug. 20, 1811 in the 72 year of her age."

Jonathan Blanchard was a son of Col. Joseph Blanchard, and a great grandson of Dea. John Blanchard, whom Fox mentions as one of the founders of the church in Dunstable in 1649, and who came to New England in the ship Jonathan in 1639. In 1775 he, Jonathan, was a delegate to the Revolutionary convention at Exeter; and in 1776, a representative to the general court. In 1777, he was attorney general for the state. In 1778, a member of the committee of safety for the state, and in 1784 was appointed judge of probate for Hillsborough county, an office which he held, probably, up to his death.

- "Here lyes the Body of Mr. Eleazer Blanchard, who departed this life the 19th day of March, 1753, in the 22d year of his life."
- "Eleazer Blanchard, son of Mr. Joseph and Abiah Blanchard, aged 1 year. Died April 20, 1718."
- "Here lies the body of Caleb Blanchard the son of the Hon. Joseph Blanchard"—the rest of the inscription is illegible.
- "Here lyes ye Body of Mrs. Abiah Blanchard, the relict of Capt. Joseph Blanchard, who Deceased the 8th of December, 1746, aged 70."
- "Deacon James Baldwin, born in Woburn, Mass., 1773, died Nov. 25th, 1827. Aged 54."
- "Pricilla Keyes, wife of Deacon Jas. Baldwin, born in Westford, Mass., 1772, died Aug. 11, 1849, aged 77."
- "Here lies the Body of Jonathan Butterfield, the son of Capt. Jonathan Butterfield & Susan his wife, who departed this life July 3rd, 1759, in the 11th year of his life."
- "Here lyes Buried the Body of Mr. Ebenezer Cummings, who Dec'd Sept. ye 5, 1724, in the 29th year of his age."

He was one of the party who were slain in the Naticook massacre; (see preceding page in this chapter.) Probably a son of John Cummings, Sr., an early settler.

- "Here lyes the Body of Deacon Thomas Cummings: aged 64 years 3 mos & 17 days. Dec'd Jan. 20, 1792."
- "Here lies ye Body of Oliver Colburn ye son of Capt. Oliver Colburn & Lucy his wife, who died July 5, 1752."
- "Here lies ye Body of Mary Colburn ye daughter of Oliver Colburn & Lucy his wife, who died March ye 11th A. D. 1746, in the 6th year of her age."
- "Rachel Colburn, daughter of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Mary Colburn. Dec'd Jan. 8, 1723, aged 1 year 3 mos. & 19 days."
- "Here lies ye Body of Edward Colburn, son of Mr. Thomas & Mrs. Mary Colburn, who died April 18, 1723. aged 18 years, 7 mos. & 2 days."
- "Here lyes ye Body of Hannah Colburn, Daugt. of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Mary Colburn. Aged 14 years. Died March 8, 1717.-18."
- "Memento Mori. Here lies the Body of Deacon Thomas Colburn, who departed this life Nov. 2d, 1770 in the 96th year of his age."

"Here Lyes the Body of Mrs. Mary Colburn, wife of Deacon Thomas Colburn, who died Sept. 7th, A. D. 1739."
Dea. Thomas Colburn (says Fox) probably came from Chelmsford. He was an early settler in Dunstable. Many of his descendants are now living in Nashua and vicinity.

"Here Lyes the Body of Mr. Benjamin Carter, who Dec'd Sept. the 5th, 1724 in the 25 year of his age."
He was one of the victims of the Naticook Brook massacre, mentioned previously in this chapter.

"Here lies the Body of Mrs. Elener Cox, daughter of Mr. William Cox and Miss Esther his wife, who departed this life April 13, A. D. 1767 in the 24th year of his age."

"Jas. Campbell born in Windham, Aug. 10, 1805, died Feb. 1, 1886."

"Sara W., his wife, born in London, Aug. 8-1805, died July 11, 1886."

The Campbells sleep under a white marble monument of modern design.

"In memory of Mrs. Benjamin Cutler. Obt. Feb. 21, 1829. Aet. 61."

"In Memory of Dr. Nathan Cutler. Obt. Feb. 22, 1830. Aet. 91."

Fox says that during the Revolutionary War and for many years before he was the only physician in town. [See chap. on Physicians].

{ "Nathan Cutler, Esq., died July 19, 1862. Aet. 65 years 8 mos.
"Sarah E. his wife, died June 20, 1875. Aet. 70 yrs."

The last two inscriptions above are upon one headstone.

"Chas. E. Cutler. Died Mar. 5, 1886. Aet. 49 years and 4 mos."

"Nathan L. Cutler. Born Mar. 28, 1831, Died April 29, 1883."

"Benj. W. Cutler: born Nov. 16, 1820. Died Dec. 21, 1880."

"Joseph W. Cutler. died Oct. 8, 1867. Aet. 38."

{ "Isaac Cutler died April 23, 1865. Aet. 71."
"Hannah, his wife, died Dec. 27, 1863. Aet. 74 years."

"Hannah L., daughter of Isaac & Hannah Cutler, died Nov. 17, 1858. Aet. 30 years 11 months."

"Frances, daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah Davis, died July 30, 1838, aged 2 years & 3 months."

"In Memory of Miss Betsey B., daughter of Mr. Isaiah and Mrs. Deborah Davis, who died Jan. 30, 1826, aged 35."

"Deborah, widow of Isaiah Davis. Died June 15, 1853. Aet. 82."

"In Memory of Mr. Isaiah Davis who died Aug. 2, 1835. Aet. 65."

"Memento Mori. Here lies the body of Mr. Cornelius Danley, who departed this life July 10, 1776, in the 68th year of his age."

"Here lies the Body of Mrs. Mary Eaton the wife of Mr. Josep Eaton, who departed this life the 19th of June A. D. 1750."

"Here Lyes ye Body of Oliver Ears, son of Mr. Joseph Ears & Mrs. Bridget Ears his wife, who died Dec. ye 26, A. D. 1757. Being 8 months & 8 days old."

"Here lies ye Body of Joseph Ears the son of Mr. Joseph Ears and Mrs. Bridget Ears his wife, who died May ye 31st, 1756. Being 8 months & 5 days old."

"Erected in Memory of Mr. Joseph Eayrs, who departed this life Feb. 7th, 1798, aged 69 years 4 mos. & 12 days."

In April, 1775, he was a delegate to the Revolutionary convention at Exeter. In May, same year, he and Noah Lovewell were delegates to the Revolutionary convention at Exeter.

"Erected in memory of Robert Fletcher, Esq., who died Sept. 9, 1792, aged 65 years."

A son of Robert Fletcher, one of the earliest settlers of Dunstable, coming from Chelmsford.

"Died June 23, 1834. Roger Fuller, aged 60 years."

"Nathan Freeman. Died Dec. 24, 1891. Aet. 84 yrs., 9 mos."

"Amy Turrell, wife of Nathan Freeman. Died Nov. 28, 1884. Aet. 78 years, 5 mos."

"Here lyes ye Body of Mr. Oliver Farwell, who died Sept. 5th, 1724 in ye 35 year of his age."

One of the slain at the Naticook Brook massacre. He was born in 1691. His father, Henry Farwell, was one of the early settlers of Old Dunstable, coming from Chelmsford. The descendants of the family are numerous in Nashua and vicinity.

"In Memory of Peter Smith Farwell, son of Capt. John and Mrs. Elizabeth Farwell, who died Oct. 12, 1792, in the 6th year of his age."

"Memento Mori. Erected in Memory of Mrs. Abigail Farwell, wife of Oliver Farwell, who departed this life Aug. 18, 1789 in the 68 year of her age."

"In Memory of Mr. Oliver Farwell, who was born at Dunstable, Nov. 19, 1717, & departed this life Feb. ye 12, 1808."

"Memento Mori. Here lies the Body of Benjamin Farwell, who departed this life March 20, 1772 in the 56 year of his age."

"Elizabeth Farwell, daughter of Mr. Isaac & Mrs. Sarah Farwell. Died Nov. ye 1st, 1727, aged 7 mos. & 21 days."

"Here lies ye Body of Ensign Joseph Farwell, who died Decr. ye 31, 1772 in ye 82 year of his age."

"Memento Mori. Here lyes the Body of Mr. Benjamin French, son of Capt. Benjamin French and Molly his wife. He departed this life Oct. 29, 1776, in the 23rd year of his age."

"Memento Mori. Here lies the Body of Mrs. Bridget French, wife of Capt. Joseph French, who departed this life October 29, 1735, aged 20 years."

"Here lyes ye Body of Isaac French, son of Capt. Joseph French and Mrs. Bridget French his wife, who died Aug. ye 4th, 1753, in the 20th year of his age."

"Here lyes ye Body of Mrs. Elizabeth French, wife of Capt. Joseph French, who deceased Jan. 20th, A. D. 1753."

"Here lyes Buried ye Body of Deacon Jonathan French, who departed this life Nov. 17, 1757, in the 54th year of his age."

He was a brother of Ebenezer French, who was slain by the Indians at Naticook Brook, Sept. 5, 1724.

"Here lies Buried the Body of Mrs. Jane, the wife of Dea. Samuel Greeley, who departed this life June 12th, 1762, in the 58 year of her age."

"Erected in Memory of Mrs. Charlotte Harvard, wife of Mr. Jonathan Harvard, who departed this life July 11, 1801, in the 28th year of her age."

"Here Lyes the Body of Mr. William Harwood, who departed this life Sept. 17, 1740, in the 75th year of his age."

"Memento Mori. Here lies the Body of Esther Harwood, wife of Mr. William Harwood, who departed this life Oct. 8th, 1747, in the 72d year of her age."

He was an early settler in Old Dunstable. One of his sons (John) was killed in the fight at Pigwacket Pond.

"Memento Mori. Here lyes the Body of Mrs. Jemima Houston, ye wife of Mr. Ovid Houston, Who departed this life Dec. 26, 1762, in the 27th year of her age."

"Memento Mori. Erected in Memory of Mrs. Catherina Houston, 2d wife to Mr. Ovid Houston, who departed this life Nov. 17, 1778, in the 45th year of her age."

"Ebenezer Hadley. Died June 23, 1867. Aet. 84."

"Mary, his wife. Died July 5th, 1827. Aet. 31."

"Elizabeth, his 2nd wife. Died Dec. 15, 1879. Aet. 77."

These inscriptions of the Hadleys are taken from a marble square set into a massive granite slab, which stands at the front of the only tomb in the cemetery. It is situate in the southwest corner, and appears to be of considerable antiquity.

"Deacon Joseph Hall. Died Dec. 18, 1854. Aet. 79 y's and 3 m."

"Rhoda, wife of Joseph C. Hall. Died March 13.—Aet. 87 yrs."

"Franklin Hall. Died Jan. 1, 1869. Aged 69 years."

"Sarah W., wife of Elbridge Hall. Died Oct. 21, 1849, aged 49 years."

"Mary, wife of Elbridge Hall. Died Dec. 23—aged 57 years."

"Rebecca. Daughter of Mr. Samuel and Mrs. Rebecca Howard, died Aug. 25, 1793. Aet. 3 years & 10 months."

"In memory of Jonathan Howard, son of Mr. Jonathan Howard, who died July 27, 1802. Aged 5 yrs., 7 mos."

"Harriet, wife of Chas. Hunter. Died March 24, 1854. Aet. 40 years, 7 mos."

"Here Lyes the Body of Mrs. Ruth Hill, wife of Enoch Hill, who departed this life the 7th of February, 1747, aged 36."

"Remember Death. In memory of Dea. William Hunt, who departed this life May 9, 1797, in the 74th year of his age."

He was an early settler here; was a representative to the general court in 1781, and a delegate to the convention which met at Exeter in Feb. 1788, and adopted the Constitution of the United States.

"Memento Mori. Here lies the Body of Mrs. Mary Hunt, wife of Deacon William Hunt, who departed this life Feb. 1st, 1781, in the 52d year of her age."

"Remember Death. In Memory of Mrs. Hannah Hunt, wife of Dea. William Hunt, who departed this life Oct. 19th, 1787, aged 51 years."

"Jeremiah Hunt. Died Jan. 3, 1844. Aet. 85."

"Memento Mori. Erected in memory of Mrs. Fannie Hunt, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Hunt, who departed this life Oct. 3, 1795, aged 31 years 10 mos. & 20 days."

"Esther Hunt, wife of Jeremiah Hunt, died April 9, 1843. Aet. 84."

"Here lyes buried ye Body of Deborah Kendall, ye wife of Mr. John Kendall, who died March ye 3d, A. D. 1739 & was 45 years old."

John Kendall was an early settler in Dunstable, coming from Woburn, Mass.

"In Memory of Noah Lovewell, son of Col. Noah Lovewell and Mrs. Mary his wife, who died May 6, 1777, aged 5 months and 25 days."

"In Memory of Esther Lovewell, daughter of Col. Noah Lovewell and Mrs. Mary his wife, who died Oct. ye 17, 1777, aged 3 years & 8 days."

"Here lies the Body of Mrs. Jean Lund, wife of Capt. Jonathan Lund, who departed this life Sept. ye 14 Anno D. 1764, in the 51st year of her age."

- "Here lyes the Body of Mary Lund, Daughter of Capt. Jonathan Lund and Mrs. Jean his wife; who departed this life Nov. ye 17th, 1758, aged 9 years, 2 mos. & 3 days."
- "Here lyes the Body of Mehitable Lund, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Lund & Mrs. Jean his wife, who departed this life Nov. 28, 1758, aged 3 years, 5 mos. and 9 days."
- "Remember Death. In Memory of Mr. Oliver Lund, who departed this life March 18th, 1776, aged 24 years."
- "Here lies the body of Mr. Thomas Lund, who departed this life Sept. 5, 1724, in the 42d year of his age. This man with seven more that lies in this grave was slew all in a day by the Indians."

He was a son of Thomas Lund, one of the earliest settlers in Nashua, from whom the numerous branches of the family, residing in Nashua and vicinity, are descended.

- "In Memory of Lieut. Levi Lund, who died Dec. 24, 1814, aged 59 years."
- "In Memory of Mrs. Sarah Lund, wife of Lieut. Levi Lund, who died May 28, 1785, aged 23 years."
- "Levi Lund, died Oct. 16, 1853. Aet. 70."
- "In Memory of Mrs. Mary Lund, wife of Mr. Levi Lund, who died June 2, 1837, aged 41."
- "Sarah, daughter of Mr. Levi and Mrs. Mary Lund, died May 17, 1832. Aet. 14 years."
- "Benjamin, son of Levi and Mary Lund, died Aug. 15, 1824, aged 15 mos., also (in same grave) died Jan., 1823, Aet. 14 days."
- "Brother. Friland P. Lund, born March 20, 1816, died Jan. 11, 1890."
- "Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Friland P. Lund, died May 23, 1858. Aet. 37 years, 8 mos."
- "Our Father. Clifton Lund, died April 26, 1857. Aet. 73 years."
- "Our Mother. Rebecca C. Lund, died Nov. 6, 1869. Aet. 77 years."
- "Charles A. Lund, died Jan. 14, 1865. Aet. 3 years."
- "John Little, died June 7, 1854. Aet. 53 years."
- "Betsey D. his wife, died Dec. 17, 1840, aged 34 years."
- "John Noyes, son of John and Mrs. Betsey D. Little, died Nov. 16, 1837, aged 2 years."
- "Nathaniel Prentice, son of ye Rev'd Mr. Nathaniel & Mrs. Mary Prentice, deceased Aug. 17, 1724, aged 8 weeks & 6 days."
- "Rebecca L., wife of Timothy Presby, died Sept. 10, 1841, Aet. 38."
- "In Memory of Mrs. Clarisa, wife of Timothy Presby, who died July 13, 1820. Aet. 32."
- "Edmund D. Page, died June 3, 1879. Aet. 67."
- "His wife Rebecca died June 8, 1859."
- "Cummings Pollard. Died Aug. 19, 1848. Aet. 81."
- "Hannah, wife of Cummings Pollard, died Sept. 23, 1870, aged 88 yrs. 9 mos. & 13 days."
- "In Memory of Samuel, son of Mr. Cummings and Mrs. Hannah Pollard, who died June 2, 1832, aged 16."
- "In Memory of Mr. Samuel Pollard, who died Jan. 13, 1816. Aet. 32."
- "Peggy, wife of Samuel Pollard. Died Jan. 25, 1830, aged 55 years."
- "In Memory of two daughters of Mrs. Peggy and Mr. Samuel Pollard.
S. died April 27, 1800, aged 11 days.
Mary died Sept. 28, 1805, aged 2 years."
- "In Memory of Mary J. Pollard, who died March 20, 1811, aged 3 years."
- "Lucien Pollard, died May 15, 1851, aged 21."
- "Jas. F., son of James F. and Lucinda Pollard, died Dec. 3, 1837, aged 4 years."
- "An infant son of Jas. F. Pollard, aged 4 days."
- "Lucinda, wife of Jas. F. Pollard, died Aug. 7, 1870, Aet. 63 years."
- "James Pollard, died March 19, 1848, Aet. 47."
- "Mr. Thomas Pearson, died Feb. 9-1817, Aet. 66."

Great grandfather of G. Byron Pearsons.

- "Mrs. Amy Pearsons, second wife of Mr. Thomas Pearson, died Sept. 9, 1798. Aet. 48."
- "Mrs. Phebe, third wife of Mr. Thomas Pearson, died July 29th, 1826, Aet. 68."
- "Hannah M. Roby, wife of Edward F. Richardson, born Feb. 12, 1818, died May 30th, 1891."

This inscription is upon a substantial and beautiful granite monument, upon another side of which is the following :—

- "Hannah, wife of William Roby, a Lieut. in the American Revolution. Died June 11, 1838, aged 95."
- "James S. Roby, died Feb. 8, 1866. Aet. 57 years, 8 months."
- "Emeline P., wife of James S. Roby, died Sept. 24, 1859, aged 31 years 1 mo. 11 days."
- "William Roby, died Aug. 27, 1850, aged 80 years, 9 mos."
- "Dolly, wife of William Roby, died March 12, 1846. Aet. 68 years, 5 mos."
- "Elbridge G., son of William and Dolly Roby, died Aug. 3, 1835. Aet. 24 yrs."
- "William Roby, born May 13, 1802, died July 6, 1862. Aet. 60 yrs."
- "Amelia, wife of William Roby, born May 3, 1812, died May 17, 1864. Aet. 52 years."
- "In Memory of Mr. Samuel Roby, who departed this life Nov. 3, 1799, aged 51 years 7 mos. & 1 day."
- "In Memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Roby, wife of Mr. Samuel Roby, who died 19 Oct. 1812, aged 61 yrs. & 10 mos."

Samuel Roby was a delegate to the county congress in 1776, and same year, was one of the committee of inspection and also a member of the committee of safety.

- "Andrew J. Swan, died July 28, 1865. Aet. 18 years."
- "Erected to the Memory of Ebenezer Starr, Physician, who died September 7, MDCCXCVIII."
- "Erected in Memory of Mrs. Hannah Starr, wife of Ebenezer Starr, who died March 22, MDCCXCIV. Aet. 42."
- "In Memory of Mrs. Rebecca Starr, wife of Doctor Starr, who died Oct. 19, 1810, in the 45 year of her age."
- "In Memory of Mrs. Agnes Smiley, wife of Mr. Francis Smiley, who died Dec. ye 23d, 1786, in the 99th year of her age."
- "In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Smiley, wife of Mr. David Smiley, who departed this life July 20, 1800, in the 53 year of her age."
- "In Memory of David Smiley, son of Mr. David Smiley, who died Dec. 1798, aged 6 years."
- "In memory of Miss Zilpah Stevens, daughter of Mr. Bill W. and Mrs. Phebe Stevens, who was brought up and died at Zebedee Wrights. Aged 20 years."
- "Here lies the Body of Mrs. Jane Smith, the daughter of Mr. Benjamin and Mrs. Johannah Smith, who died March 3rd, 1781, aged 10 years & 4 mos."
- "In Memory of Deac. Benjamin Smith, who died March 29, 1821 in the 85th year of his age."
- "In Memory of Mrs. Johannah Smith, wife of Benjamin Smith, who died Aug. 21, 1814, in the 71st year of her age."
- "Ballard Smith. Died Nov. 13, 1863. Aet. 89 yrs. 7 mos.
Prudence, wife of Ballard Smith. Died Sept. 30, 1851. Aet. 69."
- "Mr. Benjamin Searles, son to Mr. Samuel Searles and Mrs. Mary Searles, who departed this life Jan. ye 27th, 1756." [Age illegible].
- "Here Lyes the Body of Mary Searles, wife of Samuel Searles, who departed this life the 24th of Oct., 1754, aged 43 years."
- "Henry Turrell. Died Aug. 10, 1851. Aet. 67 yrs. & 8 months."
- "Lois Turrell. Died Aug. 23, 1861. Aet. 87 years, 6 mos."
- "Leonard, son of Mr. Henry and Mrs. Lois Turrell; died March 19, 1826. Aged 10 years & 9 months."
- "Mr. Benjamin Taylor, son of Doct. Ebenezer Taylor; who died Nov. 17, 1787 in the 55th year of his age."
- "Mrs. Martha Taylor, wife of Mr. Benja' Taylor, who died June 16, 1817, in the 79 year of his age."
- "Memento Mori. In Memory of Miss Rebekah Worcester, daughter of M. D. Eldad Worcester and Mrs. Rebekah his wife, who died April ye 8, 1790, aged 14 years & 25 days."
- "Helen E., daughter of Ephraim W. & Lydia W. Woodward, died Dec. 16th, 1850, aged 6 months and 25 days."
- "In Memory of Mr. Alvah Wilkins, who died May 6th, 1826, aged 30."
- "In Memory of Zebedee Wright, who died Jan. 1, 1823, aged 78."
- "In Memory of Mrs. Thankfull Wright, wife of Mr. Zebedee Wright, who died Sept. 26, 1813, in the 61st year of her life."
- "Zebedee Wright; died Jan. 23, 1853, aged 74."
- "Hannah, wife of Zebedee Wright, died Jan. 25, 1867. Aet. 90 yrs. 10 months."
- "In Memory of Mr. John Wright, who died March 19, 1816, in the 93 year of his age."

Probably a Revolutionary soldier, as the name appears in Fox's list. He was one of nine men chosen as a committee of inspection in 1776.

- "In Memory of Mrs. Mary Wright, wife of John Wright, who departed this life Oct. 10th, 1798, in the 58 year of her age."

The Wrights were among the early settlers of Dunstable.

- "In Memory of 3 children, sons and daughters of Captain Daniel and Mrs. Elizabeth Warner.

John	Ebenezer	Elizabeth
Sept. 7.	Sept. 8th.	Sept. 3.
Aged 10 years.	Aged 18 years.	Aged 13 years."

Samuel Warner was the ancestor of the Dunstable Warners. He married Mary Swallow, May 4, 1864.

For an account of Rev. Thomas Weld, and Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Thomas Weld, see preceding pages.

THE SOUTHWEST OR GILSON CEMETERY.

This cemetery lies upon a somewhat unfrequented cross-road, or highway, known as the Gilson road, in the southwest part of the township, leading from the West Dunstable road, so called, near the residence of the late Stillman Swallow, Esq., to the main highway from the city to Runnell's bridge. It is situated about one-half mile from the Swallow residence, on the right side of the road, and is easily reached from the city by a drive of four miles and a half through some of the most productive and fertile lands within its territorial limits.

The cemetery is oblong in shape and contains about one-half an acre. It is enclosed on all sides with a substantial fence of stone wall, and surrounded on three sides by a young growth of white pines

and birches; and, indeed, until within a few years, the same growth had encroached upon the sacred enclosure itself to that extent that the traveler would easily pass without the slightest suspicion of its existence, so far as being able to distinguish it, by any external evidence, from the surrounding forest growth. It has been cleared up, however, and is now comparatively free of bushes and trees.

I have been unable to ascertain when and by whom this cemetery was first instituted and used. Its distance from the settled part of the city, however, and, indeed, from any village, and the marks of age exhibited in some of the graves, as well as its location in a part of the township even now somewhat sparsely settled and concerning which history, either written or traditional has little to say, would warrant the belief that it was originally used as a family burying ground. Whatever may have been its early origin, it is now under the control of the city authorities.

A casual examination shows some nineteen or twenty graves which are unmarked by monuments of identification; of these eleven are to be counted in the northwest corner of the enclosure, some of which are marked by small granite stones, taken, evidently, from the surrounding soil; many of these stones are moss-grown, and both graves and stones bear evidence to the destroying hand of time. Some of the graves are nearly obliterated, and in a few years longer, unless attended to, will be as if they had never been; this is evidently the oldest part of the cemetery; and as such, the most interesting, yet, so far as its record speaks, the very names of those who sleep within these silent graves have, with their individualities, passed forever from the memory and knowledge of men. They are even beyond the realm of reasonable conjecture.

There is no evidence of graves of Revolutionary or other soldiers in this cemetery. The oldest headstone at this date, so far as appearances and date show, is that of a child; at this time it is lying flat upon the ground among the debris of other old headstones. It is of slatestone, moss-grown and weather-worn, and bears upon its upper front surface the familiar angel of death's head, found upon most of the gravestones of a century ago, and is the only stone in the cemetery thus marked. Upon it is the following inscription: "In memory of Leonard Fisk, son of Mr. Nathan and Martha Fisk, who died Aug. 3, 1798, aged 3 years and 7 months."

Only one other headstone bears an earlier date than the one above mentioned, and that is situated in the southwest part of the cemetery. Upon it is inscribed as follows: "Hannah, wife of Benjamin Robbins, died Jan. 29—1796—aet. 20." This headstone although bearing the earliest date of any, is of modern construction.

The entire number of graves so far as one can estimate from definite and indefinite marks and signs, is not far from sixty, of which number thirty-seven have headstones, of which five are marble and the remainder slatestone.

The following is an alphabetical list of the names of those whose graves are marked by monuments, taken from the monuments themselves, with date of death and age:—

- "Richard Adams—died Feb. 23—1812. Aged 56."
- "Sarah, wife of Richard Adams, died Feb. 28, 1813, aged 63."
- "Nathan Fisk, died March 14, 1837, aged 74."
- "Martha Fisk, wife of Nathan Fisk, died July 31, 1817, aged 53."
- "Lucy Fisk, wife of Nathan Fisk, died Nov. 25, 1843, aged 78."
- "Ralph Fisk, died Feb. 26, 1835, aged 33."
- "Nancy A. Fisk, died Aug. 9, 1839, aged 9 years, 8 mos."
- "Leonard Fisk, died Aug. 3, 1798, aged 3 years, 7 mos."
- "John Gilson, died March 17, 1837, Aet. 71 years."
- "Betsey Gilson, wife of John Gilson, died March 30, 1840, aged 79."
- "John P. Gilson, died June 16, 1869, aged 75 years, 4 mos. 1 day."
- "Rebecca Gilson, wife of John P. Gilson, died May 30, 1840, aged 46."
- "Andrew Jackson, son of J. P. Gilson, died Feb. 15, 1828, aged 1 day."
- "John P. son of J. P. and Rebecca Gilson, died March 5, 1833, Aet 5 days."
- "Ruth Gilson, died June 4. 1860, aged 87 years."
- "Jacob B. Gilson, died July 26, 1841, aged 68 years."
- "Jerusha Gilson, wife of J. B. Gilson, died May 22, 1821, aged 49."
- "Walter Gilson, son of J. B. and Lucy Gilson, died Aug. 28, 1811, aged 5 years 8 mos."
- "Mary Ann Holmes, daughter of Andy and Jane Holmes, died April 16, 1847, aged 18 years."
- "Hannah Jewett, died April 16, 1861, aged 67."
- "Rebeckah Philemeda Jewett, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Jewett, died June 10, 1840."
- "Lois Emeline Jewett, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Jewett, died Nov. 18, 1840, aged 17."

- "Rufus Lawrence, died Dec. 16, 1846, aet. 29."
 "Henry R., son of Rufus and Mary Lawrence, died April 18, 1846, aet. 4 mos."
 "Asa Newton, died Jan. 16, 1800, aged 82 years."
 "Lavinia Newton, wife of Asa Newton, died July 6, 1838, aged 27."
 "Miss Sally Newton, died Oct. 12, 1835, aged 28."
 "Mary Newton, died March 18, 1855, aged 77."
 "Hannah F. Robbins, wife of Jothan Robbins, died Feb. 8, 1868, aged 99 years."
 "Benjamin Robbins, died July 19, 1848."
 "Hannah Robbins, wife of Benjamin Robbins, died Jan. 29, 1796, aged 20."
 "Sarah, wife of Benjamin Robbins, died May 12, 1861, aged 78 yrs 8 months."
 "Benjamin N. Robbins, son of Benjamin and Hannah Robbins, died March 18, 1813, aged 20."
 "Zadock Searles, died July 7, 1820, aged 48 years."
 "Elizabeth, wife of Zadock Searles, died Jan. 29, 1845, aged 45."
 "Hyram Searles, son of Zadock and Elizabeth Searles,—same grave—two years."
 "Abu, son of George D. and Sylvia S. Wilson, died April 12, 1840, 6 months, 19 days."

THE OLD SOUTH CEMETERY.

The Old South cemetery is situated on the west side of the Lowell road about one and one-half miles from the City Hall building, and is in that portion of the city which, from early colonial days, has been known as "The Harbor." It is in the heart of what was the more thickly settled part of early Nashua. How early it began to be used as a burial ground is unknown. The earliest date appearing upon any of the headstones is upon that of Rev. Joseph Kidder, against the name of Joseph Kidder, Jr., 1e, November, 1811.

The "Old South" meeting-house, as it was called, was erected about this time, and was dedicated Nov. 4, 1812. It stood just south of this cemetery, on the spot now occupied by the dwelling-house of Hiram A. Holt.

It is very possible that the use of this land as a burial place dates, substantially, with the erection and use of the "Old South."

Formerly its area was about one acre, but a few years since it was increased in size by an addition of land on the west side, so that to-day its territory comprises about two acres. The new part is, as yet, unoccupied, and is in a very neglected condition.

In the old portion there are in the neighborhood of two hundred and seventy-five graves; of these two hundred and thirty-five are distinguished by headstones or monuments, nearly all of which are in a well preserved condition. A neat picket fence bounds it at the road side, and the north and south sides are enclosed with trim and substantial stone walls. A broad avenue extends through the central part of the old grounds from east to west, and a few white pines standing singly or in groups,—lonely descendants of the ancient forests once occupying the spot,—afford a grateful shade to the visitors and add to the quiet beauty of the cemetery.

In the following pages we give the names of the soldiers buried here, together with a list of all the inscriptions upon its monumental stones.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

"Gen. Noah Lovewell, died May 29, 1820. Aet. 79."

"Mary, his wife, Died Nov. 24, 1835, AE. 93."

General Lovewell was a son of Col. Zaccheus Lovewell, and grandson of John Lovewell, the progenitor of the Lovewell family in Old Dunstable. He lived, as did all the family, in Dunstable, N. H. April 25, 1775, he and Joseph Ayers were delegates to the convention which met at Exeter for the purpose of appointing delegates to act for the state in the General Continental congress at Philadelphia, May 10, 1775. In 1776, he was one of the committee of safety. In 1776, he was quartermaster of Colonel Gilman's regiment, which was ordered to New York. In 1778, he was one of a committee of eleven appointed to assist the delegates to the convention holden at Exeter, June 10, for the purpose of forming a state constitution. In December, 1778, he was chosen representative for one year; being the first representative elected in Nashua under the constitution. In 1786 he was again elected representative. In 1803 he was appointed postmaster, and was the first to occupy that position in Nashua. He had three children, one of whom, Betsey, married Hon. Jesse Bowers, whose descendants are still living here.

"Philip Abbott Roby. Born in Dunstable, Mass., Sept. 2, 1754. Died in Dunstable, N. H., July 8, 1828."

The name of Philip Roby appears in the muster-roll of Capt. William Walker's company, which was in Colonel Reed's regiment, and in the battle of Bunker Hill. It is probably the same man, the initial letter of the middle name being omitted by accident or mistake. In 1776, according to Fox, Philip Abbot Roby was a member of Capt. Daniel Wilkin's company, in Col. Timothy Bedell's regiment, which was stationed on the northern frontier.

"Phineas Whitney. Died March 29, 1832. Aet. 81."

He was a corporal in Capt. William Walker's company, Colonel Reed's regiment, and fought at Bunker Hill.

"In Memory of Asa Moore, who died Aug. 2, 1822. Aet. 84. He enlisted from Andover, Mass."

WAR OF 1812-1814.

"Major Paul Morrill."

He served on the northern frontier; was a native of Henniker. He came to Nashua in 1827, where he continued to reside until his death. Two of his grandchildren, Charles W. Morrill and Mary M. Morrill, are residents of the city. He was a sergeant in Capt. Benjamin Bradford's company. Enlisted April 1, and served to May 31, 1813.*

"Col. George Bowers. Captain 9th U. S. Infantry Mexican War. 1847-48. Lieut. Colonel 13th N. H. Vols. V. R. Corps. 1862-65. Postmaster, Nashua, 1853 to 1861. Mayor, Nashua, 1861 and 1868."

In the same lot with the remains of Colonel Bowers are two marble tablets, upon one of which is inscribed "Caroline," and upon the other "Abigail."

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

"Nathan H. Foster. Died Dec. 21, 1880. Aged 47 years."

A member of the N. H. battalion of the 1st R. I. cavalry."

"James B. Richardson. A member of the 32d Maine regiment, Co. B.

"John Wyman Fife. A member of the N. H. battery. Died Nov. 26, 1865. Aet. 39 yrs."

"Charles H. Blodgett.—Died April 30, 1864. Aet. 18 yrs. 5 mos."

He was a member of the N. H. cavalry.

"Joel Adams. Died April 16, 1828. Aet. 46."

"Polly, wife of Joel Adams. Died Nov. 30, 1874. Aet. 84."

"Louisa E., Daur of Joel and Polly Adams. Died June 9, 1852. Aet. 29."

"Mary E. Adams. Died May 9, 1878. Aet. 66."

"Joel N. Adams. Died Mar. 13, 1865. Aet. 57."

"George McAlister, died March 14, 1839. Aet. 92."

"Ednah, wife of George McAlister, died Dec. 17, 1846, Aet. 82."

"James H. Atwood. Died Jan. 14, 1865. Aet. 29."

"James Atwood. Died April 29, 1857. Aet. 48 yrs."

"Mary Atwood, wife of James Atwood. Died July 11, 1880, Aet. 76."

"George M. Atwood. Died Oct. 14, 1879. Aet. 40."

"Alice Atwood, wife of Geo. M. Atwood. Died July 14, 1870. Aet. 76."

"Hon. Jesse Bowers, died June 22, 1854. Aet. 69."

"Betsey, his wife. Died Jan. 25, 1831. Aet. 42."

"J. Augustus Bowers. Died May 19, 1877. Aet. 65 yrs."

"Mary, his wife. Died Jan. 3, 1852, Aet. 29 yrs."

"Charles A., Son of J. A. and M. A. Bowers. Died Sept. 18, 1888. Aet. 42 yrs."

"Lucretia. Died Sept. 1, 1819, Aet. 20 days."

"John L. Died Sept. 21, 1826, Aet. 11 mos."

"Mary F. Died Feb. 17, 1828. Aet. 20 yrs."

"Hannah K. Died Dec. 27, 1848. Aet. 25 yrs."

"Major Dustin J. Died Dec. 27, 1848. Aet. 26 yrs."

"Children of Hon. Jesse & Betsey Bowers."

"In Memory of Mr. John Bell, who died Jan. 3, 1824, Aet. 23."

"In memory of two children of Mr. James and Mrs. Julia Budlong.

Julian, Sep. 18, 1825, Aet. 5 mos.

An infant son died Nov. 21, 1825."

*See Adj. General Reports, 1868.

"Deacon Edwin Baldwin, died July 4, 1848. Aet. 48."

"Mrs. Orpah, consort of Dea. Edwin Baldwin, Died May 28, 1835. Aet. 25."

"Lucy Ann, daughter of Dea. Edwin and Orpah Baldwin. Died June 30, 1853. Aet. 19 yrs. & 8 mos."

"Sarah Brown, wife of Rodney Brown of Billerica, Mass. Formerly wife of Benj. Searles of Nashua. Died May 25, 1870. Aet. 72."

The above grave is in the same lot with that of Benjamin Searles.

"Mr. John Billings, son of Mr. John and Mrs. Mary Billings, who died June 6, 1828. Aged 17 years."

"Ebenezer Blanchard. Died Dec. 7 (?) 1828. Aet. 55."

"Samuel T. Blanchard. Died Sept. 10, 1836. Aet. 31."

The stone, upon which are the above inscriptions, is, at the present date, lying flat upon the ground and broken into two parts.

"Henry J. Chapman. Nov. 30, 1812. Apr. 19, 1893."

"Elizabeth B. Chapman. Mar. 23, 1810. Mar. 15, 1893."

In the same lot is a tablet marked "Mother & Child."

"Sarah W., wife of John Caldwell, died Jan. 21, 1841. Aet. 50 yrs. 8 mos. 8 ds."

"Zephaniah Cummings, died Sept. 30, 1864, Aet. 35 yrs. 2 mos."

"Elizabeth, died Oct. 21, 1839, Aet. 1 yr. 3 days."

"David E., died Sept. 3, 1841. Aet. 7 yrs. 11 mos."

"Children of David & Elizabeth Coombs."

"Freddie Combs. Born Apr. 17, 1862. Died Aug. 1, 1862."

"Georgie Combs, born Oct. 11, 1858. Died Sept. 18, 1864."

"Charles M. son of Milo & Abby A. Dickerman. Drowned July 10, 1857. Aet. 5 yrs. 4 mos. & 16 days."

"Elizabeth, died Feb. 3, 1819. Aet 3 weeks & 3 days."

"John D., died May 18, 1826. Aet. 24 hours."

"Children of Dr. Ebenezer and Mrs. Hannah Dearborn."

"Elizabeth D. Daughter of Doctor Ebenezer Dearborn and Mrs. Hannah his wife, died July 26th, 1827. Aet. 4 yrs. 5 mos. 7 ds."

"In Memory of Mr. John Dickerman, who died Oct. 12, 1838. Aet. 48."

"In memory of Sally, wife of John Dickerman, died Feb. 18, 1864. Aet. 74 yrs. 5 mos."

"Sarah Ann, only Daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Sally Dickerman, who died Aug. 24, 1825. Aet. 2 yrs. 7 mos. & 6 days."

"In memory of Minot, son of Mr. John and Mrs. Sally Dickerman, who died July 12, 1838. Aet. 19 yrs."

"In memory of Nelson, son of Mr. John and Mrs. Sally Dickerman, who died July 25, 1838. Aet. 21 yrs."

"Martha, wife of Zena Davis, died Feb. 5, 1847. Aet. 56."

"Joseph B. Son of Mr. Joel & Mrs. Hepsea Everell, died March 30, 1827. Aet. 2 yrs. 5 mos."

"Nellie W. Dau. of Jas. T. & Sarah A. Flint. Died June 23, 1871. Aet. 14 yrs. 8 mos."

"Isaac Foot. Died July 8, 1855. Aet. 93."

"Hannah, his wife. Died Sept. 26, 1851, Aet. 75."

"Hannah Foote, died Nov. 28, 1865, Aet. 64 yr."

"Elizabeth Foster, died Jan. 22, 1830. Aet. 5 yrs."

"Benjamin F. Foster, died Feb. 12. 1830. Aet. 17 mos."

"Children of Mr. Franklin & Mrs. Mary Foster."

"Mary Elizabeth. Daughter of Mr. Moses and Mrs. Abigail Foster, died August 22, 1825, Aet. 18 months."

"In memory of Cap. Samuel Foster, who died May 11, 1824, Aet. 34."

"Huldah Foster. Died Sept. 12, 1875. Aet. 89 yrs."

"Wyman Fife. June 4, 1793. Feb. 10, 1838."

"Sarah Ingalls, his wife, Nov. 13, 1793. March 20, 1883."

"Thomas French, Esq. Died May 3, 1846. Aet. 78."

"Elizabeth, wife of Thomas French, Esq., died May 4, 1843, Aet. 69."

"In memory of Joseph Nelson, son of Thomas French, Esq. & Elizabeth his wife, who died Jan. 6, 1836; Aet. 20."

"In memory of Miss Caroline, daur. of Thomas French, Esq. & Elizabeth his wife, who died Jan. 19, 1825, Aet. 22."

"Oliver Farwell, died May 1, 1831. AE. 36 yrs."

"Rebecca Farwell, died Nov. 11, 1840. AE. 31 yrs."

"Son and dau. of Joseph Farwell, Esq. & Sophia his wife."

"Ruth Farwell. Died Dec. 4, 1874. Aet. 74."

"Mr. Wyman Fife, who died Feb. 10, 1838. AEt. 44."

"Charles French. Born May 8, 1811, Died April 19, 1886."

"Lucretia M., wife of Charles French. "Born Feb. 2, 1814. Died Dec. 6, 1860."

"James Fife. Died June 10, 1864. AEt. 35 yrs."

"Laura A., daughter of John A. & Laura Foster, died Sep. 15, 1845. Aged 13 mos."

- "Harlan P. Died Jan. 17, 1837. AEt. 6 ms."
- "Samuel W. Died Feb. 8, 1836. AEt. 3 yrs."
- "Franklin Foster. Died Sept. 15, 1865. Aged 67 years."
- "Lydia B. Foster. Died Aug. 22, 1834. Aged 81 years."
- "Mrs. Mary Foster, wid. of Doct. Samuel Foster. Died Dec. 3, 1861. AEt. 94."
- "Martha E., wife of Joseph W. Goss. Died in Dunstable, Jan. 13, 1880. AEt. 69 yrs. 10 mos."
- "James, son of Mr. James & Mrs. Elizabeth Goss, died Sept. 6, 1827. AEt. 5 mo. & 18 ds."
- "Mary Jane, wife of Alfred Godfrey. Died Sept. 28, 1847. AEt. 27."
- "Here lies interred the bodies of Emeline, AE. 5 ys. Who died Jan. 5, and Isaiah AE. 7 Mths., who died Jan. 24, 1818; children of John and Frances Haseltine."
- "Isaac E. Hale, died April 1, 1847. AEt. 37."
- "George A., son of Abram & Almira Hale, died Sept. 26, 1837, AEt. 1 yr. 8 mos."
- "Mr. William Hunt, died Oct. 3d, A. D. 1821. AEt. 20 years and 20 days."
- "Thomas Hale. Died Oct. 11, 1860. AEt. 90 yrs."
- "Mary, his wife. Died Jan. 6, 1849. AEt. 79 yrs."
- "Justin, died Feb. 14, 1825. AEt. 2 ys. & 5 mos."
- "Thomas M., died Dec. 22, 1827. AEt. 2 ys. & 5 mos."
- "Children of Mr. Amos and Mrs. Rachel Hutchinson."
- "Amos Hutchinson. Died Sept. 23, 1849. AEt. 62 yrs. 10 mos."
- "Rachel P., his wife. Died Nov. 30, 1839. AEt. 73 yrs. 2 mos."
- "Amy, wife of Abraham Hale. Born Apr. 10, 1775. Died Feb. 4, 1855."
- "Joel Ingalls, died Dec. 9, 1842, aged 58 years."
- "Hannah, wife of Joel Ingalls, died May 17, 1850. Aged 67 years."
- "Father. Died Oct. 17, 1841. AEt. 51."
- "Mother. Died Dec. 19, 1879. AEt. 85."
- "Lucy. Died Feb. 3, 1860. AEt. 38."
- "Mary. Died Dec. 22, 1890. AEt. 56."
- "Luther E., died June 18, 1830."
- "Mary F., died May 29, 1826."
- "Everett and Elvira. Drowned April 11, 1821."

The above graves are in the enclosure marked as that of "Luther Johnson, 1852."

- "Lydia, died Jan. 23, 1815, AEt. 6 years."
- "Huldah, died Jan. 22, 1815. AEt. 5 months."
- "Children of Dea. Nehemiah and Mrs. Hannah Kidder."
- "Within this square Lies the remains of
- Rev. Joseph Kidder. Obt. Sep. 1818. AEt. 77.
- Mrs. Mary Kidder. Obt. March, 1836. AEt. 97.
- Mr. Joseph Kidder, Jr. Obt. Nov. 1811. AEt. 42.
- Miss Ruth Kidder. Obt. June, 1819. AEt. 40."

The above inscriptions are all on one and the same headstone. Rev. Joseph Kidder was the fifth minister in Nashua, having been settled in 1767.

- "Moody D. Lovewell, Esq. Died July 3, 1863. AEt. 78."
- "Mrs. Lucy, wife of Moody D. Lovewell, Esq. Died Oct. 11, 1855. AEt. 59."
- "In Memory of Capt. Noah Lund, who died Sept. 5, 1827. AEt. 33."
- "Noah, son of Capt. Noah and Mrs. Lydia Lund, died May 9, 1824. AEt. 15 Mts."
- "In memory of Mr. Daniel Lund, Jr., who was drowned Sept. 29, 1821. AEt. 30."
- "Sarah Lund. Died Sept. 7, 1863. AEt. 80 yrs."
- "John Lund, died April 30, 1852. AE. 80."
- "In memory of Mr. Noah Lund, who died Jan. 25, 1835. AEt. 45."
- "Mehitable, wife of Noah Lund. Died Jan. 19, 1882. Aged 79 yrs."
- "In memory of Mr. Thomas Lund, who died Feb., 1821, AEt. 82."
- "In memory of Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Lund, who died Dec., 1831. AEt. 84."
- "George D. Lund. Feb. 13, 1816, Feb. 1, 1873."
- "Ann B. Lund. Feb. 4, 1821, Sept. 8, 1888."
- "Oliver Lund. Born April 8, 1779. Died Dec. 21, 1866, AEt. 87."
- "Orpah Lund, wife of Oliver Lund. Born Jan. 2, 1788. Died Mar. 2, 1867. AEt. 79."
- "In memory of Miss Orphia Lund. Daughter of Mr. Oliver & Mrs. Orpah Lund, who died Dec. 19, 1838. AEt. 21."
- "Charles, died Jan. 9, 1819. AEt. 4 ms. & 4 ds."
- "Calvin, died May 8, 1827. AEt. 25."
- "Calvin 2nd. Died Jan. 1, 1829. AEt. 1 yr. & 9 mos. Sons of Mr. Oliver Lund & Orpah his wife."
- "Ella Maria, daughter of Charles & Eliza Lund, died Oct. 23, 1857. AEt. 9 mos. & 23 days."
- "Jonathan W. Lund. Died Sept. 8, 1858. AE. 56."

- "Joseph Lund. Died Aug. 21, 1835. AE. 67."
 "Betsy, his wife. Died Dec. 3d, 1863, AE. 91."
 "To perpetuate the memory of Miss Sarah, dau. of Mr. Joseph & Mrs. Betsy Lund, who died May 5, 1822. AE. 25."
 "Benjamin P. Moore. Born Mar. 10, 1806. Died Jan. 20, 1889."
 "Roxana L. His wife. Born Oct. 29, 1806. Died Oct. 25, 1891."
 "Charles P., 1834. AE. 1 yr. 7 mos."
 "John F., 1845. AE. 6 yrs. 3 mos."
 "Lucinda R., 1853. AE. 3 yrs. 9 mos."
 "Children of Benj. P. & Roxana L."
 "John W. Moore. Died April 13, 1884. AE. 76 yrs."
 "George Hayward. Died Oct. 3, 1855. AE. 21 yrs. 10 mos."
 "John Francis. Died Aug. 2, 1832. AE. 4 mos."
 "Children of John W. and Melinda Moore."
 "Alma Moore, 1798—1885."

This last inscription was taken from a stone in Dea. Edwin Baldwin's lot.

- "Moody Marshall. Died May 22, 1881. AE. 83 yrs. & 5 mos."
 "Sarah Beard, his wife. Died June 12, 1876. AE. 78 yrs. 10 mos."
 "Martha H., only daught. of Moody and Sarah Marshall, died Aug. 5, 1827. AE. 2 yrs. & 2 mos."
 "In memory of Daniel J. Son of Mr. Wm. E. & Mrs. Mary McQuestion, who died Oct. 2, 1822. AE. 2 yrs."
 "Albert Alonzo, died Jan. 21, 1837. AE. 16 months."
 "An infant son, died May 29, 1837. AE. 12 hours."
 "Children of Mr. Albert and Mrs. Caroline E. Marshall."
 "Jesse W. Mudgett. Died July 29, 1857. Aged 53 years."
 "Jane C., his wife. Died Mar. 17, 1864. Aged 64 years."
 "George, son of Maj. Paul & Mrs. Lovilla Morrell, who died Oct. 9, 1829. AE. 3 weeks."
 "Here are bury'd the children of Maj. Paul and Mrs. Lovilla Morrill."
 "Augustus, died Sept. 26, 1826. AE. 7 months."
 "Andrew J., died Oct. 5, 1828. AE. 9 mos."
 "Benjamin Nutt. Born Jan. 7, 1792. Died Dec. 16, 1869."
 "Sophia Nutt. Born Sept. 12, 1796. Died Feb. 18, 1878."
 "Dau. of B. & L. Nutt. Died Feb. 12, 1845. AE. 2 yrs. & 7 mos."
 "In Memory of Susan Ann Patterson. Dau. of Mr. James and Mrs. Sarah Patterson, who died Jan. 14, 1815. AE. 6 yrs. 4 mos."
 "George E. Richardson. Died May 21, 1883, AE. 61 yrs."
 "Herbert Richardson. Died Jan. 5, 1886. AE. 17 yrs. 8 mos."
 "Alpha H. Richardson. Died May 22, 1857. AE. 38 yrs. 6 mos."
 "James B. son of Alpha & Mary H. Richardson. Died June 30, 1864. AE. 19 yrs."
 "Helen Maria, Daur. of Alpha & Cynthia Richardson. Died Nov. 20, 1835. AE. 5 yrs."
 "Alpha Richardson, died April 3, 1852. AE. 55 yrs."
 "Cynthia Richardson. Died Oct. 24, 1874. AE. 80 yrs."
 "Mary Emeline. Died Sept. 7, 1824, AE. 8 mos."
 "Ann Elizabeth. Died Sept. 11, 1825, AE. 6 mos."
 "Calvin Thomas. Died Feb. 8, 1827. AE. 5 mos."
 "Sarah Cordelia. Died Sept. 29, 1829. AE. 2 mos."
 "Children of Alpha & Cynthia Richardson."
 "Solomon Ralph. Born June 25, 1812. Died March 9, 1868."
 "Mary P., wife of Solomon Ralph. Born March 14, 1816. Died Oct. 25, 1888."
 "Allen Robinson. May 25, 1801, March 30, 1877."
 "Eunice Moore, wife of Allen Robinson, September 23, 1800, September 8, 1876."
 "Mary E. Robinson, May 13, 1830. March 10, 1831."
 "Betsey E., wife of Nathan Robbins. Died Oct. 6, 1838. AE. 30."
 "Moses. Died Sept. 19, 1831. AE. 3 mos."
 "Walter N. Died Nov. 20, 1834. AE. 5 yrs."
 "Children of Nathan and Betsey Robbins."
 "Luther P. Robbins, died Nov. 3, 1836. Aet. 1 yr. 1 mo."
 "Luther Prescott, died Nov. 10, 1838. AE. 1 yr. 5 mos."
 "Huldah J. Robbins. Died June 25, 1839. AE. 1 yr. 2 mos."
 "Catherine H. Robbins, died March 4, 1842. Aet. 10 yrs. 2 mos."
 "Children of Levi and Nancy Robbins."
 "Simon Roby. [See biography of Luther Roby, his son]. Died Aug. 2, 1849. AE. 62 yrs. 6 mos."
 "Betsey M., wife of Simon Roby. Died Jan. 2, 1867. AE. 75 ys."
 "Lucy Proctor, wife of Philip Abbot Roby. Born in Chelmsford, Mass., Mar. 22, 1763. Died in Dunstable, N. H., Oct. 9, 1828."

"Philip Abbot Roby. Born in Dunstable, Mass., Sept. 2, 1754. Died in Dunstable, N. H., July 8, 1828."

See preceeding page in this chapter.

"Leonard Roby. Died May 8, 1849. AEt. 53."

"Mrs. Hannah Roby, wife of L. Roby. Died Feb. 10, 1869. AEt. 69."

"Francis A., son of Mr. Leonard and Mrs. Hannah Roby. Died Sept. 29, 1831. AEt. 2 yrs. & 10 mos."

"Henry C., son of Leonard & Hannah Roby, died July 11, 1838. AEt. 7yrs. 8 mos. 9 ds."

"Our little Georgie,' died Dec. 3, 1868. AEt. 3 yrs. 21 days.

Son of David and Mary A. Richards."

"Edward H. Spalding. [See biography]. March 12, 1825. June 30, 1893."

"Lucy A., wife of E. H. Spalding. Died Feb. 13, 1859, aged 32 yrs. 3 mo. & 2 days."

"Emma H. 1838—1860."

"Harriet S. 1838—1866."

"Rhoda, wife of Henry Fletcher and mother of Lucy A. Spalding. Died in Lowell, Jan. 6, 1830. Aged 31 yrs. 1 mo. & 6 days."

TABLETS.

"George."

"Waldo."

"Lucy."

"Isaac."

"M. C. R. Scott. Died June 24, 1870. AEt. 38 yrs. & 7 mos."

"Augustus N. Shedd. Died Nov. 6, 1882. Aged 56 yrs."

"Emma M. Shattuck. Died Oct. 26, 1888. Aged 4 yrs."

"Orra Ella, Dau. of A. N. & O. E. Shedd. Died Apr. 23, 1856. Aged 8 mos."

"Frederick N. Shattuck. 1873—1892."

"Clarissa Ann. Daughter of Mr. Jeremiah & Mrs. Mary Shattuck, died Sept. 1, 1833. Aged 15 years."

"In Memory of Mr. Jeremiah Shattuck, who died April 12, 1831. AEt. 35."

"Lydia Whittle. Wife of Martin Smith. Died Aug. 4, 1874. AEt. 91 yrs. 11 mos. 20 ds."

"Benjamin Searles. Died Jan. 24, 1853. AEt. 54."

"S. J. R."

These letters are inscribed upon a granite tablet, which stands at the head of the grave of Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson, wife of Horatio A. Robinson.

"Horace C. Tolles. Died Mar. 21, 1878. AEt. 66 yrs. 10 mos. 21 ds."

"Sophia A. Tolles. Died April 13, 1888. AEt. 76 yrs. 7 mos. 12 ds."

"Sarah A. Daughter of Horace C. & Sophia A. Tolles. Died Nov. 10, 1869. AEt. 20 yrs. 11 mos. 1 day."

"Hannah S., eldest daughter of Horace C. & Sophia A. Tolles. Died Mar. 10, 1866. AEt. 21 yrs. 1 mo."

"Daniel H. Taylor. Died Jan. 19, 1888. AEt. 77 yrs. 4 mos."

"Luther Taylor, died Aug. 29, 1843. AEt. 74."

"Esther, wife of Luther Taylor and daughter of Gen. Noah Lovewell. Died May 12, 1859. AEt. 79 yrs.

"In Memory of Sarah L., daughter of Mr. Ludo & Mrs. Rhoda Thayer, who died Feb. 19, 1826. Aged 2 yrs."

"Sacred to the memory of Miss Sally Tufts of Boscawen, N. H., who died suddenly of Typhus fever while on a visit to her friends in this place. October 16, 1838. Aged 64 years."

"David A. Wilson. Died Aug. 19, 1889. AEt. 74 yrs."

"John B. Wilson. Died Oct. 21, 1887. AEt. 27 yrs."

"Louisetta B. Daughter of Louis B. & Abby A. West. Died July 3, 1858. AEt. 10 yrs. & 8 mos."

"Luther H., only child of Mr. Joseph & Mrs. Nancy Wilkins, died Oct. 13, 1824. AEt. 1 year."

"David Wallace. Died Aug. 28, 1857. AEt. 75 yrs. 6 mos."

"In Memory of Mrs. Mary, wife of David Wallace, who died Jan. 17, 1834. AEt. 47."

"Also their daughter Mary, died Jan. 16, 1834. AEt. 19 yrs. & 10 mos."

"Sarah, wife of David Wallace, died May 14, 1839. AEt. 30."

"Catharine W., wife of David Wallace. Died Feb. 27, 1862. AEt. 59 yr."

"Mr. John Whittle, died April 10, 1827. AEt. 68."

"Lydia, wife of John Whittle, died Mar. 28, 1847. AEt. 84."

"Mr. Charles Whittle, died July 11, 1822. AEt. 24."

"In memory of Julia Ann, daughter of John & Lydia Whittle, who died Sept. 3, 1833. AEt. 29."

"Sarah Whitney. Died April 15, 1823. AEt. 32."

"Phinehas Whitney. Died March 29, 1832. AEt. 81."

"Susannah Whitney. Died August 13, 1846. AEt. 90."

NASHUA CEMETERY.

March 19, 1835, the proprietors of the real estate of the First Unitarian Congregational society in Dunstable passed a vote appropriating their grounds, contiguous to the meeting-house, for a burial place, under the designation of the Nashua cemetery. In addition to which, a piece of land, owned by Daniel Abbot, Esq., lying north of the premises above described, containing about eight thousand feet, was purchased and appropriated to the same use. After having disposed of twenty-nine lots by

subscription at twenty-five dollars per lot the proprietors enclosed the grounds with a substantial fence,—made the several paths and avenues, and divided the whole into eighty-five lots of twenty by seventeen feet each. Five lots were reserved as ministerial lots for the then religious societies in Dunstable. Four only were accepted. The first was accepted by the First Congregational society in Dunstable, the second by the First Congregational society in Nashua, the third by the First Methodist Episcopal society, the fourth by the Unitarian society.

In August, 1835, an addition to the cemetery was made by the purchase of a piece of land of Christopher Paige, lying east of the same, containing about thirty-five thousand feet, by an association of individuals for that purpose, to be known by the name of the Nashua Cemetery additional, and which was divided into one hundred and four lots, two of which were appropriated by the proprietors for the use and benefit of strangers.

The price of lots is twenty-six dollars, with interest from June 15, 1835. The officers of the cemetery consist of a committee of three, a secretary and a treasurer. The present (1847) officers are Daniel Abbot, Joseph Greeley and Moses Tyler, committee; John A. Baldwin, secretary; Alfred Greeley, treasurer.

Since the above sketch was written and published by Mr. Fox in 1846, the number of graves in this cemetery has been steadily increasing, until it is, for its size, the most thickly populated of any in the city.

It is a corporation under the statute laws of New Hampshire as they existed in 1819. It is under the care and control of a committee of three persons, who are elected annually by the society; the present officers are John F. Stark and Eugene F. McQuesten, committee; Solomon Spalding, treasurer; R. B. Prescott, secretary.

There is a cemetery fund for the general care of the grounds, which is being increased from various sources year by year, and now amounts to about \$4,000.

Many of Nashua's distinguished and honored citizens, who have departed this life within the last fifty years, are buried here; among them it may not be invidious to mention the names of Peter Clark, Daniel Abbot, the first lawyer settled in Nashua; Hon. Charles G. Atherton, lawyer and United States senator from 1853 to 1859; Hon. George Y. Sawyer, judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire from 1853 to 1859; Benjamin T. Emerson, lawyer; Alfred Beard, the founder of The Nashua Telegraph; Albin Beard, Bernard Whittemore, for many years editor and proprietor of the Nashua Gazette; Charles J. Fox, the historian; Dr. Ebenezer Dearborn, Dr. Elijah J. Colburn, Rev. J. Magee, Charles Nutt, J. D. Otterson, Franklin Moore, Thomas J. Laton, John M. and Israel Hunt, Col. L. W. Noyes, John Reed, John B. Chapman, Gen. George Stark and many others. [See biographies].

The names of the soldiers buried here are :—

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

"Israel Hunt. He was a soldier of the army of the American Revolution and fought as a volunteer at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775." [See biography].

WAR OF 1812-1814.

Capt. Thomas Pearsons. He was captain of a company raised in Tyngsborough, Mass., and stationed in Fort Warren.

Zebediah Shattuck—Captain Bradford's company.

MEXICAN WAR.

Maj. Gen. John G. Foster.

General Foster was also a veteran of the Civil War.

CIVIL WAR.

Brig. Gen. Aaron F. Stevens. Colonel 13th N. H. volunteer infantry. [See biography].

Brig. Gen. George P. Estey, lieutenant colonel 14th Ohio infantry. [See biography of Jesse Estey, his father]. Caleb J. Emery. Paymaster U. S. N.

George Stearns. Captain Co. F, 3d N. H. infantry.

G. H. Noyes, M. D., surgeon, 2d Iowa cavalry.

George P. Greeley, M. D., assistant surgeon 2d N. H. and surgeon 4th regiments. [See biography].

Lieut. Col. Jas. G. C. Dodge.

George H. Paige, Capt. U. S. A.

John F. Gray. Private, Co. B., 10th N. H. infantry.

Geo. F. Livingston. Musician, Co. I, 3d N. H. infantry.

Edward Livingston. Private, Co. A, 8th N. H. infantry.

George H. Taggard. Adjutant, 13th N. H. infantry.

Charles Sawyer. Adjutant, N. H. Battalion of 1st R. I. cavalry.

Henry E. Leavitt. Private, Co. E, 8th N. H. infantry.

Edward S. Morgan. Private, 24th Wisconsin infantry.

James M. Laton. Private, Co. A, 8th N. H. infantry.

G. B. Bingham. Private, Co. F, 3d N. H. infantry.

Edward L. Holbrook. Private, 1st Vermont cavalry.

John J. Whittemore. Hospital steward, 13th N. H. infantry.

EDGEWOOD CEMETERY.

This cemetery is located on the north side of Amherst street, about one mile from the City Hall building, and until within a few years, has been known as the Amherst Street cemetery.

The first recorded reference to it is to be found on the records of the town of Nashville, where it appears "that at a town meeting held July 16, 1842, it was voted that the selectmen be authorized to purchase a piece of ground for a burial yard and to do anything in relation thereto."



THE CHAPEL—EDGEWOOD CEMETERY.

This was the first town meeting held in Nashville after its separation from Nashua, June 23, of the same year.

Under the provisions of said vote, the town purchased of Charles J. Fox two and one-half acres for one hundred dollars; the deed of purchase being dated March 13, 1843; and at the same date, one-fourth of an acre of Thomas Pearson, in consideration of twenty dollars.

In 1853, the towns of Nashville and Nashua united as a city, and since then, according to the report of the trustees of Edgewood cemetery for 1893, the city has made the following additions, viz:—

"In 1865, by the re-location and straightening of Amherst street, a gore shaped piece containing about one-half acre was added on the westerly side.

"Nov. 26, 1871, twelve and five-twelfths acres lying on the north side were purchased from the heirs of Christopher Paige, consideration, \$1,241.47.

"Dec. 8, 1875, a small triangular piece of George Thompson, consideration, exchange of land.

"Aug. 3, 1886, ten and two-thirds acres lying on the east side was purchased of George Stark, consideration, \$1,600.

"In November, 1889, a street called Forest street was laid out across the latter purchase cutting off about four acres. Upon petition of the trustees the board of mayor and aldermen, November, 1893, after legal hearing and viewing, re-located said Forest street along the easterly line of said land, thereby cutting off only about one acre, thus making the area of the cemetery now about twenty-five acres, bounded as follows: on the west by Amherst street, 1,080 feet; on the south by Cushing street, 780 feet; on the east by Forest street, 770 feet; on the north by unimproved land of J. F. Stark and C. M. Mitchell, 884 feet on the northwest by land of S. B. Weston, 465 feet."*

After the incorporation of Nashua as a city in 1853, it continued to be used as a public cemetery, under charge and control of the city, until, by an act of legislature, passed March 24, 1893, entitled "An Act creating a Board of Trustees for a Public Cemetery in Nashua," it passed into the "sole care, superintendence and management of said board."



VIEW IN EDGEWOOD CEMETERY.

This act was accepted by the city authorities March 24, 1893. Under its provisions the following named citizens were appointed and became the first board of trustees: Joseph W. Howard, Harry S. Norwell, William H. D. Cochrane, Ira F. Harris, William T. Spear, Henry H. Davis, John D. Chandler, Charles W. White, Elmer W. Eaton and Charles E. Cummings.

The first meeting of the board for organization occurred April 3, 1893, and the following officers were then elected: President, Charles W. Hoitt; secretary, William H. D. Cochrane; treasurer, William E. Spalding; superintendent, Franklin Temple.

Up to this date there has been no change in the men representing the board or its officers.

Under this board of trustees many and marked changes and improvements have been made, and others are being made and in contemplation. No radical changes, however, have been made in the original plan of the grounds, but rather it has been preserved by the extension of its avenues into the new portion, so that the old and the new unite to form a symmetrical and homogeneous whole.

*Report of trustees of Edgewood cemetery for 1893.

On Arbor day of each year since the organization of the board, by its invitation, the lot owners and friends have met to plant trees and shrubs; a most commendable practice, which it is hoped may be continued in future years.

Grade lines have been established in order to secure uniformity of curbing, and the water mains, which were small and inadequate, replaced by new and larger ones, so that the supply of water is now abundant.



VIEW IN EDGEWOOD CEMETERY.

A chapel, sufficiently commodious, and adapted to its purpose, was erected upon the grounds in 1886, and is still standing and in good condition.

The cemetery contains one thousand two hundred and seventy lots and about nine hundred graves.

Many who were, in their times, representative men and women of the city are interred here. Here, too, soldiers of every war in which the country has been engaged, from the Revolution to and including the Civil War, are sleeping their last sleep.

Below is a list of names of all the soldiers buried here, so far as known, with such short biographical sketches as I have been able to collect of all, except the soldiers of the Civil War.

Barker Danforth. Private, 2d N. H. regiment. Lot 47, section E, Woodbine way.

He was from Derry, N. H., served at Portsmouth. One of his daughters, Mrs. George H. Warren, is now a resident of Nashua.

Artemus Lovejoy. Private, 2d N. H. regiment. Lot 8, section E, Linden way.

Ebenezer Russell. Private, 2d N. H. infantry. Lot 40, section E, Sunflower way.

He was born in Lyndeborough, N. H., Feb. 17, 1794, and lived there till he was seventy years of age. He then moved to Merrimack, N. H., where he died.

His father, Jedediah Russell, was a Revolutionary soldier, who moved into Lyndeborough about 1790, from Reading, Mass. Ebenezer enlisted in the War of 1812-14, from Lyndeborough when quite a young man. He was stationed at Portsmouth and served three months. The name of his company and regiment are unknown. Two of his sisters, Mrs. Nancy U. Farmer and Mrs. Amanda M. Low are now living in the city.

MEXICAN WAR.

Leonard Morrill was a corporal in company H, 9th U. S. infantry.

He was a native of Nashua. At the time of his enlistment Captain Batchelder of Manchester was in command of the company, but subsequently resigned and was succeeded in the command by



VIEW IN EDGEWOOD CEMETERY.

George Bowers of Nashua. Morrill served through the war and participated in many of the most important battles. John White of this city, who is still living, was in the same company.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Benjamin Abbott. His grave is in lot 51, section B, Linden way.

He was in the 8th Massachusetts regiment, and was engaged in the battles of Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Bemis Heights. He was also present at the execution of Major Andre, being, as he often said, one of the guard detailed to watch over him the night before the end.

WAR OF 1812-1814.

Capt. Allen Cross, sergeant, lot 12, section C, Jasmine way.

Captain Cross was born in Hudson, N. H. He was a son of Levi Cross. He served his term of enlistment at Portsmouth, and, after his discharge from the army, was captain of a militia company. Levi S. Cross of this city is his son.

Samuel B. Patterson, sergeant, 2d N. H. regiment, lot 25, section A, Clematis way.

He was born in Goffstown, N. H., May 25, 1791. In the war he was stationed at Portsmouth. After his term of service had expired, he moved from Goffstown to Merrimack, N. H. From Merrimack he removed to Nashua, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 25, 1833. His family was of the old Scotch-Irish settlers of Londonderry, N. H.

He married Polly Griffing of Manchester. Two of his sisters, Miss Cassan Dana Patterson, and Mary E. Patterson, are living in this city at this date.

WAR OF 1861-5.

					COI.	SEC.	WAY.
John H. Kilduff,	Private,	Co. F,	1st N. H. Infantry.		1	B	Laurel.
Henry T. Pease,	"	"	E, 1st "	"	27	L	Laburnum.
David P. Ricker,	Sergt.,	"	E, 1st "	"	52	B	Linden.
Edward A. Brigham,	Priv.,	"	M, 1st "	Cavalry.	56	B	Linden.
David I. Eastman,	"	"	M, 1st "	"	3	A	Laurel.
Samuel Harvey,	"	"	B, 1st "	"	17	N	Maple.
Silas Hobart,	"	"	F, 1st "	Artillery.	18	D	Dahlia.
Weston Lovejoy,	"	"	F, 1st "	"	6	E	Linden.
Charles A. Otis,	"	"	F, 1st "	"	49	E	Locust.
Ezekiel T. Tinker,	"	"	K, 1st "	"	8	J	Camelia.
Dexter G. Reed,	Major,	"	1st "	"	6	L	Pine.
Joseph Ackerman,	Capt.,	"	F, 3d "	Infantry.	12	A	Central.
Eugene J. Button,	Lieut.,	"	F, 3d "	"	41	C	Sunflower.
Haskell W. Banfill,	Priv.,	"	A, 3d "	"	18	C	Marigold.
Albert G. Chamberlin,	"	"	F, 3d "	"	26	B	Foxglove.
Fred B. Stetson,	Corp.,	"	F, 3d "	"	49	C	Locust.
Clinton J. Farley,	Priv.,	"	K, 4th "	"	43	N	Maple.
John H. Jackman,	"	"	B, 4th "	"	19	M	Japonica.
George A. Wood,	Rec't.,	"	4th "	"	17	B	Columbine.
Edwin Stetson,	Priv.,	"	A, 6th "	"	49	C	Locust.
George S. Eayrs,	Capt.,	"	B, 8th "	"	4	F	Catalpa.
Elmer A. Haskins,	Lieut.,	"	A, 8th "	"	6	A	Central.
Edgar C. Johnson,	Priv.,	"	A, 8th "	"	19	B	Dahlia.
Samuel Keyser,	"	"	A, 8th "	"	11	E	Larkspur.
Amos S. Morse,	"	"	A, 8th "	"	5	U	Birch.
Clinton E. Stetson,	Corp.,	"	E, 8th "	"	49	C	Locust.
George H. Andrews,	Mus.,	"	E, 9th "	"	5	R	Pine.
Charles L. Brigham,	Corp.,	"	F, 9th "	"	56	B	Linden.
Barclay C. Buswell,	Sergt.,	"	C, 9th "	"	11	D	Bluebell.
Jerome Thompson,	"	"	F, 9th "	"	25	M	Central.
Aldrich B. Cook,	Capt.,	"	E, 10th "	"	2	C	Linden.
Joseph A. Brown,	Sergt.,	"	H, 10th "	"	32	M	Heliotrope.
John H. Arbuckle,	Priv.,	"	I, 13th "	"	11	C	Larkspur.
Edward P. Banks,	"	"	K, 15th "	"	10	L	Central.
Ai Colburn,	"	"	K, 15th "	"	3	L	Pine.
Henry C. Davis,	Capt.,	"	A, 18th Ct.	"	31	A	Border.
Peter A. Ladieu,	Priv.,	"	A, 7th Wis.	"	20	I	Central.
Charles A. Livingston,	"	"	5th U. S. Cavalry.		13	B	Columbine.
Joseph Lavoy,	Sergt.,	"	K, 96th N. Y. Infantry.		18	K	Syringa.
Jacob McClure,	Lt. Col.,	"	2d U. S. S. S.		1	G	Linden.
George E. Moore,	Priv.,	"	C, 17th Mass. Infantry.		35	I	Central.
James M. Newton,	Sergt.,	"	E, 30th "	"	36	B	Foxglove.
Jason B. Reynolds,	Priv.,	"	K, 2d R. I.	"	28	K	Magnolia.
Frank Wheeler,	United States Navy.				24	E	Larkspur.
Amos Smith,	"	"	"		4	G	Catalpa.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

This cemetery is located on the south side of West Hollis street. Its area at the present time comprises about twenty-five acres, consisting of the original lot and additions which have been made from time to time since its purchase.

May 22, 1848, William Morse conveyed to the town of Nashua, for a consideration of five hundred and ten dollars, a lot of land with a frontage of one hundred and nine rods and six links on the south side of Hollis street. This tract now constitutes the main part of the cemetery; the original deed excepts one acre, owned by Cole, within the boundaries.

Nov. 2, 1848, John Cole conveyed to the town of Nashua the acre of land excepted in the above deed. Consideration, \$500.

Since the last mentioned conveyance the following additions have been made:—

Nov. 14, 1871, Charles B. Fletcher conveyed to the city of Nashua a lot on the south side of the cemetery, fifty-three rods in length by thirty-seven rods in width. Consideration, \$1,200.

Oct. 27, 1873, Charles W. Bowen to the city of Nashua, a certain parcel of land situated on the northerly side of Kinsley street, containing 64,960 square feet. Consideration, \$671.08.

May 15, 1890, R. M. Bowen to the city, "certain pieces or parcels of land, viz: lots Nos. 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85 and 86, according to plan of grounds in deed recorded in vol. 405, page 25, Hillsborough Registry, situated on the north side of Kinsley street, and lot 91 situated south of the Hollis street cemetery." Consideration, \$3,750.

May 19, 1890, Mary E. Atwood to the city, land on the north side of Kinsley street, being lot 88, on the plan. Consideration, \$250.

May 21, 1890, William J. Dickey to the city, a lot of land, with buildings, on Kinsley street, being lot 89 on the same plan. Consideration, \$1,460.

June 13, 1890, Lizzie T. Haines to the city, "a certain tract of land on the north side of Kinsley street, being lot No. 79," on said plan. Consideration, \$375.

June 25, 1890, Joel C. Annis to the city, lot on Kinsley street, being lot 90 on said plan. Consideration, \$250.

This cemetery is in the shape of a parallelogram square. Its south side, for nearly its entire length, is bounded on Kinsley street. It is laid out with broad avenues, extending through it from north to south, at somewhat irregular intervals, and one avenue running east and west through the central part. Upon this main and central avenue is situate a beautiful chapel. In the northeast corner, near and opposite its easterly entrance on Hollis street, is located the city tomb, a substantial structure of granite.

Some of the finest monumental work in the city is to be found here; and it is to these beautiful sculptures and the neat and well preserved appearance of the grounds, that its beauty and appropriateness as a burial place is made apparent to the observer, nature having done but little for it originally.

Tradition says that the first burial here was that of a stranger, and that a headstone, furnished by the subscriptions of charitable citizens, was erected at the grave. This stone formerly stood where the chapel now is; it was moved to another location near by when the chapel was erected. It is still standing and bears upon its face the following inscription and epitaph:—

"Darwin S. Smedley. Died March 18, 1849. Aet. 16 years."

"Stranger this marble slab we rear;
To tell thy friends thy rest is here;
To them, to us, to passers by
Thy warning comes, 'thou too must die';
Therefore seek that rest above
Where Jesus reigns, whose smiles are love."

According to another account, Mrs. Stephen Emerson was the first person buried in this cemetery. Her grave is in the south side of the grounds, and, by the inscription on the stone, she was buried in December, '48.

At the present time there are 12,000 graves, including those whose remains were transferred from the Spring Street cemetery when it was discontinued in 1872.

Since its establishment it has been under the direct control of the town and city authorities until the present year, and has been known as the Hollis Street cemetery; but by an act of the legislature, passed March 26, 1895, entitled "An act creating a board of trustees for Woodlawn cemetery in Nashua," Albert Shedd, Charles H. Burke, George Phelps, Charles S. Collins, Fred C. Anderson, Frank C. Kellogg, Daniel F. Runnells, Henry P. Whitney and Charles W. Stevens were appointed

and constituted a board of trustees, "who are to have the sole care, superintendence and management of the property, expenditures, business, prudential affairs and sale of lots located between Hollis and Kinsley streets in the city of Nashua."

This act was approved by the governor, March 13, 1895. Under its provisions these grounds were to be "hereafter called and known as Woodlawn cemetery."

On the ninth of April, 1895, this act and its provisions were accepted by a formal vote of the board of mayor and aldermen.

On the sixteenth of April, 1895, the board of trustees, as named in the act, met for organization, and the following members were elected as officers of the association:—

President—ALBERT SHEDD, Office, 43 Spring street.

Secretary—HENRY P. WHITNEY, Office, 170 Main street.

Treasurer—WILLIAM E. SPALDING, City Treasurer, First National Bank.

Superintendent—GEORGE F. SAWYER, Residence, 2 Quincy street.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee—CHAS. H. BURKE, DANIEL F. RUNNELLS, FRANK C. KELLOGG.

Finance Committee—GEORGE PHELPS, HENRY P. WHITNEY.

Committee on Grounds—FRED C. ANDERSON, GEORGE F. HAMMOND, CHARLES S. COLLINS,
CHARLES W. STEVENS, JOSEPH W. HOWARD.

President of Board of Trustees a member of all Standing Committees.

The following list includes the names of soldiers of the Revolutionary, Civil and other wars of the republic, whose remains are interred in this cemetery. It was furnished by the courtesy of Arthur C. Gordon, a Civil War veteran, and is believed to be substantially correct:—

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

"David Bailey, a soldier of the Revolutionary War." Lot 30, range 26.

His regiment and company are unknown, but it is known that he was in the fight at Concord Bridge.

David M. Fiske. "Musician of 1776. Died Oct 13, 1838, aged 78 years." Lot 17, range 9.

Robbins. Lot 14, range 10.

WAR OF 1812-14.

Robert Nesmith. "Soldier of 1812, died April 9, 1842, aged 78 years." Lot 17, range 9.

Thomas Ball. Lot 3, range 4.

He was born at Alstead, March 4, 1792. Served at Portsmouth. His son, Harvey Ball, is now a resident in the city.

Joseph Nichols. Lot 38, range 13.

He was a Londonderry man of Scotch-Irish stock. Enlisted when he was fourteen years old; was in the battle of Plattsburg. After the close of the war he lived in Henniker and Amherst, coming to Nashua from the latter place about 1841, where he resided until his death in 1865, aged 65. He had eleven children, seven daughters and four sons. Four of his sons were in the War of the Rebellion. Two of them, Grovenor and William are residents of the city.

MEXICAN WAR.

Col. Thomas P. Pierce. [See biography]. Lot 30, range 29.

CIVIL WAR.

Fred Allen,		Lot 64,	Range 5
Daniel Adams,		" 28,	" 14
Maj. Joseph F. Andrews,	1st N. H. Cavalry.		
C. H. Avery,		" 28,	" 29
— Bartlett,	Co. H, 7 Regt., N. H. Volunteers.	" 10,	" 2
Augustus Butler,	" B, 4 " " "	" 78,	" 28
J. E. Boutelle,	2 " " "	" 28,	" 7

J. L. Brooks,	Co. G, 16	Regt., N. H. Volunteers.	Lot 48,	Range 7
Capt. William Barrett,	" A, 8	" " "	" 12,	" 17
John Balch,	" C, 4	" " "	" 42,	" 19
H. S. Daniel W. Butterfield,	" I, 13	" " "	" 7,	" 21
Arthur Bingham,	" B, 3	" " "	" 16,	" 32
George Boyson,	" I, 13	" " "	" 2,	" 33
Allen S. Brown,	" B, 10	" " "	" 67,	O. F. L.
Alfred H. Beman,	" B, 4	" " "	" 35,	O. F. L.
O. F. Blinn,			" 68,	Range 20
Town S. Barrett,	" B, 10	" " "	" 30,	" 29
Lieut. W. H. Barnes,	" E, 8		" 17,	" 15
S. L. Beverly,		U. S. Navy.	" 29,	" 12
Frank W. Burnham,	" C, 32	Regt., Mass. Volunteers.	" 83,	" 21
W. K. Banfill,		U. S. Navy.	" 11,	" 21
Ira Caldwell,	" B, 1	Regt., N. H. Cavalry.	" 32,	" 9
C. Chamberlain,	10	" " Volunteers.	" 9,	" 13
Sergt. Joel Colburn,	" A, 8	" " "	" 34,	" 14
Thomas W. Crosby,	" C, 4	" " "	" 20,	" 18
N. E. Cobb,	" F, 3	" " "	" 42,	" 14
Geo. B. Chapman,	" H, 71	Ind. "	" 45,	" 18
Levi Case,	" F, 1	N. H. Heavy Artillery.	" 37,	O. F. L.
James Cochrane,		U. S. Navy,	" 49,	Range 9
J. N. Cochrane,		" " "	" 49,	" 9
Capt. N. J. Coop,		" " "	" 14,	" 12
Robert G. Clemons,		" " "	" 17,	" 12
Edward Coney,	Co. 10	Regt., N. H. Volunteers.	" 8,	" 13
Lieut. Ezra Davis,	" B, 7	" " "	" 19,	" 3
W. H. Densmore,	" A, 8	" " "	" 16,	" 7
John Day,	" F, 3	" " "	" 31,	" 9
A. W. Doying,	" B, 1	" " "	" 40,	" 13
Geo. W. Davis,	" D, 28	" Mass. "	" 9,	" 15
Paymaster S. S. Davis,		" " "	" 31,	" 2
G. L. Donahue,	" I, 11	" Maine "	" 4,	" 33
Lieut. Ed. Emerson,	6	" N. H. "	" 33,	" 7
Nathan Eaton,	" E, 8	" " "	" 10,	" 6
J. W. Eaton,	" B, 9	" " "	" 10,	" 6
R. G. M. French,	" A, 3	" Mass. Heavy Artillery.	" 26,	O. F. L.
J. E. Farmer,	" F, 3	" N. H. Volunteers.	" 45,	Range 7
C. H. Fisher,	" C, 4	" " "	" 35,	" 14
Frank C. Flanders,	" M, 17	" Mass. Heavy Artillery.	" 10,	" 13
J. A. Flanders,	" F, 1	" N. H. Volunteers.	" 34,	" 16
Capt. Dan'l M. Fisk,	" E, 8	" " "	" 36,	" 8
L. W. Farnsworth,	" I, 5	" " "	" 35,	" 29
E. D. Franklin,	" E, 8	" " "	" 50,	" 27
Albert Fletcher,	3	" " "	" 51,	" 7
Henry Fox,		Regular army.	" 38,	" 6
A. F. Gould,	8	Regt., N. H. Volunteers.	" 54,	" 27
George Grey,	Co. F, 1	" " Heavy Artillery.	" 42,	" 28
Irving Grey,	" B, 10	" " Volunteers.	" 40,	" 28
C. M. Griffin,	" A, 8	" " "	" 39,	" 4
J. F. Gerry,	" C, 24	" Maine "	" 15,	O. F. L.
J. Greeley,	" D, 17	" Mass. "	" 48,	Range 21
David Gilson,	" G, 2	" U. S. S. S.	" 30,	" 6
C. H. Gardner,	" C, 16	" Mass. Volunteers.	" 41,	" 15

William Hardy,	Co. G, 13	Regt., N. H. Volunteers.	Lot 52,	Range 9
L. W. Hall,	" B, 10	" " "	" 48,	" 12
L. S. Hall,	" K, 1	" " Heavy Artillery.	" 26,	" 14
Albert Hall,	" I, 13	" " Volunteers.	" 26,	" 14
Jackson Holt,	" 3	" Mass. Battery.	" 16,	" 24
Jefferson Holt,	" F, 28	Regt., Mass. Volunteers.	" 16,	" 24
Geo. H. Harris,	" E, 4	" N. H.	" 105,	O. F. L.
Nestor Haines,	" 8	" " "	" 34,	Range 5
Isaac Hardy,	" E, 15	" " "	" 42,	" 9
Sergt. Geo. A. Hayden,	" F, 1	" " Heavy Artillery.	" 76,	" 25
Clinton C. Hill,	" A, 10	" " Volunteers.	" 10,	" 29
A. D. Holt,	" K, 5	" " "	" 34,	" 31
J. D. Hanscome,	" —, 14	" Maine " "	" 46,	" 21
M. T. Jones,		Maine Battery.	" 68,	" 19
John Jackson,		U. S. Navy.	" 41,	" 22
Archibald H. Jones,	4	Regt., N. H. Volunteers.	" 26,	" 18
J. B. Kimball,	Co. F, 3	" " "	" 6,	" 2
S. Maj. G. N. Kenney,	4	" " "	" 33,	" 19
G. W. Knapp,	Co. F, 8	" " "	" 14,	" 19
Samuel Lucas,	2	" N. Y.	" 52,	" 17
Capt. Chas. Lawrence,	7	" N. H.	" 25,	" 16
Joseph Norcross,	Co. F, 8	" " "	" 49,	" 11
John B. Nichols,	" B, 4	" " "	" 38,	" 13
Sergt. Thomas Nottage,	" F, 3	" " "	" 16,	" 16
J. McDonald,	" D, 58	" Mass.	" 58,	" 4
W. Mason,	" F, 25	" " "	" 62,	" 4
George McKean,	" B, 4	" N. H.	" 34,	" 6
Sergt. Chas. McGaffy,	" I, 13	" " "	" 41,	" 9
G. S. Morrill,		U. S. Navy.	" 9,	" 12
B. Morrill,	Co. E, 8	Regt. N. H. Volunteers.	" 11,	" 12
F. Messer,	" B, 2	" " "	" 21,	" 13
Geo. H. Minard,	" B, 10	" " "	" 35,	" 27
Francis Morse,	" H, 9	" " "	" 26,	O. F. L.
Henry Miller,	" I, 1	" Conn. Heavy Artillery.	" 64,	" "
J. G. McDonald,	" G, 17	" Maine Volunteers.	" 66,	Range 19
Lieut. W. H. Moulton,	" I, 1	" N. H. Cavalry.	" 20,	" 33
Tristram F. Page,	" I, 16	" " Volunteers.	" 37,	" 32
David Parks,	" A, 8	" " "	" 17,	" 1
J. P. Perry,	" A, 8	" " "	" 53,	" 10
J. B. Perry,	" 9	" " "	" 39,	" 14
S. H. Pillsbury,	" 8	" " "	" 10,	" 7
E. A. Piper,	" B, 28	" Mass.	" 18,	" 18
Aaron Pond,	" E, 15	" N. H.	" 47,	" 18
Lieut. Jesse Pushee,	" F, 3	" " "	" 30,	O. F. L.
E. P. Phelps,	" 9	" " "	" 26,	Range 12
Granville A. Parker,	" B, 25	" Mass.	" 49,	" 15
O. H. Reed,	" B, 8	" N. H.	" 37,	" 1
Robt. O. Reed,	" F, 1	" " Heavy Artillery.	" 22,	" 25
Charles Ross,	" F, 3	" " Volunteers.	" 21,	" 5
Milton Richardson,	" G, 4	" " "	" 21,	" 28
Joseph Russell,	" 18	" " "	" 61,	" 28
D. J. Rideout,	" 8	" " "	" 24,	" 15
C. H. Ripley,	" E, 1	" " "	" 7,	" 13
R. K. Richardson,			" 36,	" 15

Lieut.-Major A. Shaw,	Co. I, 13 Regt., N. H. Volunteers	Lot 23,	Range 6
G. E. Swallow,	" F, 3 " " "	" 29,	" 8
Charles Smith,	" F, 3 " " "	" 30,	" 11
E. J. Smith,	" G, 10 " " "	" 26,	" 22
Jerome E. Smith,	" K, 27 " Mass. " "	" 53,	" 19
Thomas G. Smith,	" K, 5 " " "	" 22,	" 29
Joseph Sawyer,	" 1 " N. H. Heavy Artillery.	" 2,	" 25
Winslow A. Shattuck,	" E, 8 " " Volunteers.	" 13,	" 9
Corp. W. O. Stearns,	" C, 3 " Mass. Heavy Artillery.	" 60,	" 24
H. J. Sanborn,	" E, 10 " N. H. Volunteers.	" 33,	" 27
A. J. Stevens,	" B, 26 " Mass. " "	" 28,	" 13
William Tullock,	" F, 17 " " "	" 48,	" 8
W. A. Tracy,	" 6 " N. H. " "	" 29,	" 18
Oscar W. Townes,	" I, 13 " " "	" 5,	O. F. L.
Mus. N. H. Thompson,	" 1 " " Heavy Artillery.	" 35,	Range 33
Capt. J. Q. A. Warren,	" E, 8 " " Volunteers.	" 29,	" 13
E. B. Wilson,	" 118 " N. Y. " "	" 44,	" 22
Mus. J. R. Wyman,	" 9 " N. H. " "	" 30,	" 28
C. O. Whittemore,	" E, 4 " " "	" 6,	" 31
F. J. Woodward,	" F, 9 " " "	" 23,	" 33
Chas. S. Wing,	" E, 11 " " "	" 32,	O. F. L.
A. J. Willard,	" I, 13 " " "	" 23,	Range 2
Sergt. M. G. Wilson,	" A, 8 " " "	" 59,	" 2
Willard Walker,	U. S. Navy.	" 83,	" 28
W. A. Whitmarsh,	6 Regt., N. H. Volunteers.	" 14,	" 29
Capt. Luther M. Wright,	" I, 13 " " "	" 31,	" 11
O. Adams,	Regiment and company unknown.	Lot 36,	Range 12
William Cox,	" " " "	" 28,	" 28
J. B. Case,	" " " "	" 64,	" 18
Phillip Engell,	" " " "	" 25,	" 23
George Foss,	" " " "	" 14,	" 4
J. W. Fletcher,	" " " "	" 39,	O. F. L.
J. E. Griffin,	" " " "	" 8,	Range 25
H. W. Grover,	" " " "	" 22,	" 24
F. Greenwood,	" " " "	" 28,	O. F. L.
J. Hudson,	" " " "	" 32,	Range 22
B. D. Humphrey,	Co. G, 1 Vt. Cavalry.	" 52,	" 15
J. B. Hobart,	Regiment and company unknown.	" 24,	" 3
J. M. Hodgsdon,	" " " "	" 71,	" 27
A. H. Jefts,	" " " "	" 68,	" 19
Chas. Johnson,	" " " "	" 61,	" 20
W. H. Knowlton,	" " " "	" 20,	" 33
Corp. G. W. Nye,	Co. C, 14 Regt., N. H. Volunteers.	" 50,	" 23
Orlando Proctor,	Regiment and company unknown.	" 77,	" 28
Moses Pomroy,	" " " "	" 11,	" 30
Alfred Rudd,	" " " "	" 28,	" 30
C. H. Warren,	" " " "	" 29,	" 13
Edward White,	" " " "	" 32,	" 19
W. B. Whiting,	" " " "	" 11,	" 11
Sergt. Daniel Gibson,	Co. A, 5 Regt., N. H. Volunteers.	" 20,	O. F. L.

THE ROBY CEMETERY.

The following minutes, taken from the records of the old town of Dunstable in New Hampshire, refer, for the most part, to this cemetery.

"At a legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Dunstable, held at Willard Marshalls in said Town on Wednesday 21th of April 1813

Voted to fence the Burying Ground which lie Common with a good wall and to be built according to the direction of the Committee. Chose Phinehas Whitney, Thomas Roby and Samuel Pollard a Committee to Superintend the building of said Walls which are to be completed May 1, 1814."

"Chose the Selectmen a Committee to ascertain whether there shall be one or two Burying Grounds north of Nashua River in this Town and make a report at the next meeting."

The election of the selectmen as a committee, as indicated in the last paragraph of the above record, appears to have been the first action taken on part of the town, so far as the records show, in relation to burying places in the north side of the Nashua river, and its phraseology suggests the question as to whether there were any north of the river at that date; perhaps the report of the "committee," which was made at the town meeting held April 26, of the same year, settles the question: at any rate it establishes the date of the laying out of this cemetery. It is as follows:—

"The subscribers, Selectmen of the Town of Dunstable have laid out a Burying Yard (Burying Ground) in said Town in Capt. Thomas Robys District, so called, near the School House in said District beginning at a Pine Tree by the great Road or a Stake and Stones on the East side of said Road, thence North 54½ East, 10 rods to Stake & Stones, thence North 35½ West, 9 Rods to Stake & Stones, thence South 54 ½ West, 8 Rods to Stake & Stones, thence by the said Road to the bound first mentioned."

No action was taken on this report, apparently, at this meeting; but, at a subsequent town meeting, holden Sept. 22, of the same year, it was—"Voted to accept the Burial Ground which was laid out by the Selectmen near the School House in Capt. Thomas Roby's District."

From the last vote it will be noticed that, whatever question there may be as to the existence of a cemetery on the north side of the river previous to this early date, there can be none as to the existence of, at least, one schoolhouse.

There has been no change in the size of this cemetery since it was laid out. It is an enclosure of about one-half of an acre of land, located on the north side of the Amherst road, about one-half mile west of the Edgewood cemetery. It is under the control of the city. It is bounded on three sides by a stone wall, with a neat picket fence upon its road frontage.

At the present time it contains, by actual count, one hundred and twenty-five graves. Of these ninety are marked by monuments or headstones.

Most of the marked graves are of comparatively modern date, and none of them show indications of great antiquity.

The grounds are in an excellent state of preservation.

The following inscriptions are taken from the tombstones, and include all in this cemetery:—

"Thomas Bowers. Died May 10, 1857. Aet. 58 years."

"Erected to the Memory of Mr. Isaac Bowers, who died August 6, 1820, aged 60 years."

"Mrs. Mary, wife of Isaac Bowers; died Dec. 27, 1834. Aet. 69."

"In Memory of Charles S. Bowers, son of Mr. Thomas Bowers and Mrs. Betsey, his wife, who died April 30, 1820."

"In Memory of Mrs. Betsey, wife of Arch's Batchelder, who died Feb. 22, 1829. Aet. 77."

"John Cotton. Died Dec. 3, 1847. Aet. 54."

"Sarah, wife of John Cotton. Died Oct. 13, 1885. Aged 91 years, 7 mos."

"Anna F. died April 5th, 1877, aged 13 years."

"George W. died March 30, 1877, aged 15 yrs."

"Children of B. F. & L. A. Cotton."

"James B. Cameron. 1795—1852."—soldier.

"Dorcas J. Cameron. 1805—1869."

"Frances G. Cameron. 1831—1860."

"Ella F. Cameron, 1852—1862."

"Baby."

"Lucy H. Clough, 1850—1854."

"Eben Jewel. 1807—1879."

- "Robert Fletcher. Died April 2, 1887. Aet. 58 yrs, 2 mos. & 2 days."
- "Asa Fletcher. Died Nov. 17, 1880. Aged 59 y's, 10 mos. & 24 days."
- "Elizabeth W. Fletcher, died Aug. 30, 1893, aged 74 y's, 2 mos. & 21 days."
- "(Soldier's grave in same lot, no stone; flag.)"
- "William Fletcher. Died March 30, 1870. Aet. 79 yrs, 3 mos."
- "Susannah, wife of William Fletcher. Died Dec. 23, 1891. Aet. 92 yrs, 3 mos."
- "Charles, son of William & Susannah Fletcher: died Oct. 19, 1858. Aet. 29 yrs & 6 mos."
- "Susan Fletcher. Died Apr. 12, 1885."
- "Aet. 88 yrs, 6 mos, 21 d's."
- "William F. Farley. Died March 8, 1866."
- "George H. died Sept. 12, 1864."
- "Charles H. died Sept. 18, 1864."
- "Children of William & Francina H. Farley."
- "William Farley. Died July 5, 1872. Aet. 34 yrs, 3 mos."
- "Francina H., wife of William F. Farley, died July 30, 1864." Aet 84 yrs."
- "Hepsabeth, wife of William Farley, died Mar. 27, 1868. Aet 76 yrs."
- "Joseph Harris. Died Dec. 2, 1868. Aet 75 yrs, 7 mos."
- "Betsey Harris. Died Jan. 25, 1862. Aet 70 yrs, 11 mos."
- "Edah Harris. Died April 1, 1879. Aet 67 yrs."
- "Sally Harris. Died Oct. 11, 1881. Aet 80 yrs."
- "Mary, wife of Thomas Hale, died April 13, 1849. Aet 45."
- "Charles E. son of Daniel & Hanuel M. Hartshorn. Died Sept 3, 1849. Aet 2 yrs, 1 mo."
- "Hannah, wife of Walter Langworthy. Died Dec. 31, 1872. Aet 32 yrs, 8 mos."
- "Mary F. Daughter of J. E. & L. McKean. Died April 17, 1861. Aet. 72, 5 mos."
- "Isaac McKean. Died Jan. 28, 1869. Aged 72 years."
- "Adaline, His wife. Died Jan. 14, 1889. Aged 74 yrs, 11 mos."
- "Frederick McKean. Died March 17, 1857. Aet 53 yrs."
- "Almira, wife of Frederick McKean and daughter of Benjamin & Rebekah Roby. Died June 26, 1838. Aet 25 yrs."
- "Samuel McKean: died July 16, 1845. Aet 60 yrs."
- "Betsey, his wife, died June 2, 1876. Aet 83 yrs."
- "Mother."
- "Betsey M. Little. Died Jan 23, 1879, aged 68 yrs."
- "Charles E. McKean. Died Dec. 19, 1874. Aet 45 yrs."
- "Brother" (only inscription on stone.)
- "In memory of Mr. Ruben Melvin who died Sept 26, 1818, aged 24 years."
- "David M. Moore. died Oct 31, 1874. Aged 56 yrs."
- "Julia A. Moore. Died Dec. 12, 1893. Aged 71 years."
- "Frank W. Moore. Died April 1, 1888. Aged 39 yrs."
- "Lottie H. dau. of F. W. & E. L. Moore: Died Sept 17, 1886. Aged 5 weeks."
- "Lucy E. dau of F. W. & E. L. Moore. Died Oct 24, 1886. Aged 10 weeks."
- "Joshua Wright. Died Dec. 10, 1859. Aet 75 yrs, 9 mos, 1 day."
- "Rebecca W, wife of Joshua Wright. Died Feb. 24, 1852. Aet 66 yrs 9 mos, 13 days."

The above inscriptions were taken from the west side of a marble monument.

On the east face of the same monument are the following :

- "Anna W. Wright. Died April 12, 1823. Aet 1 yr. 5 mos, 26 days."
- "Mark Wright. Died Dec. 24, 1828. Aet 16 yrs, 8 mos, 13 days."

On the north face :

- "Joshua M. Wright. Died Jan 17, 1895. Aet 85 yrs 4 mos"

In the same lot are five tablets marked

- "Joshua M.: Anna: Mark: Michell: Father;" (soldier's flag.)
- "Melvin Robbins. Died May 5, 1856. Aet 71 yrs 11 mos & 25 days"
- "Martha, his wife. Died Jan. 9, 1858. Aet 80 yrs, 6 mos, & 7 ds"
- "Preston Robbins. Died March 15, 1853. Aet 44."
- "Daniel Robbins, died March 9, 1876. Aet 61 yrs."
- "Martha Robbins. Died July 21, 1879."

In the same lot with the above are seven tablets inscribed as follows :

- "Father, born Aug. 12, 1807, died Mar. 23, 1873."
- "Mother. Born Mar. 3, 1814. Died Feb 28, 1864."
- "Charles. Born Sept. 7, 1836. Died Nov. 25, 1860."
- "Mary. Born July 30, 1841. Died Jan. 28, 1864."
- "Susan. Born Jan. ? 1852. Died Feb. 5, 1854."

- "Harriet. Born July 4, 1845. Died Aug. 17, 1862."
 "Elizabeth. Born July 26, 1847. Died Sept 6, 1867."
 "Thomas Roby. Died May 1, 1833. Aet 73."
 "Phebe, his wife. Died Sept. 2, 1849. Aet 78."
 "In Memory of Thomas, son of Capt Thomas & Mrs Phebe Roby who died June 15, 1822. Aet 29."
 "Sacred to the Memory of Miss Hannah, daughter of Capt. Thomas & Mrs. Phebe Roby. Died Dec. 20, 1838. Aet 28."
 "Sacred to the memory of Mr Samuel Roby, son of Capt. Thomas and Phebe Roby, who died Aug. 26, 1843. Aged 59."
 "Benjamin Roby. Died March 10, 1863. Aet. 75 yrs."
 "Rebekah, his wife. Died Jan 16, 1874. Aet 91 yrs."
 "George A. son of James & Weltha A. Roby. Died Oct. 5, 1860. Aet 11 yrs & 10 mos."
 "Alice Luella, daur of Albert & Angeline S. Sargent, died Aug. 7, 1862. Aet 1 m, 26 ds."
 "Near by is a soldier's grave without a headstone."
 "Zachariah Shattuck. Died Feb. 20, 1893. Aet 77 yrs."
 "Sopronia E. Shattuck. Died June 3, 1877. Aet 55 yrs."
 "Abel G. Shattuck. Died Aug 2, 1880. AE 68 yrs."
 "Mary Shattuck. Died March 29, 1873. AE 49 yrs."
 "Alice Little, wife of Abel Shattuck. Died Jan. 27, 1861. AE 76 yrs."
 "Abel Shattuck. Died Jan. 28, 1863. AE 80 yrs."
 "Frank E. Born Jan. 20, 1871, died June 3, 1879."
 "George H. Born May 9, 1869. Died June 19, 1879."
 "Children of Edwin A. & Anna L. Thayer."

SOLDIERS.

James B. Cameron, ——— Fletcher, Joshua M. Wright, Albert Sargent.

THE SPRING STREET CEMETERY.

This cemetery formerly occupied the lot of land where the High schoolhouse is now located on Spring street.

Previous to the erection of the High school building this land had been, for many years used as a cemetery under the control of the town and city authorities, although the title to the same was in the Nashua Manufacturing company.

When the erection of a schoolhouse upon the land was first broached, there was much and decided opposition, many of the citizens being strongly prejudiced against the location. But after considerable wrangling and discussion the city councils voted in favor of the cemetery site.

On July 9, 1872, the company conveyed the lot to the city by a quit claim deed, in which it was stipulated that it was to be used for the location of a public school building or buildings, and that, in case said land or any part thereof should be used for other purposes, it should revert to the grantor.

The removal of the remains of the dead, therein buried, to the Hollis Street cemetery commenced soon after this transfer and continued until completed. The old tombstones thus removed are still standing in the Hollis Street, now Woodlawn, cemetery.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

This cemetery is situated in Hudson, on the Londonderry road, about two and one-half miles from the City Hall building. The original lot, which contained ten acres, was conveyed by James L., John P. and Edgar B. Pierce, all of this city, to Rt. Rev. David W. Bacon, bishop of Portland, Sept. 6, 1856, in consideration of one hundred and forty dollars.

The cemetery is rectangular in shape, well laid out, and contains some beautiful and costly monuments. It was purchased for and consecrated to the use, more especially, of the Irish Catholic citizens of Nashua, and within its sacred precincts lie most of their dead for the past forty years. Several hundred of the deceased of the French Catholics are also interred within its limits. At the present time it contains about four thousand graves. The following is a list of the soldiers of the Civil War whose remains are here awaiting the final call of the Grand Commander:—

Maj. Timothy B. Crowley,	Co.	10th N. H. Volunteers.
Quartermaster Thomas Sullivan,	"	10th " "
Lieut. Michael C. Moran,	"	B, 10th " "

John Haley,	Co. B, 10 N. H. Volunteers,
Lawrence Doyle,	" " " " "
John Early,	" " " " "
John Early, 2d,	" " " " "
Carl Meighan,	" " " " "
John Monaghan,	" " " " "
Edward Clark,	" " " " "
Thomas F. Wills,	" " " " "
Michael Buckley,	" " " " "
Michael Hallisey,	" " " " "
Henry Bush,	" " " " "
Peter Gorman,	" " " " "
James Cahill,	" " " " "
Thomas Lavan,	" " " " "
Peter Lavan,	" " " " "
Bernard Flynn,	" " 3d, " "
Timothy O'Neil,	" K, 8th, " "
Mortimer O'Neil,	" " " " "
Frank Quinn,	" G, 4th " "
John P. O. Sullivan,	" B, 3d " "
John Brennan,	" 4th " "
Bartholemew Sullivan,	" 9th " "
Mellian O. Neil,	" F, " "
Hugh Duffey,	" G, 3d " "
Sergt. Patrick Courtney,	" F, 4th " "
Michael Courtney,	" 1st " Heavy Artillery.
John Sullivan,	" 9th " Volunteers.
Sergt. Edward Lambert,	" 1st " Heavy Artillery.
Maurice Nelligan,	" " " " "
Michael Sullivan,	" 8th " Volunteers.
Michael T. Sullivan,	" D, 23d Mass. " "
James McEwen,	" D, 16th " " "
Dennis Lowney,	" 16th U. S. Regiment.
A. F. Long,	" H. 10th Conn. Volunteers.
Patrick H. Sullivan,	" 69th N. Y. " "
Lieut. Michael Sweeney,	
Timothy Downey,	
John P. Murphy,	
Thomas Dee,	
John Sullivan,	
Thomas Powers,	
John O. Sullivan,	
Five unknown.	

CEMETERY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. ALOYSIUS.

The cemetery of the Church of St. Aloysius is located on the north side of West Hollis street, about two miles from the City Hall. It contains six acres, more or less, which was conveyed by Josiah G. Graves and John C. Lund to the Right Rev. James A. Healey, bishop of Portland, by deed dated Jan. 12, 1880, in consideration of one dollar.

It was purchased for and has been used almost exclusively by the French citizens of Nashua. It contains at the present time over seventeen hundred graves.

The following veterans of the Civil War are here interred: Emile LeClaire, Mitchell Little, unknown.

CEMETERY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

This cemetery is situated on the north side of the Nashua river and on the southerly side of the old Amherst road, so called. The land which constitutes the same was conveyed to the Rev. Henry A. Lessard by Cornelius Sullivan, by deed dated June 24, 1890. The consideration was \$1,400. It is a triangular shaped piece of land. This is the newest cemetery in Nashua.

E. E. Parker.

EBENEZER DEARBORN, M. D.

Ebenezer Dearborn, M. D., was born at Chester, July 30, 1793, died at Nashua, Jan. 9, 1883. His father, Jonathan Dearborn, was a great grandson of Thomas Dearborn, second son of Godfrey Dearborn, patriarch of the Dearborn family that came to America from the county of Devon in England early in the seventeenth century and settled in Exeter, now Stratham, Mass., about 1639. The name is one of the best known in United States history,

many of the descendants having held high commissions in all its wars and filled high stations in the civil government and the professions. His mother, Delia (Robie) Dearborn, was a descendant of John Robie, who settled in Hampton. Doctor Dearborn was educated at Chester and Andover, Mass. He studied medicine with his brother, Edward Dearborn, M. D., at Seabrook, and with Thomas Kittredge, M. D., of Andover, Mass.; he attended lectures at Boston, Mass., and also at Hanover, receiving his degree of M. D. from Dartmouth Medical college in 1821. Doctor Dearborn settled in Dunstable, now Nashua, in 1816, and followed his profession steadily for fifty years. He was a man of sterling character, skilled

in his profession, and active and useful in public and private affairs. He was one of a small group of earnest and energetic men who laid the foundations of the prosperous city of Nashua of 1896.

Doctor Dearborn held many places of trust among his fellow citizens, and in more than anything else that affected the people was a promoter of education. He served many years on the board of trustees of the Nashua Literary institution and did efficient work as a member of the town school committee. He was a member of the board of selectmen and held several other offices, besides

interesting himself in whatever tended to aid in the growth of the town. After Nashua and Nashville united and became a city he was honored by his constituents and was a member of the board of aldermen in 1860 and in 1861. Doctor Dearborn was a director in the Nashua State bank twenty years, a projector and director in the Worcester & Nashua railroad, a member and president of the New Hampshire Medical society, also a member of the Massachusetts Medical society.

Doctor Dearborn was united in marriage in 1816, with

Hannah (Davis) Dyson, daughter of John and Hannah Dyson of Beverly, Mass. Mr. Dyson, her father, was born in England. He came to this country early in life and settled at Beverly, where he was a prosperous shipping merchant and prominent citizen. Of their children four reached mature years and three are still living: Hannah Maria, born in Beverly, Mass.; Charles Ebenezer, born in Nashua, graduated at Dartmouth college in 1842, dentist in Boston, married Caroline Marie Lawrence of Pepperell, Mass.; Henrietta Louise, born in Nashua, married Darius R. Emerson of Boston, merchant; Dyson, born in Nashua, married Lorinda Sherman, died in Nashua in 1894, respected by all as a worthy citizen and a genial man.



EBENEZER DEARBORN, M. D.

ELIJAH COLBURN, M. D.

Elijah Colburn, M. D., was born in Hudson, Sept. 8, 1795; died in Nashua, Jan. 13, 1881. He was a son of Zacheus Colburn, born Feb. 16, 1765; died Oct. 10, 1851, and Rachael (Hills) Colburn, born April 10, 1785; died Sept. 23, 1840, and who were united in marriage at Hudson, April 29, 1785. Both were descendants of the pioneers of Nottingham West, as Hudson was then called. They were a hardy, industrious and God-fearing race of

men and women who tilled ancestral acres, took good care of their own and sought to do their whole duty by their neighbors. In a word the Colburns and Hills of Hudson have been among the most progressive and honored people of the town for nearly, if not quite, two centuries.

Doctor Colburn was an apt scholar and ambitious from his youth. He obtained such knowledge as was imparted at the public schools and was graduated at the Harvard Medical college with the degree of M. D. in 1823. After obtaining his diploma he practiced a short time in his native town. A little later, in 1823 or 1824, he settled permanently in Nashua and was the first, or one of the first, physicians to locate in this then sparsely settled locality. Certainly he was the first to travel with a horse, and first to practice to any extent in the surrounding towns. It was at the time the foundation was being laid for the mills of the Nashua Manufacturing company, of which Doctor Colburn purchased the land upon which he built the residence in which he lived and died. His office for many years was on Temple street on the site of the Odd Fellows' building and during the latter part of his life in an annex on the north side of his residence on Main street. Doctor Colburn had a

long and useful career. As a physician and surgeon he was among the very best in his generation, a man in whom the community put implicit confidence. Doctor Colburn's early struggles to obtain an education made a lasting impression upon his life. If any one cause more than another had his hearty co-operation it was this. He helped along those who sought to better their condition, and was for many years a member of the board of trustees of the Nashua Literary institution, and a member of the school committee before Nashua became a city. He was also one of the grantees of the Nashua Gas Light company

and one of its early presidents. Doctor Colburn was also active in other bodies, being a member of the Unitarian church, and of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., of which body he was the worshipful master in 1843 and 1844. In a word he lived an honorable life and fulfilled his duties to the community, his family and his God with earnest fidelity.

Doctor Colburn was united in marriage June 22, 1826, with Sarah Belknap of Framingham, Mass. Mrs. Colburn was born Oct. 16, 1806, and is still living.



ELIJAH COLBURN, M. D.

She is a daughter of Luther Belknap, who was one of the most prominent men of his time in the section of Massachusetts in which Framingham is located. He was born Nov. 7, 1789; died Feb. 16, 1855; was representative to the general court of Massachusetts, justice of the peace, twenty-two years selectman, and seventeen years town clerk. His wife, Hepsibath Brown of Sudbury, Mass.—born July 28, 1769, died Aug. 5, 1852; was left an orphan when a small child and was adopted by her uncle, Adam Howe, who was landlord of the hostelry at Sudbury, made famous by Longfellow's beautiful poem, "Tales of a Wayside Inn." She lived with her uncle till her marriage, and throughout her life was a courageous and model woman, enjoying the respect and

esteem of her friends, and, at her decease, leaving to her children a legacy of loving words. The children of Doctor and Sarah (Belknap) Colburn were: Luther B., born at Nashua, Sept. 15, 1827, died June 25, 1832; Edwin A., born at Nashua, Dec. 13, 1829, married Anna S. Dodge of Antrim, June 26, 1861, died March 5, 1892, Sarah M., born at Nashua, Aug. 23, 1831, married Daniel T. Tower of Boston, Sept. 9, 1856, died March 25, 1858; Belknap S., born July 25, 1833, died Sept. 10, 1834; Susan E., born at Nashua, Jan. 18, 1836, married Charles F. Stetson of Duxbury, Mass., June 19, 1855, died Nov. 15, 1873.

JOSIAH G. GRAVES, M. D.

Josiah G. Graves, M. D., was born at Walpole, July 13, 1811, died July 6, 1888. His father was a well-to-do farmer and desired him to follow that vocation. His desire,



JOSIAH G. GRAVES, M. D.

however, was to fit himself for the medical profession, and so, contrary to the wishes of his father, he left his home at the age of eighteen years, and, as he often remarked in his later life, "with one dollar in his pocket, his mother's blessing on his head and a district school education," he started out to carve his own career. He entered the offices of Doctors Adams and Twitchell at Keene in 1829, and defrayed his expenses by teaching school and giving instructions in penmanship. Doctor Graves attended lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., and was graduated at Williams-town Medical college in 1834, after which he spent six months in the office of doctors Huntington and Graves at Lowell, Mass.

Doctor Graves commenced the practice of his profession in Nashua, Sept. 15, 1834, and for more than forty years followed it with untiring assiduity. His biographer, B. B. Whittemore, says of him: "His success as a physician and surgeon has but few parallels. He loved his profession and gave it his best powers. He was gifted in a remarkable degree, with a keen insight into the nature of disease, and of course his success was in proportion to his fitness for his calling. He did not need to be told symptoms: he knew by intuition where the break in the constitution was, and how to rebuild and give new life. He was made for his profession, and not his profession for him, which is too often the case. After several years' practice Doctor Graves took the degree of his profession at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia. During the War of the Rebellion he was, by appointment of the governor

and council, a member of the board of medical examiners.

After retiring from the active duties of his profession, Doctor Graves became interested in railroad enterprises in which he made heavy investments. He was a director in the Nashua & Lowell railroad company and one of the promoters of the Texas Trunk line, of which he was president. He was a director in the Faneuil Hall Insurance company of Boston, and also in the Metropolitan steamship company, and interested, pecuniarily and otherwise, in many enterprises at home and in different sections of the country. A few years before his death he purchased 'Mound Farm' at Scituate, Mass., where he erected a few dwelling houses, and spent his summers.

Doctor Graves is entitled to high rank among the self-made men of New Hampshire. What he was, and what he had come through his own unaided effort, and was the fruit of capacity, energy and industry. He filled a large place in Nashua, and was widely known as a man of inflexible will, strong in his attachment to friends and uncompromising in all matters in which he believed he was right. He could say "yes" or "no" and then end the matter. He was a member of the Unitarian church and a liberal contributor to its support.

Doctor Graves married Mary Boardman, daughter of Colonel William Boardman, a distinguished citizen of Nashua. There were no children by their marriage.

EVAN B. HAMMOND, M. D.

Evan B. Hammond, M. D., was born at Bridgewater, Oct. 16, 1815, died at Nashua, June 7, 1887. He was a son of Nathan Hammond, born Sept. 16, 1781, and Mary (Noyes) Hammond, born July 29, 1785. His grandfather, Thomas Hammond, was born June 11, 1747, and his grandmother, Esther (Dole) Hammond, May 15, 1756. They were foremost among the pioneers of Grafton county, a hardy, frugal, industrious and honest race of people who "made the wilderness blossom as a rose," and who dying left behind them records for piety, probity and usefulness that are a source of pride and a matter of emulation for their descendants. It is to such men and women as the ancestors of the Hammond family of Nashua, that New Hampshire owes her proud place in the union of states as the birthplace of those who have guided the world to civil and religious freedom, led armies, fought great battles, inspired equitable laws, developed science and adorned the professions.

Doctor Hammond was a self-made man, whose useful career emphasizes the possible attainment of those who possess courage and perseverance. He obtained all the knowledge possible in the district schools of his native place, and beyond that fought his way single-handed to graduation in the profession he had chosen for his life work. In his youth he had his every day task for a higher education, and finally studied medicine and surgery at New York, Boston, Dartmouth Medical college and Harvard Medical college, graduating at the latter in 1840 with the degree of M. D. He settled in Nashua immediately and steadily practiced his profession for more than forty years. Doctor Hammond, in his thorough knowledge of medicine and surgery, had practical and common-sense method as well as a skillful and collegiate basis. He could read human nature "like a book" and was therefore enabled to prescribe effectively in all forms of disease and to all classes of patients. That he had the

confidence of the people was recognized in a marked degree by the attorneys of the county, who sought him among the first as an expert witness in difficult cases, knowing that what Doctor Hammond said would be believed in preference to the testimony of college professors who had abundant theory and but limited practice. This was due, also, in a great measure, to the use of easy terms and a lucid explanation that was peculiarly his own method. He sought to make clear rather than to make a mystery. He had an extensive and successful practice from which he retired some years before his death, mainly because of advancing age and a fracture of the bones of his leg which made it difficult for him to travel any great distance. Yet such was his reputation, that, for several years after his retirement, his services were in frequent demand; especially among those families within whose circles he had, for many years been the trusted physician and faithful friend. He was an active member of the New Hampshire medical society. But Doctor Hammond was not alone a Nashua physician. He was an active man in the affairs of the town and later of the city. Good government, good schools, church privileges, progress in every department of human endeavor, banking and a hundred and one

things that were of concern to a citizen claimed his attention and found him a wise supporter. He held town offices from time to time and represented it in the legislature in 1847 and 1848. When Nashua became a city in 1853 he sat in her first common council, and in 1866 and 1867 served on the board of aldermen. He was city physician in 1862, 1866 and 1867, and for many years was a member of the board of education. During Governor Berry's administration, in the exciting days of the Civil War, he was commissioned examining surgeon for exemption from draft for Hillsborough county, and

was later appointed United States examining surgeon in cases of applications for pensions, a position which he held fifteen years to the entire satisfaction of the government and the veterans. Besides these public duties he was one of the inceptors and promoters of the Second National bank, serving on the board of directors for many years. He was also treasurer of the Mechanics' Savings bank, and, so great was the confidence of the people in him, he invested, safely, large sums of money for friends and acquaintances. At the time of his death

he was president of the York Beach & Harbor railroad and of the Crosby Invalid Bed company. Doctor Hammond was united in marriage Dec. 23, 1841, with Sarah Ann Adams. Mrs. Hammond was born at Waltham, Mass., Dec. 12, 1816. She is a daughter of Phineas Adams, born Sept. 4, 1789, and Sarah W. (Barber) Adams, born May 28, 1790, a daughter of Hamblet Barber, born at Warrington, England. On the paternal side she is a descendant in the seventh generation from Henry Adams, who came to this country from Devonshire, England, in 1630. From Henry Adams, fifteen generations to Ap Adam of Wales, who "came out of the marshes of Wales, a frontier space" on which English troops were accustomed to march, to repress incur-



EVAN B. HAMMOND, M. D.

sions and cut off stragglers in 1220. Mrs. Hammond's lineage is one complete record to Ap Adam. The children born to them are Mary L., born March, 1843; S. Anna, born Jan. 17, 1845, married Calvin W. Greenwood, Oct. 20, 1869; Catherine E., born March 12, 1847, married Charles E. Whitmarsh, Oct. 20, 1869; Elizabeth M., born Jan. 2, 1850, married James F. Whitmarsh, Sept. 29, 1885; Charles B., born March 20, 1853, married Mary L. Tracy, Oct. 16, 1883; Alice P., born Oct. 31, 1854, married Edward E. Parker, Dec. 20, 1877; Phineas A., born June 2, 1856, married Lillian M. Bowman, May 1, 1884; George F., born June 8, 1858.

NORMAN JOHN MACLEOD MOORE, M. D.

Norman J. M. Moore, M. D., was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1817, died in Nashua, Dec. 31, 1882. He was a descendant of an ancient family that for generations has been renowned in the military profession. The family was originally from Dorsetshire, Eng., and during the struggle at arms between Charles I. and Cromwell were attached to the fortunes of the latter, from whom, when his cause prevailed, they received grants of land at Saleston, near Canton, Ireland. His maternal ancestors were of Scotch origin, his great grandmother being the only daughter of Norman John Macleod, a celebrated chief of the historical Macleod clan of Dunvegan castle, Isle of Skye; probably the oldest castle in Scotland, and famous in song and story.

Doctor Moore attended the schools on his native heath and at an early age was graduated at Oxford with the degree of A. M. He then, with his brother William, who afterwards rose to the rank of colonel in Her Majesty's service, entered a military school at Sandhurst. After a few months' service he came to the conclusion that he had "missed his calling," and he thereupon left the institution and commenced the study of medicine and surgery at the University of Dublin, Ireland, where he received the degree of M. D. and a diploma. Following his graduation at Dublin he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, and entered the university at that place, again graduating with a diploma of M. D. Not content with the knowledge he had obtained in his profession he became a student at the Royal college of surgery in London, where he had seven years of study and was graduated in January, 1842. Doctor Moore felt that he was fully equipped for a broader field. He considered several propositions from hospitals and profes-

sional contemporaries who desired him as a partner, but none met his expectations. Finally he concluded to seek his fortune in America, and a year later we find him in practice in the Marine hospital at Chelsea, Mass. He remained at the hospital four years, when his friend, Doctor Smith, the head surgeon, died. Doctor Moore then became disturbed in mind because of preferment that others obtained, but which was denied him because of the fact that then he was not a citizen of the country, and, influenced by an acquaintance, he resigned his position and located in

Derry as a family physician and surgeon. He remained in Derry five years, during which time he became widely known. The demand for his service was so great and the location so circumscribed that he was actually compelled to seek a railroad center. He decided to settle in Nashua and came here in 1852. Doctor Moore practiced in Nashua from the year last mentioned to the day of his death, at one time in partnership with George Gray, M. D. It is not too much to say of him, and we now quote from the writing of a former biographer, that in his generation "he stood at the head of the medical profession in New Hampshire. For more than a quarter of a century he was called in the most difficult and delicate



NORMAN JOHN MACLEOD MOORE, M. D.

cases of surgery and he was eminently successful in restoring to health innumerable patients whose cases were considered incurable. He had a remarkable power of diagnosis, and his admitted skill made him a valuable expert witness before the courts, and although his modesty made him shrink from notoriety, he was often called in important state cases both at home and in remote commonwealths." Doctor Moore became a citizen of the United States and showed his patriotism by accepting an emergency call from the government, in 1862, and serving four months as surgeon in a hospital at Newburn,

N. C. That Doctor Moore was all that is said of him is in evidence in a series of resolutions passed by the physicians at the time of his death, in which they said: "That in the death of Doctor Moore we are deeply sensible of our loss of a wise counselor in times of perplexity and doubt, when the lives of those intrusted to our care depended upon an accurate knowledge of the nature of the case and the most judicious and skillful application of the means."

But it was not alone as a learned physician and surgeon that Doctor Moore is remembered by the people of Nashua. He was a man of perfect physique, winning in his manners, attractive in his social qualities and a most excellent friend and companion. The Scotch blood predominated in him. It made him generous to a fault, kind to the poor, thoughtful for those who associated with him, and enabled him to bear the burdens that were his without a murmur, and to award good for evil. In a word he was a rare man mentally and professionally. He possessed a sunny temperament and had a courtly bearing that was so unpretentious that even a timid child was at ease in his presence and soon became his acquaintance and friend.

Doctor Moore was an Episcopalian and a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd. He was also a member of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Medical societies. He was twice married; first in Dublin and second at Manchester, in 1860, when he wedded Caroline Sears. His children were by his first wife, William, born in Dublin, Ireland, 1842, educated at the University of Vermont at Burlington and at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating at the latter with the degree of M. D., a soldier in the Seventh regiment, New Hampshire volunteers, who was promoted to sergeant-major, served two and a half years and died from malaria contracted in the service,

Nov. 25, 1868; Matilda, born at the Marine hospital in Chelsea, Mass., 1844, educated at the seminary at New London, academy at Mont Vernon and a private school in Boston, married John J. Whitely and has a daughter.

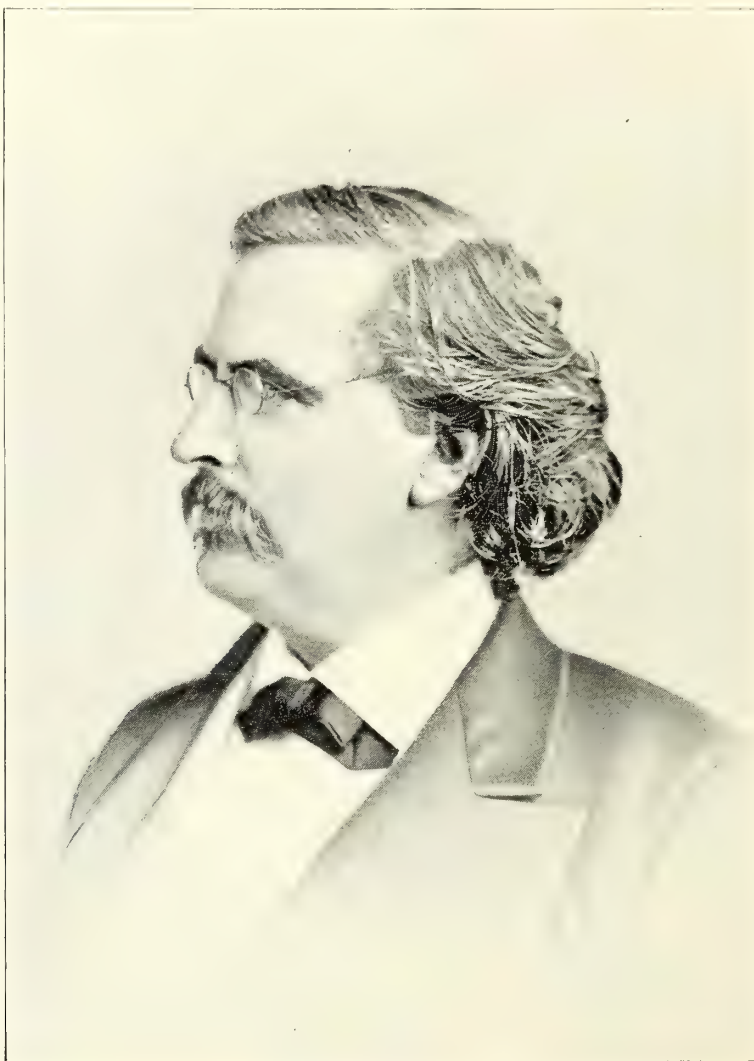
GEORGE GRAY, M. D.

George Gray, M. D., was born in Hancock, April 29, 1829; died in Nashua, Dec. 14, 1876. Dr. Gray was a son of John and Hersina (Knight) Gray.

His paternal ancestors came from England in the seventeenth century and their descendants were among the pioneers of the Souhegan valley. His grandfather was a prominent resident of Bennington, and a man of sturdy habits and wide influence in the public affairs of his generation. On the maternal side he was a grandson of Deacon Aaron Knight of Hancock and related to the Adams family, whose genealogy is clearly traced through fifteen generations. His father and mother were well known in Nashua as landlord and landlady of the Washington house, a popular hostelry that stood on the site of Noyes block.

Doctor Gray obtained his first schooling in the public schools of Nashua, at Crosby's Literary institute and Hancock academy.

Following his graduation at the last named institution he entered the office of his uncle, Adams Knight, M. D., at Springfield, Vt., where he applied himself assiduously to the study of medicine and surgery. After a thorough preparatory course of reading he entered the medical college at Woodstock, Vt., where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. His proficiency in his profession was such that the faculty named him as a professor and demonstrator of anatomy, a position which he filled with marked ability till the death of his father in 1851, when it became necessary for him to



GEORGE GRAY, M. D.

return to Nashua and settle his hotel business and other affairs. This administratorship occupied his attention till 1853, when he formed a partnership with Dr. Norman J. Moore and began practice. He continued with Doctor Moore until the opening of the Civil War, when the partnership was dissolved and he opened an office for himself and continued in practice till his death.

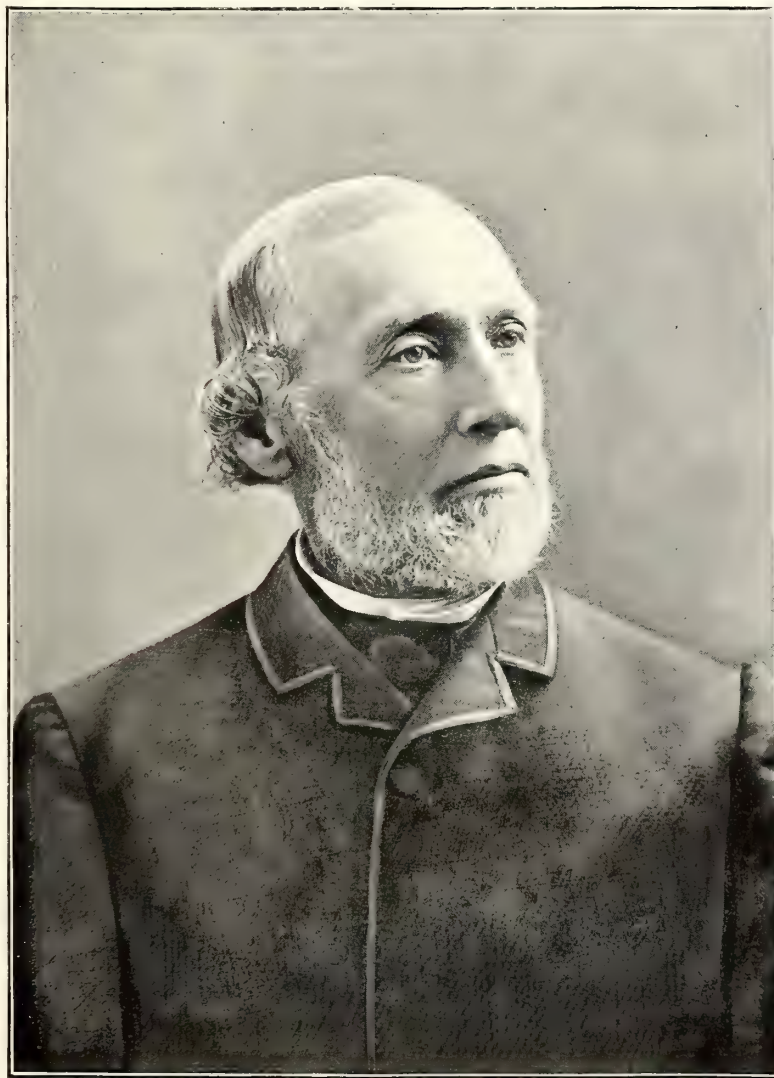
Doctor Gray was a man of striking physique and attractive personality. He was democratic, a man of the people, a citizen who had a cordial greeting and a kind word for everybody. Besides this he was one of the most skillful physicians and surgeons in the city and exceedingly conscientious in his attention to patients. His success, both in regular practice and as specialist, was recognized by his medical associates and caused his diagnosis and advice to be sought in critical cases; his services, were, also, in demand among experts in important cases before the supreme court. Dr. Gray's death resulted from diphtheria, a disease contracted while attending a patient at a time when suffering from a severe cold. That he was sincerely mourned by kindred and friends, is attested by a series of resolutions passed at a special meeting of the physicians and surgeons of Nashua. His record as a faithful physician and generous friend survives him.

Doctor Gray was an episcopalian, a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of Granite lodge, I. O. O. F. He was also a member of the Vermont and New Hampshire Medical societies and of several other bodies connected with his profession. He was twice married. His first wife was Margaret Stearns of Woodstock, Vt., who died in 1865; second, (April, 1872), Julia Tilden, daughter of Rev. Lucius L. and Julia A. (Ackley) Tilden of Nashua, who is still living. There were no children by either marriage.

EDWIN A. COLBURN, M. D.

Edwin A. Colburn, M. D., was born at Nashua, Dec. 13, 1829; died at Nashua, March 5, 1892. He was a son of Dr. Elijah and Sarah (Belknap) Colburn. (For ancestors see sketch of Elijah Colburn, M. D., in this work). Doctor Colburn was educated in the public schools of Nashua and graduated at the Nashua Literary institution of which Prof. David Crosby was principal. He then attended school at Derry academy, and, after a thorough study of medicine in the office of his father, took a two years' course at the Medical college at Woodstock, Vt. After concluding his studies at the last place he entered the New York Medical college at New York City, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1854.

Following his graduation he commenced practice with his father and so continued until 1861. His father retired about that time by reason of age, but he continued to practice until shortly before his death. Doctor Colburn inclined to a quiet and well ordered domestic life, freedom from the cares of office and the anxieties and perplexities of political strife. In a word he was exceedingly modest, and, although he held the office of city physician in 1861, he would never consent to



EDWIN COLBURN, M. D.

be a candidate. He was passionately fond of the perfect horse, and during his time owned and drove some of the best blooded animals in southern New Hampshire. Following the sale of the family estate, the site of Odd Fellows' building, he built one of the handsomest residences on Concord street. He purposed to settle down to a quiet home life and had been in his new home but a few weeks, when, unfortunately, he was found under the feet of an unbroken colt with his skull fractured. He lived but a few hours after the discovery. Doctor Colburn was an attendant of the Unitarian church, and an

honest, upright man and a citizen respected by all.

Doctor Colburn was united in marriage June 26, 1861, with Anna S. Dodge of Antrim. Mrs. Colburn is a daughter of Alvah Dodge, born in Antrim, 1811, and Lydia (Elliot) Dodge, born at Mason, 1817. There were no children by their marriage.

JAMES BONAPARTE GREELEY, M. D.

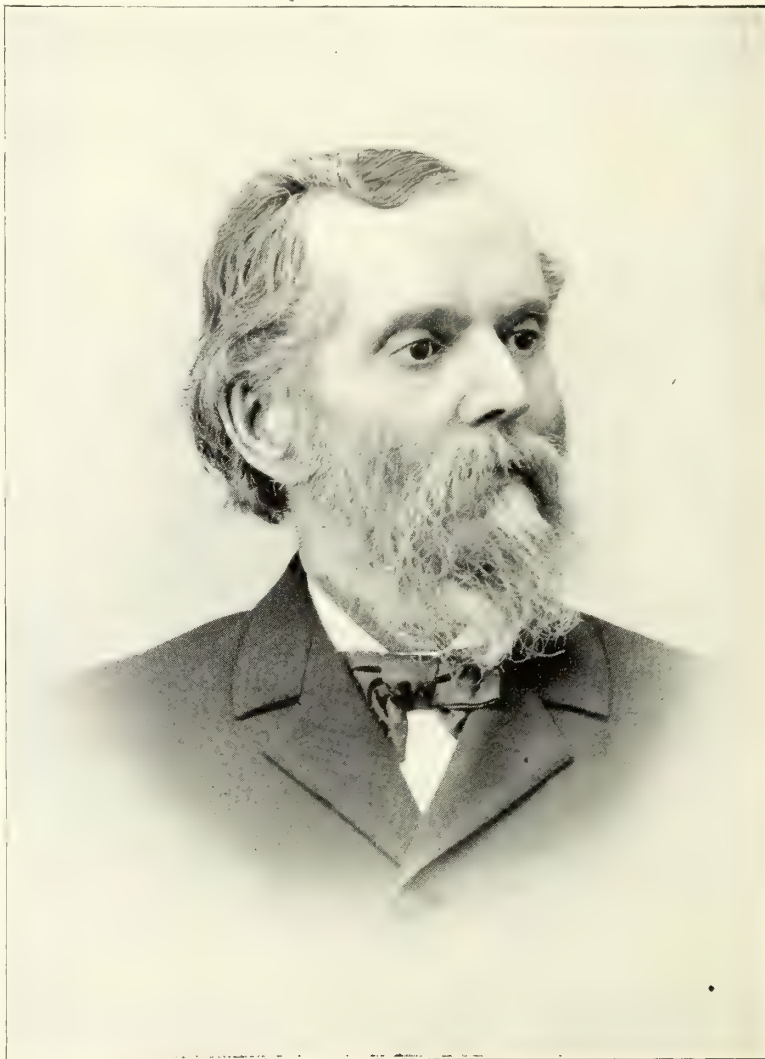
James B. Greeley, M. D., was born in Nashua, July 18, 1830. He is a son of Col. Joseph and Hannah (Thornton) Greeley. The Greeleys were among the early Scotch-Irish settlers of Nottingham West, now Hudson. They were men of sturdy habits and thrift. Capt. Samuel Greeley, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and Joseph Greeley, grandfather of the same, were at the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. In the last named battle Joseph was wounded. He was lame ever after and required the aid of a cane when walking. On the maternal side he is a grandson of James Thornton and his wife Mary, daughter of Robert Parker of Litchfield, and great grandson of Judge Matthew Thornton, M. D., signer of the Declaration of Independence, all of whom resided at Thornton's Ferry. Doctor Greeley attended the public schools and was graduated from Crosby's Literary institution. He studied two years at Pinkerton academy in Derry and the same length of time at Phillips' academy at Andover, Mass. Following a preparatory study of medicine he entered the medical school at Harvard. From Harvard he went to the medical department at Dartmouth college, and from Dartmouth to the University of Vermont at Burlington, then at Woodstock, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1856. He spent a year in study and practice in the Marine hospital at

Chelsea, Mass., and another year in the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh before commencing practice in Nashua. His success was of a most gratifying character, and the future looked bright, when, in 1861, the flag was fired on at Fort Sumter and the blood of the Greeleys and Thorntons that flowed in his veins was so aroused with patriotic zeal that he could not content himself in the quiet walks of life. He entered the service of his country as assistant surgeon of the New Hampshire battalion, First New England cavalry, and went to the

front. In the spring of 1862 he was promoted to surgeon of the 1st Rhode Island cavalry, (the name of the regiment being changed to that), and followed its fortunes in bivouac and in battle till the second engagement at Bull Run, when, while he was bravely performing his duty by attending to wounded soldiers on the field, he received three gunshot wounds; one in the right hip, making a flesh wound only; one in the left arm, shattering the bone; one entering the right temple which lodged at the base of the skull and remained there seventeen years, until discovered and removed in 1879 by George P. Greeley, M. D., whose honorable record is given in this book.

Upon receiving an honorable discharge from the

army Doctor Greeley returned to Nashua and resumed practice. The hardships of the campaign in which he served, together with wounds and suffering, had wrecked his iron constitution and so, as the years passed he withdrew little by little from active practice and finally retired and spent some time in travel, visiting the Azore islands and other places of interest and health-restoring climate. Since then he has been an invalid by reason of the loyal service he rendered his country, and has resided the greater part of his time at his country home at Thornton's Ferry. In his time Doctor Greeley was one of the best



JAMES B. GREELEY, M. D.

equipped physicians in southern New Hampshire, and enjoyed, at one time, a large and lucrative practice in Nashua and vicinity where he was well known and respected. He was one of the best informed men in scientific subjects bearing on his profession; a skilled surgeon of practice in hospital and field, whose ability and judgment made a valuable expert witness before the courts and desirable in consultation in difficult cases. He was city physician in 1860. In early life and till prevented by ill health, Doctor Greeley attended the Unitarian church. He is a

member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of Edward A. Raymond consistory, 32d degree. Doctor Greeley was united in marriage at Hanover, June 24, 1858, with Arabella McGaw Wood, daughter of Rev. Henry Wood, D. D., a graduate of Dartmouth college in the class of 1822, and of Princeton, N. J., Theological school, pastor of the Congregational church at Hanover, six years, editor of the Congregational Journal, (Concord), United States consul at Beirut, Syria, and chaplain in the United States navy, died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1870. On the maternal side she is a daughter of Harriet McGaw and granddaughter of John McGaw of Bedford and great granddaughter of Jacob McGaw, whose wife, Hannah, was

a daughter of Judge Matthew Thornton of Thornton's Ferry. Three sons were born of their marriage: Harry Wood, born at Nashua, Sept. 12, 1859, had nearly completed his medical education, when, being of decided literary taste, he became temporarily employed as a journalist; he died at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 27, 1884; James Thornton, born in Nashua, July 18, 1862, physician and surgeon at Nashua, married Oct. 9, 1895 Florence H., second daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Cyrus Richardson of Nashua; Guy Hastings, born at Medford, Mass., Jan. 1, 1868, physician and surgeon at Hillsborough Bridge.

EUGENE F. MCQUESTEN, M. D.

Eugene F. McQuesten, M. D., was born in Litchfield, Oct. 11, 1843. He is a son of Isaac McQuesten, who was born Oct. 18, 1811, and Margaret A. (Chase) McQuesten, who was born July 19, 1819, both of whom are living at the old homestead. Doctor McQuesten, on his father's side, is a descendant of William McQuesten, who emigrated from the north of Ireland, (Coleraine) in 1735, and settled in Litchfield. The McQuestens are direct descendants of

the McUisthons of Argyleshire, Scotland, many of whom removed to Ireland near the close of the 16th century. A genealogy of the family shows that among the descendants of the McQuestens there have been many men who have stood high in the professions and in the councils of the nation. Dr. McQuesten attended the public schools in his native place and in Nashua, and in 1860 became a student at Blanchard academy in Pembroke. In 1863 he entered the sophomore class in the scientific department at Dartmouth college, but withdrew shortly after and entered, in 1864, Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, where he took a three years course in two years and was graduated with the degree of M. D., in March, 1866.

He practiced in

Lynn, Mass., in 1866 and 1867, and in the last year mentioned came to Nashua and was associated with Dr. J. G. Graves, Sen., in practice two years, when he opened an office in the Graves building on the site of Whiting block.

The public had confidence in Doctor McQuesten from the day he began practice, and, by perseverance, study, adaptability to his profession and a constant purpose to merit the approval of the people, he has retained that same confidence and enlarged upon it to the degree that there is not a more widely known physician and surgeon in New Hampshire, or one that receives so many urgent



EUGENE F. MCQUESTEN, M. D.

calls, both at home and from near and remote places, for consultation in critical cases. Notwithstanding all this, Doctor McQuesten has not been entirely satisfied with himself. He has kept in mind what too many men in his profession overlook: "while we live we learn," and so he has several times made arrangements for the care of his patients by other reputable physicians while he spent weeks and months in taking post graduate courses in special diseases and surgery under the eye of the best instructors in this country, his last study being a six months' course, in 1892, in the college from which he was graduated in 1866. Under these circumstances and conditions it will be seen that he has fairly earned his honors and is entitled to the words of commendation here written.

But Doctor McQuesten is not alone a physician. He is a progressive citizen who takes a very earnest interest in the things that are best calculated to benefit the public. Everything that interests good citizens interests him, and if his judgment commends it he lends his influence. He has never, however, taken a very active part in politics, and yet his friends have occasionally put him forward, often against his wishes, for public office, his last candidacy being for mayor on the democratic ticket in 1894.

Doctor McQuesten is a member of the New Hampshire Medical society and its president at the present time. He is a member of the American Medical association, of the American Association of Railway surgeons, and the Nashua Medical society, of which he was president in 1890 and 1891. Besides this he is a member of the executive board of the Emergency hospital, an institution that he labored earnestly, with other local physicians, to establish. He is one of the surgeons of the Concord & Montreal railroad, and secretary of the examining board for pensions in Nashua. He has been a director in the Indian Head National bank, the Nashua Trust company, trustee in the New Hampshire Banking company, in the Nashua cemetery and the Unitarian church. Besides all this he is a man who has brethren, for he is a member of the Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, Israel Hunt council of Masters, St. George commandery, K. T., and Granite lodge, I. O. O. F.

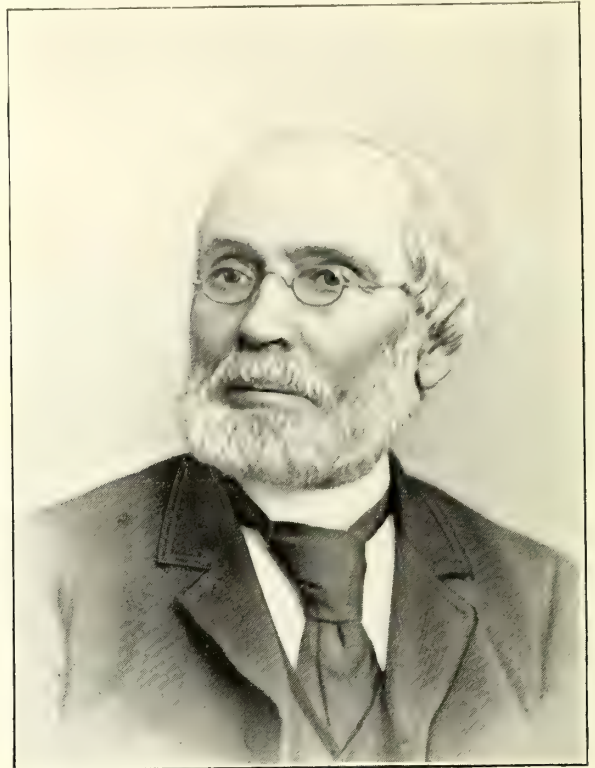
Doctor McQuesten has been three times married. His first wife was Lizzie M. Spalding, daughter of Hon. Solomon Spalding, who died Nov. 26, 1877; second, Mary A. Howard, daughter of Joseph A. Howard of Washington, who died April 3, 1885; third, Anna E. Spalding, with whom he was united in marriage, May 26, 1887, daughter of William R. and Mary Abie (Ham) Spalding of Lawrence, Mass. His children are Philip, born at Nashua, Dec. 27, 1888; Josephine, born at Nashua, Feb. 7, 1890, and Eugene F., born at Nashua, April 21, 1892.

In 1880, Dr. McQuesten purchased what was then known as the "Hall estate," on Main street, and erected the handsome brick block in which he now has his office. In 1886 he purchased the "Harris place" on Concord street, and the following year built the fine brick house where he now resides. His home, in its surroundings and outlook, and its happy home circle, is one of the most attractive in southern New Hampshire.

JEREMIAH CAVERNO GARLAND, M. D.

Jeremiah C. Garland, M. D., was born in Strafford, Sept. 23, 1814. He was the second child and oldest son of Nathaniel and Lydia (Cverno) Garland. He was edu-

cated in the public schools and academy of his native town, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1844. He practiced his pro-



JEREMIAH CAVERNO GARLAND, M. D

fession at Rochester from 1844 to 1850; Nashua from 1850 to 1857; Plymouth, 1857 to 1865, returning to Nashua in the last year mentioned and practicing till about 1890, when he retired. He was a careful and successful family physician who had the confidence of his large number of patients.

Doctor Garland has been an active and public spirited citizen of the places where he has resided. He was a member of the first common council of Nashua in 1853, and of the board of aldermen in 1854; city physician in 1857, and from 1864 to 1870. Doctor Garland was an examiner for insurance companies for a good many years; a member of the United States board of pension examiners eight years, and, patriot that he has always been, he responded to the emergency call of the government in 1863, and went to the field as assistant hospital surgeon, where he remained on duty till the close of the war in 1865. Doctor Garland is a member of the Hillsboro Medical association, and has served it as president. In his religious convictions he is a Baptist.

Doctor Garland was united in marriage Dec. 5, 1849, with Harriet C. Woodman, daughter of Jeremiah H. and Sarah (Chase) Woodman. Of the five children born to them two only are living: Celia Turner, born at Nashua, Sept. 8, 1850, who was finely educated and a teacher in the Nashua High school, died May 11, 1889; Willard Parker, born at Nashua, May 6, 1853, city editor of a daily newspaper in New Jersey, died May 25, 1880; George Lincoln, born at Nashua, May 29, 1855; Theodore Woodman, born at Plymouth, Jan. 9, 1859, married Estelle S. Smith of New York, in April, 1888; Claudius Webster, born at Plymouth, Aug. 25, 1863, died Feb. 15, 1867.

GEORGE PRESTON GREELEY, M. D.

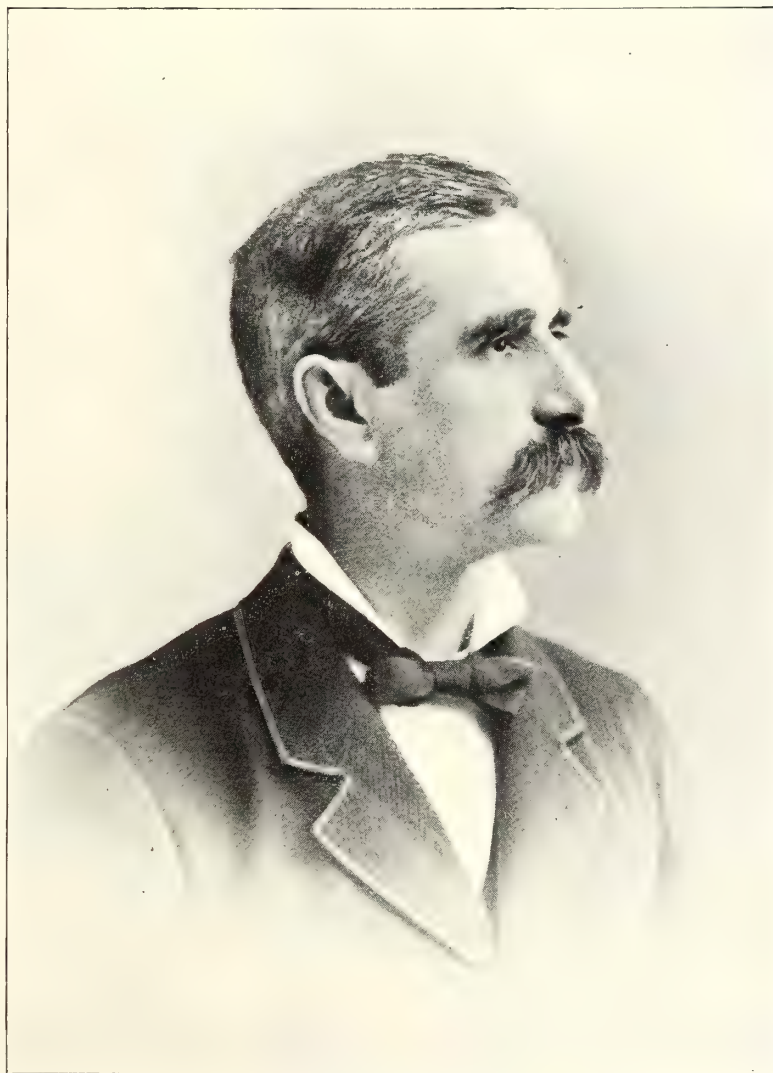
George P. Greeley, M. D., was born at Nashua, April 9, 1833, died at St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 26, 1892, buried in the Nashua cemetery. He was a son of Ezekiel and Sarah (Pollard) Greeley. He was a descendant of the Scotch-Irish Greeleys who settled Nottingham West, now Hudson. His great grandfather, Capt. Samuel Greeley, and his grandfather, Joseph Greeley, were in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, the latter receiving a

wound that caused lameness and necessitated the use of a cane the rest of his life. Ezekiel Greeley, his father, was a Free Mason, merchant and prominent citizen of Nashua, and in company with his brother built the Greeley block on Railroad square. On the maternal side he was a descendant of the Pollards who settled in the southern part of Nashua, Cummings Pollard, a stirring man who built several houses below the Harbor and who was prominent in his day in the affairs of the settlement, being his grandfather. The house (1895) at the corner of Amherst and Abbot streets built by the Greeley brothers, was purchased by Ezekiel about the time of his marriage, and it was his home during his lifetime. It was here that the subject of

this sketch was born. Doctor Greeley obtained his primary education in the public schools of Nashua and was graduated at the Norwich university at Norwich, Vt. When a youth of about nineteen he went to the East Indies and Australia in a merchant ship as supercargo for a Boston firm with whom one of his elder brothers was a partner. He was absent from home almost a year, and during that time he determined on the profession in which he would enter. After his return he at once applied himself to the study of medicine, and he attended lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and Dartmouth

Medical college at Hanover. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in the autumn of 1857. Doctor Greeley practiced his profession at Hollis a few years, and early in the War of the Rebellion enlisted in the service of his country as assistant surgeon of the Fourth regiment, New Hampshire volunteers. He was promoted to surgeon and remained with the command three years and two months. In 1865 he was appointed surgeon of the Hancock veterans, Ninth regiment, United States Veteran volunteers, in which

corps he served fourteen months. After leaving the service, Doctor Greeley spent some months in New York, refreshing his medical knowledge, after which he located in Boston, where he practiced until 1872, when he came to Nashua, practicing about ten years and serving the city one or two terms as city physician and as a member of the board of health. Doctor Greeley's experience as a surgeon in the army was of wide and extensive character and the per cent. of recovery of his patients was among the largest to the credit of the surgeons who were his associates in the last command in which he served. This fact caused him to be recognized as among the very first in his profession in the state. After tak-



DR. GEORGE P. GREELEY.

ing up his residence in Florida in 1883, the change being due in a measure to the condition of his health, he did not practice his profession to any great extent, and yet it is noteworthy that his attachment to the people of his native state was such that when any of them who were journeying in the South sent for him he responded with alacrity. During the winter months which he passed yearly in Florida, he interested himself in the care of his orange groves.

Doctor Greeley was not only one of the best equipped men in his profession in the state of New Hampshire,

but he was scholarly in other sciences and thoroughly informed in literature and history. He was a man with whom his equals in education delighted to hold conversation, and although there was an air of reserve about him, those who knew him best realized that he but acted himself. There was nothing artificial about him, and no bending to meet public approval or public praise. A more independent man in his professional, political, or other views, or more ready to express them, when occasion demanded, would be hard to find; yet he never obtruded his opinions, which were always formed upon careful study and observation, upon any one, and, whether in private conversation or public utterance, he never allowed his natural positive and energy of expression to lead him beyond the bounds of fair and honorable argument, but was always the calm, dignified, educated gentleman, a credit to New Hampshire and the profession in which he performed the work of his lifetime. He was a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., a Scottish rite Mason of the 32d degree, and active in John G. Foster Post, G. A. R. Doctor Greeley was united in marriage Jan. 10, 1861, to Mary P. Dewey, daughter of Dr. Julius Y. Dewey of Montpelier, Vt., who survives him, and has her home the greater part of the year at Montpelier and Nashua.

CHARLES B. HAMMOND, M. D.

Charles B. Hammond, M. D., was born in Nashua, March 20, 1853. He is a son of Evan B. and Sarah Ann (Adams) Hammond, the lineage of whom are given in a summary of the career of Evan B. Hammond, M. D.

Doctor Hammond was educated in the public schools of Nashua, at Crosby's Literary institute, and at Dartmouth

college, entering in 1873 and graduating in 1877 with the degree of A. B. and, in 1880, that of A. M. He studied medicine at the Harvard Medical school, from which he was graduated in 1880 with the degree of M. D. Doctor Hammond succeeds his father, retaining office and patients. The public quickly discovered that he was a worthy successor of a physician and surgeon who had their confidence for more than four decades and the result is shown in the fact that his practice rapidly increased, until to-day there is not a busier man in his profession in

the state or one who is more sought after as an expert witness before the courts, or for consultation in critical cases of both medicine and surgery. Doctor Hammond, following in the footsteps of an honored sire, is an active man outside of his profession. He finds time to serve the public in many ways. He is a member of the Harvard Medical Alumni association, a member and censor of the New Hampshire Medical society, was secretary of the United States board of pension examiners at Nashua from 1889 till 1893, and a member of the Nashua Medical association. Doctor Hammond took an active and effective part, giving time, money and surgical instruments in establishing the City Emergency hospital, is a member of its executive



DR. CHARLES B. HAMMOND.

committee and of its medical staff. He has served Hillsborough county two years as county physician, and Nashua as city physician and chairman of the board of health in 1894, doing the most effective work in its history in stamping out contagious diseases, and making a record as a conspicuous and efficient public official that was recognized by the city council by re-electing him to both positions for the year 1895. Doctor Hammond was elected a member of the board of education in 1892 for a term ending in 1898, and is counted as one of the best informed and most enthusiastic educators in southern

New Hampshire. He is in fact an enthusiast in school matters, and gives considerable of his time and attention to the study of the different methods of instruction in countries where the free-school system obtains; he is quick to perceive and appreciate any improvement upon our own, and zealous in urging its adoption.

The zeal which he shows in looking after the welfare of the pupils is exhibited not less intensely in his efforts to aid in providing substantial and well appointed school-houses. At the present time he is one of the sub-committee of the school board employed in building a new school-house on Palm street.

He is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Royal Arch chapter, St. George commandery, K. T., and a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32d degree. Doctor Hammond attends the Pilgrim Congregational church.

Doctor Hammond was united in marriage Oct. 16, 1883, with Mary L. Tracy, daughter of William A. Tracy, M. D., whose lineage is given in a sketch of her father in another department of this work. Four children have been born of their marriage: Tracy Bartlett, Harold Adams, Karl Raymond, and Marjorie, of whom only the two latter are living, the first two having died in infancy.

A. WILFRED PETIT, M. D.

A. Wilfred Petit was born in St. Damase, county St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., Sept. 11, 1853. His ancestors were Phillipe Hubert Petit, born at St. Denis, P. Q., in 1816, and Cordelia Richer, born at the same place in 1826. He was educated in Seminary Ste. Marie de Mounoir, P. Q., where he was graduated with degrees in 1873. He then took up the study of medicine and surgery at Victoria university in Montreal, P. Q., from which institution he

received his diploma and degree of M. D., in 1877. Doctor Petit located in his native town in 1877 and practiced his profession till 1880, when he removed to Buckingham, P. Q., where he remained a year. He then, Dec. 8, 1881, came to Nashua, and here his practice has been as large and successful as any of his contemporaries as one of our leading physicians. He is recognized, as one of the leading physicians, not only by the members of the profession in Nashua and vicinity but also by his fellow citizens; one who is exceedingly well versed in the

science of his profession and who attends to his duties assiduously and conscientiously; these traits of character have deservedly gained for him the esteem of all classes. Doctor Petit's urbanity and gentlemanly bearing, as well as his knowledge of men and the world, have served to make him a welcome addition to society. He has always taken a lively interest in public affairs and has been a liberal contributor and indefatigable worker in the cause he has espoused. He was vice president of the noted French-Canadian convention held in this city in 1888, was one of its chief organizers and a member of the delegate committee that visited Washington for the purpose of inviting President Cleveland to attend the convention.

Doctor Petit has been a member of the board of trustees and executive board of the Emergency hospital since its organization. He is a member of St. Aloysius Catholic church, the Union St. Jean Baptiste society, New Hampshire Medical society, and Nashua Medical association.

Doctor Petit was united in marriage Feb. 15, 1887, with Anna R. Chagnon, daughter of J. B. Chagnon, M. D., and Victorine (Des Desnoyers) Chagnon of Fall River, Mass., both of whom are natives of St. Jean Baptiste, P. Q. The children of his marriage are Bertha Lorraine, born Dec. 3, 1887, and Andrea, born Feb. 16, 1889.



A. WILFRED PETIT, M. D.

CHARLES S. ROUNSEVEL, M. D.

Charles S. Rounsevel, M. D., was born at Dedham, Mass., Aug. 22, 1839. He is a descendant of Philip Rounsevel, who came to this country from Devonshire, Eng., in 1642, and settled in Freetown, Mass. Doctor Rounsevel's parents moved to Washington in 1841 and resided there until 1852, when they became residents of Charlestown, where they made their home until 1858, and from Charlestown went to Hopkinton, Mass. Doctor Rounsevel enlisted in 1861, and was in the service of his country till 1864, participating in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and numerous skirmishes. He was mustered out of the service in 1864, and from that time to 1870, traveled in Pennsylvania and the West. From 1870 to 1879 he was in New York and Philadelphia, and from 1879 to 1884 in Vermont. In 1884 he came to Nashua where he has ever since practiced his profession. He is a graduate of the Holm Medical college, Philadelphia, with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1882. He takes high rank as a family physician and surgeon, and has a large and increasing list of patients.

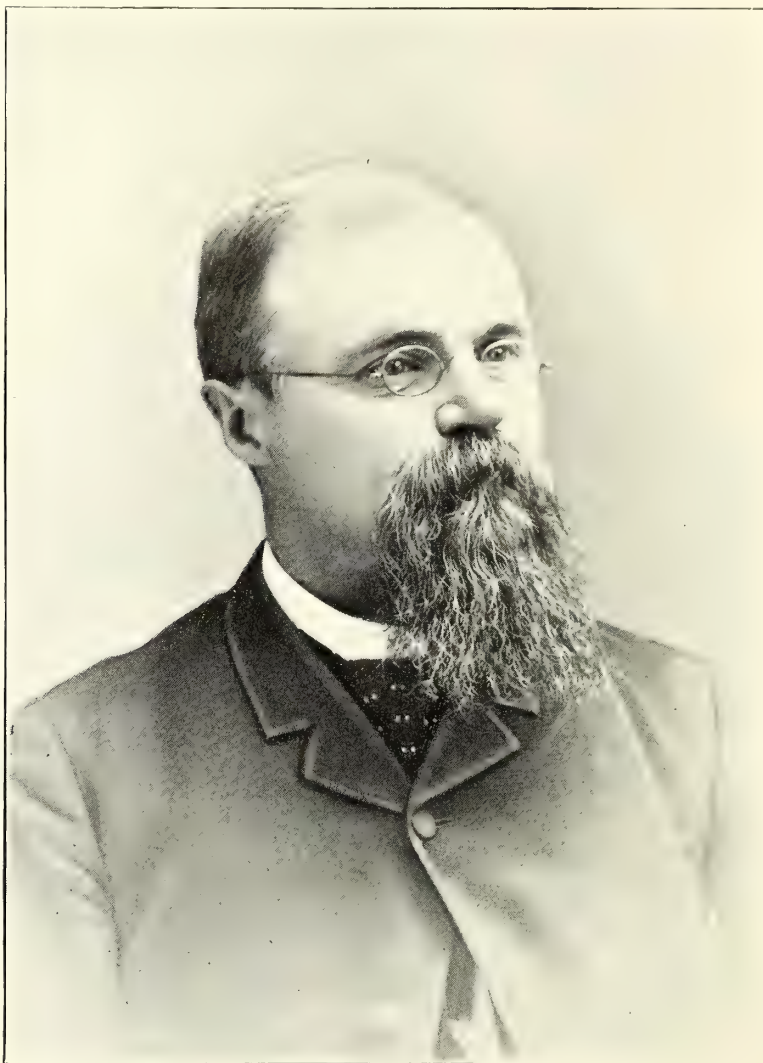
Doctor Rounsevel was united in marriage in 1882, with Flora M. Horton, daughter of Marcus L. and Grovia Horton of Windsor, Vt., a woman who took a deep interest in the Woman's Relief corps, G. A. R., and was treasurer of the department of New Hampshire. She died at Nashua. His second wife, to whom he was united in marriage Jan. 8, 1893, was Agnes E. Cunningham, daughter of William and Ellen Cunningham of Charlestown. Doctor Rounsevel is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the New Hampshire Medical society. He is a York Mason and member of St. George

commandery, K. T., and a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32d degree. He is also a member of John G. Foster Post, No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic.

BRADFORD ALLEN, M. D.

Bradford Allen, M. D., was born at East Bridgewater, Mass., Jan. 23, 1857. He is a son of James S., born July 3, 1831, and Mary P. (Churchill) Allen, born July 2, 1831, and lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first per-

son born in the old Plymouth colony, following the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620. Doctor Allen received his rudimentary schooling in his native town and was graduated at its high school. He entered Amherst college in 1875 and was graduated in 1878 with the degree of B. S. Having decided to study medicine and surgery he became a student at the Harvard Medical college and was graduated in 1882, receiving the degree of M. D. After his graduation at Harvard, he determined to make a special and thorough study of organic diseases as understood and treated in the great universities of the Old World. He therefore crossed the ocean and accepted an appointment at the Rotunda lying-in hospital, at Dublin, where he remained until he



CHARLES S. ROUNSEVEL, M. D.

obtained the degree of L. M. in April, 1883. From Dublin he went to Berlin, Germauy, where he continued the study of obstetrics and in gynecology under the instruction of Professor Schroeder, meantime learning the language of that country and subsequently traveling three months in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia and Switzerland. Doctor Allen next spent six months in hospital work in Vienna, Austria, thus rounding out his education as a specialist in the diseases indicated by the degrees of his diplomas. Doctor Allen returned from Vienna in 1884, and immediately went into practice at Brockton,

Mass. Success was assured from the first. In 1885 he married a Nashua lady, and believing that the rugged air of New Hampshire would improve his health, settled here. He proposed to have a vacation from the cares of his profession and therefore he became the proprietor of the noted drugstore that was established by Elias S. Russell. Shortly after this he opened an office in Emerson building on Railroad square, and owing to his increase of practice as a physician, was soon compelled to sell out his drug business. Since then he has devoted his time to his patients and won golden opinions, not alone from the learned men of his calling, but from people whom he has served with a fidelity that has ripened into respect and friendship. Doctor Allen, like most successful men in his profession, is a modest and unassuming man, who "has that about him" which evidences this estimate of his ability and character.

Doctor Allen attends the First Congregational church and was an efficient member of the committee under whose direction the beautiful new church edifice on Lowell street was erected. He is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, Israel Hunt council and St. George commandery, K. T. He is also a Scottish Rite

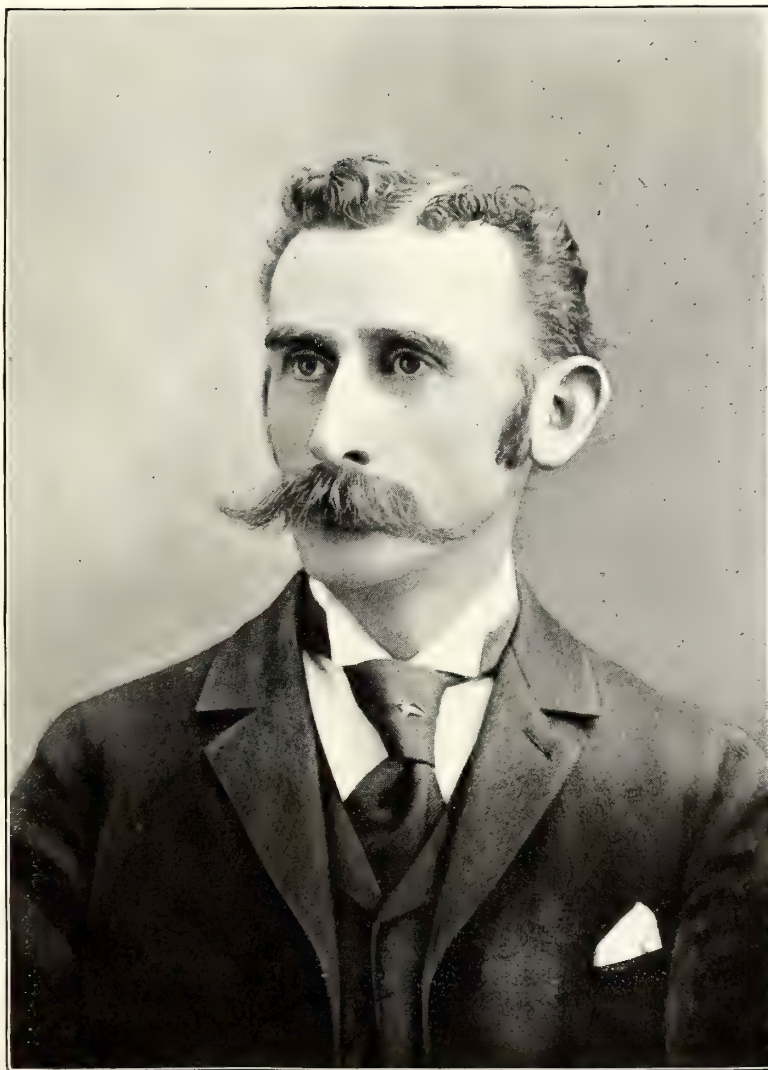
Mason, being a member of the consistory bodies, 32d degree. Doctor Allen is a director of the City Guards club. He is also a member of the American, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire Medical societies, and the Nashua Medical association of which he was president in 1893. He took a zealous part and contributed liberally of his time in establishing the City Emergency hospital, being a charter member, a director since its organization and also its treasurer. Doctor Allen was married Oct. 15, 1885, to Mary F. Godfrey, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Davis) Godfrey of Nashua, both of whom are dead.

ALONZO STEWART WALLACE, M. D.

Alonzo S. Wallace, M. D., son of David and Margaret Wallace, was born at Bristol, Me., Feb. 17, 1847. His grandfather, David Wallace, was one of the hardy pioneers of New Hampshire and undoubtedly of Irish origin, while his great grandmother, Nancy Palmer, was of English descent.

Dr. Wallace obtained his education by his own unaided effort and therefore it may be said that he is a self-made

man. He obtained such education as was possible in the district schools of his native town, giving close attention to his studies and making an earnest effort to accomplish desired results. It was constantly in his mind, however, that he needed larger opportunities, and so he attended the town high school. From the high school he entered Lincoln academy at New Castle, Me. He walked to the academy, a distance of ten miles, every Monday morning, taking food for the week with him, and returned Friday nights. The best he could do was to attend two terms a year. To accomplish this and also assist his parents at the same time he first followed the sea during the summers, as a sailor, until by dint of courage and capacity he rose to



BRADFORD ALLEN, M. D.

the position of first mate of a barque. As his book knowledge increased he filled other positions of honor and trust, and finally teaching between terms, he at last graduated with class honors. It will thus be seen that if there was ever a young man who had high aspirations and who burned the midnight oil that man was Doctor Wallace.

Although at his graduation he was able to pass the examination required to enter Bowdoin college, he entered the Maine Conference seminary at Bucksport and fitted himself to teach higher grades of studies. During this

time he was superintendent of schools in his native town and active in many directions which might influence the course he had marked out for himself. From 1869 to 1872 he was engaged in teaching in Maine and Massachusetts, among his positions being that of principal of the high school at Rockport. He also taught at two different times in the Reformatory school for the City of Boston, Mass., the second time going there as principal; this was an exceedingly difficult position to fill on account of the character of the pupils, who necessarily attend there.

He, from the first, was master of the situation, and at once gained the love and confidence of the boys under his charge and the esteem and respect of the city officials. While in charge of this important school he made the acquaintance of Dr. ^{Jr}D. H. Durgin. The acquaintance ripened into friendship, friendship begot advice, and advice led him to seek knowledge of medicine and surgery. He began the study of anatomy and physiology while yet a teacher, and after extensive and thorough preparation entered the medical department at Bowdoin college. Later he was a student at Portland and finally he entered the medical department at Dartmouth college, Hanover, where he was graduated and received his degree in 1874.

His preparatory course for practice was taken under the instruction of Professors Frost and Crosby of Dartmouth, Bracket of Bowdoin, Green of Portland, and Long Island, N. Y. It is safe to affirm that few men ever entered the profession better equipped.

Doctor Wallace's first practice was at the Massachusetts State Lunatic hospital. He remained in the institution about six months and resigned to accept the position of assistant physician of the port of Boston. He was soon after promoted to the position of port physician to fill the place of his friend, Doctor Fisher, who is now

superintendent of the Presbyterian hospital, N. Y. Doctor Wallace resigned the last position mentioned in 1879, and it is a matter of record, and should be a source of pride to his family and friends, that upon his retirement he received an unsolicited testimonial in the form of a letter from the chairman of its board of health, Doctor Durgin of Boston, (who still holds the position), reciting that he had done two-thirds of the work in an institution where the patients numbered two thousand annually, and that "to his faithfulness to duty and power of endurance," he

had never seen a limit; also, that he regretted his determination to enter private practice. To this was added another testimonial, wishing him "God-speed and honor's success in his new field," by the officers of public institutions at Deer Island. Doctor Wallace located, 1879, in Brookline, where he had a large and successful practice and remained until 1888. From Brookline he went to Rochester, where he remained but a short time. Finally in October, 1889, he came to Nashua, purchased the Albert McKean homestead on Orange street and later bought a farm on the Hollis road, for a summer resort for his family. Here he remains among the most successful and busy professional men in the state. Dr. Wallace is a Congregationalist,



ALONZO S. WALLACE, M. D.

a Canton Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the United Order of the Gold Cross and Pilgrim Fathers, a member of the Massachusetts Medical society, and New Hampshire Medical society, and also a member and vice president of the Nashua Medical association. He served in 1893 on the first executive committee of the Emergency hospital and was re-elected in 1894. He is a trustee of the Nutt estate hospital. Doctor Wallace was united in marriage Nov. 2, 1876, with Mary F. Maynard, the only daughter of Charles and Harriet Maynard of Lowell, and a graduate of Lasell seminary at Auburndale, Mass. The

children of their marriage are Arthur Lowell, born in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 12, 1877; Edith Maynard, born at East Boston, March 24, 1879; Edna June, born at Brookline, June 8, 1880; Ina, born at Nashua, Feb. 21, 1890.

AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON SHEA, M. D.

Augustus W. Shea, M. D., was born in Nashua, Aug. 9, 1865. His remotest ancestors were natives of Ireland, where his father, Daniel Shea, who came to America in 1854, was born.

His mother, Catherine (McDonald) Shea, who was also a native of the beautiful isle of the sea, came to this country in 1854. He was educated in the public schools winning the highest honors, one of the four Noyes' medals, in the class of 1883. He then studied medicine and surgery in the office of Doctor Charles B. Hammond, and, being a young man of independent character, paid his own way to the degrees of his profession by teaching during the winter evenings, from 1883 to 1887, in the O'Donnell school. Dr. Shea entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, at Burlington in 1884, where he was awarded the first prize for excellence and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1887. Doctor

Shea then located in his native city, and at once took rank among the first men in his profession, his advice and assistance in critical cases being in constant demand in both medicine and surgery. He served as city physician and member of the board of health in 1888 and 1889, and has been active in promoting the affairs of the Emergency hospital, being a member of the staff at the present time. He is president of the board of United States examining surgeons for this district and of the Nashua Medical association, also a member of the New Hampshire Medical association. Doctor Shea is a member of the

Church of the Immaculate Conception, Court Nashua, O. F., and division No. 1, A. O. H. He is unmarried.

FRANK EVERETT KITTREDGE, M. D.

Frank E. Kittredge, son of Charles A. and Maria E. (Chase) Kittredge, was born at Concord, May 8, 1862. His immigrant ancestor was Captain John Kittredge, (who was master of a ship that plied between England and foreign ports), fled from Great Britain to America in 1660,

and settled at Billerica, Mass., where, having medical recipes, and being of a surgical turn of mind, he became a prominent physician and surgeon. He spelled his name Ketredge. The descent is John, 1644, John, 1666, John, 1685, John, 1709, Solomon, 1736, Solomon, 1755, Josiah, 1787, Charles, 1829, Frank E., 1862. There have been physicians and surgeons in every generation of the family since that time, and some of them noted ones. On the maternal side he also traces his lineage direct from English parentage.

He was educated in the public schools of Nashua, and graduated at the high school in the class of 1882. Doctor Kittredge then became a student of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where he was graduated

with the degree of M. D. in 1885. To Doctor Kittredge's credit it should be said that he was a diligent student and sought secular employment during his vacations in the summer months and thus earned money to pay his college expenses. Following his graduation he took a cruise to the Azores as surgeon of the barque "Sarah."

Upon his return he settled in practice in Centre Harbor, where he had gratifying success and remained until 1889, when he returned to Nashua, and the next year, 1890, associated himself with Alonzo S. Wallace, M. D., under the firm name of Wallace & Kittredge, which partnership



AUGUSTUS W. SHEA, M. D.

continued until April 1, 1895, since which time he has been in practice for himself. Doctor Kittredge is a conscientious and capable physician and surgeon, who obtained the confidence of the community at the beginning of his career and has held it with increasing patronage. He is a public spirited citizen, always ready to take an active part in all good works, and responds readily and cheerfully to all demands made upon his time and talents for the public good. He was treasurer of the Nashua Hospital association during the first year of its organization; is a member of the Nashua Medical association and its treasurer, and a member of the New Hampshire Medical society and on its executive committee for 1894 and 1895; he has held the office of county physician since 1889, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Pilgrim Fathers, and Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Doctor Kittredge was united in marriage Dec. 21, 1887, with M. Lizzie Combs, daughter of James G. Combs and granddaughter of David Combs, one of the first settlers of Dunstable, now Nashua. Mrs. Kittredge was graduated at the Nashua high school in the class of 1884, and from that time until her marriage was a successful teacher in the public schools in this city.



FRANK E. KITTREDGE, M. D.

ISAIAH G. ANTHOINE, M. D.

Isaiah G. Anthoine, M. D., was born at Windham, Me., March 25, 1846. He can trace his lineage with absolute certainty, from the middle of the last century, when Nicholas Anthoine came to this country and settled at Marblehead, Mass., (see History of Antrim.) Nicholas came from the Isle of Jersey in the British channel, which has long been a possession of England, though once a part of France and retains its French manners and

customs to this day. Nicholas married Rachael Hawkes and their children were John, Rachael and Nicholas, Jr. The last named with many others, were among the pioneers of New Marblehead, Me., now known as Windham. He married Ann Pettingill of Windham, Me. He was a man of note in that section of the country, and though he had but six weeks of schooling in all his life, was a fine scholar, a teacher of Latin, navigation and surveying and particularly proficient in astronomy. He had a telescope and library of astronomical works and used to calculate

eclipses. He also studied medicine sufficiently to be of great use to the settlers who were then remote from physicians. A line of scholarship is traceable in every family from Nicholas, Jr., to the present generation. Of his children, John married Mary Gilman and the subject of this sketch was their son. Doctor Anthoine was but twelve years of age when his father died and hence it happened that, in accomplishing a resolve he had made thus early in life to obtain an education, he was compelled to work his way unaided to graduation in his chosen profession. Doctor Anthoine obtained his primary education in the public schools of his native place. he became a school teacher at the age of seventeen, and worked his way to a complete educa-

tion in his profession by teaching winter terms of public schools, and in summer working in the hay field or at whatever he could find to do. Meantime he entered Stevens Plains seminary at Westbrook, Me., now Deering, graduating from that school in 1868, in the college preparatory course, class of 1872. He entered Dartmouth college in the autumn of the same year, but was obliged to go out teaching during his freshman year to obtain means for meeting college expenses, yet by hard study he kept up with his class to the junior year. Doctor Anthoine now concluded to take up the study of medicine

and surgery, and for that purpose entered the Portland School for Medical Instruction at Portland, Me., where he remained two years, his preceptors being Prof. William Warren Green and Dr. S. H. Weeks of that city, after which he entered Bowdoin Medical college, from which institution he graduated in 1874. Doctor Anthoine located at Antrim, where he had a large and successful practice of eighteen years. He came from Antrim to Nashua in 1892. The departure was greatly regretted by the people of Antrim whom he had served. He is a physician in

whom his contemporaries in the profession repose the fullest confidence, who is often called in consultation in difficult cases and who in this, his new field, has met with success that cannot be otherwise than gratifying to himself and friends. As might be naturally expected of a man whose ancestors were of scholarly habits, Doctor Anthoine has been active all his life in the cause of education. During his residence in Antrim he served the people five years as superintendent of schools, resigning only when his practice became so large that he could not give the interests of the town the attention they required. Since coming to Nashua he has renewed his interest in the people's cause, and they have recognized the fact by electing

him, in 1894, a member of the board of education for a term of six years, commencing Jan. 1, 1895. Doctor Anthoine is a past grand in Odd Fellowship and a Master Mason. He has served the District Medical society at Concord as its president and has been a delegate of the State Medical society to Dartmouth Medical college. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and one of its trustees. Doctor Anthoine was married in Antrim, Jan. 2, 1877, his bride being Kate I. Preston of Antrim. They have one son, Harry M., born Oct. 2, 1879, and one daughter, Mary E., born Aug. 11, 1885.

LUTHER F. LOCKE, M. D.

Luther Franklin Locke was born at Langdon, N. H., Nov. 3, 1820, died at Nashua, Feb. 14, 1892. He was a lineal descendant of Deacon William Locke of London, England, who emigrated with other Pilgrim families to this country in 1635, and settled at Woburn, Mass. He was the oldest son of Luther and Hannah (Willard) Locke. His father, a well known trader between Boston and Langdon, was a man of sterling qualities of head and heart.

On the maternal side he was a descendant of the Willards who were a sturdy and industrious people and whose posterity has become prominent in many sections of the country.

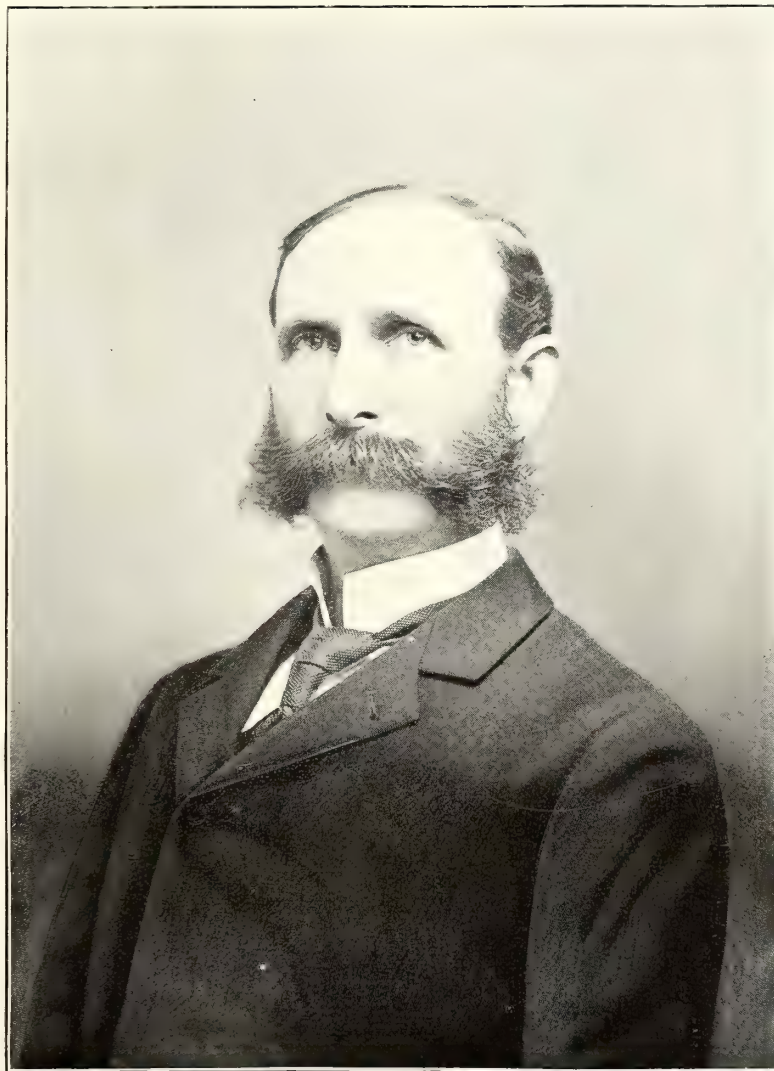
Doctor Locke, when a boy, attended the schools of his native town. Being reared in a severely rugged country the difficulties he had to surmount to obtain a higher education were numerous and trying. After taking a preparatory course at Ashby academy and at Philips academy, Andover, Mass., he went to Middlebury college and was graduated in 1845. From there he went to Harvard and studied medicine, surgery and dentistry and was graduated in 1849. He paid his way chiefly by teaching for which he had a marked ability.

In 1846 he opened

an advanced school in Nashville in Central building, which stood where Tuttle's block now is.

In 1850 Doctor Locke opened an office in the old Goodrich block and practiced his profession with success. As the years went by his practice increased to such an extent that he was compelled to give up one branch or the other. He gave up that of medicine. Later he opened an office in Fisher's block where he practiced dentistry until his death, (more than forty years.)

Few Nashuans were better known or more highly regarded as a citizen. He dealt extensively in real estate.



ISAIAH G. ANTHOINE, M. D.

mingled with the people on a democratic plane, and did his part to push Nashua into the front rank of New England cities. In the dark days of the rebellion he ren-

of the Boston Dental college in June, 1895, is now practicing in this city; Harriet F., a student in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Eva M., a student at Michigan university; Bessie F., died Nov. 22, 1885.



LUTHER F. LOCKE, M. D.

dered both the state and national government valuable service. He served on the board of examining surgeons of state troops, and, much to his credit, volunteered as a government surgeon and rendered important service in the early days of the war, during which time he made the first authentic report of the battle of Bull Run. In addition to this service he compiled, edited, and published "Nashua's Roll of Honor," a pamphlet that contains a nearly complete list with notes of service, of the soldiers and sailors who fought under the flag in the Civil War. Doctor Locke was a man of active temperament and withal was persevering, and thus it happened that he studied and solved many hard problems and invented many labor-saving machines and novelties that are now in use.

He also invented, copyrighted and published a system of book-keeping for landlords, called the "Australian system." His last invention was a ventilated shoe, which he had just patented.

Doctor Locke was a communicant of the Pilgrim Congregational church, a member of the American Scientific society and several medical and dental societies.

Doctor Locke was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1850, was Sarah F. Williams of Groton, Mass., who died in 1861. He afterwards married, March 29, 1865, Carrie D. Barrett of Langdon, daughter of Aaron and Susan (Graves) Barrett, who is still living at the Locke homestead on Amherst street. The doctor's children were all by his second wife; Sarah Grace, born in Nashua, died May 11, 1889; Anna W., a graduate of Wellesley college, is now studying medicine at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; C. Gertrude, a graduate

KATHERINE E. HOYT, M. D.

Katherine E. Hoyt, M. D., was born at Bradford, Vt., March 27, 1864. She is a daughter of Edward and Anne M. (Merrill) Prichard, and a descendant on the paternal side of Lieut. Jeremiah Prichard of New Ipswich. Lieutenant Prichard served in the Revolutionary War and was severely wounded. His son, Col. George W. Prichard, became a prominent resident of Bradford, and it was at that place that the father of the subject of this sketch was born Nov. 29, 1824, and where he died Nov. 28, 1870. He was a merchant, and held many positions of public trust. On the maternal side she is a descendant of Caleb Merrill, a prominent lawyer of Pittsfield, where her mother was born June 17, 1829; her second marriage being with Jeremiah W. White of Nashua, in 1881.

Katherine Prichard was graduated at Bradford academy, Vt., in 1882, in a class of five young men who were preparing for Dartmouth college. The following year was spent in pursuing a classical course at Abbott academy, Andover, Mass. In October, 1884, having manifested a desire for the study of medicine, under the encouragement of her step-father, Mr. White, she matriculated as a student at the Woman's Medical college of the New York work at the Woman's reformatory at Sherborn, Mass. In



KATHERINE E. HOYT, M. D.

Infirmary, and pursued a three years course, graduating in 1887. The year following was occupied in hospital January, 1889, she opened an office for general practice in

this city, and, although the first resident woman physician, she met with such encouragement and support as to lead her, on her return from a prolonged trip to California, in 1892, to continue practice, devoting her time entirely to gynecological work and obstetrics. She is a member of the New Hampshire Medical society, and the New England hospital Medical society of Boston.

GEORGE BOWERS, D. D. S.

George Bowers, D. D. S., was born in Hancock, October 10, 1831; died at Nashua, December 29, 1893. He was a descendant of John Bowers, who was born at Leominster,



GEORGE BOWERS, D. D. S.

Mass., September 12, 1757, and married Elizabeth Boutelle of that place December 11, 1783. His parents were Mark and Selina (Foster) Bowers, (the latter a native of Stoddard), who were married February 16, 1830, and made their home at Hancock.

Doctor Bowers was educated in the common and high schools of his native place and Appleton academy, (now McCollum institute), in Mont Vernon, and was regularly graduated at the Philadelphia Dental college in 1865, receiving a diploma and the title of D. D. S. During his youth he was a successful teacher in grammar schools in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. He began the practice of dentistry at Nashua in 1856, and later located in Hancock where he remained three years. He then removed to Springfield, Vt., where he became a prominent citizen and had a successful practice fifteen years. It was while at this place that he attended college and received his degree. In 1877 he returned to Nashua where he was in active and successful practice until his death.

Doctor Bowers was ever active and influential in public life; but, while he was a man of strong convictions and

decided opinions in all political matters, his professional duties prevented his being an aspirant for political honors. He became a member of the Masonic lodge at Springfield, Vt., and served it for a time as chaplain. Later he took a decided interest in the United Order of the Golden Cross, being a member of Nashua commandery, which he served as grand commander. He was a consistent member of Pilgrim church, Nashua, and among the foremost in all good works. He was also a member of the Connecticut Valley and New Hampshire Dental societies.

Doctor Bowers was an upright and useful citizen who performed many kindly acts for his fellowmen in a simple and quiet way. He was well read; a thinker who was true to his own convictions and determined in the performance of duty to the public and to his family, all of which was attested by resolutions passed at the time of his death by the bodies of which he was a member.

Doctor Bowers was united in marriage December 28, 1858, with Urania E. Brackett of Holyoke, Mass., a teacher in the public schools of that place. Mrs. Bowers' immigrant ancestor, John Brackett, came from Scotland and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Her parents were Charles Brackett, born September 8, 1786, died April 27, 1846, and Lucy Brackett, born Nov. 1, 1793, died Sept. 25, 1875. Four children were born to Doctor and Mrs. Bowers: Adelbert V., born March 28, 1860, died June 18, 1865; Lucy A., born Feb. 12, 1862, died June 2; Horace A., born December 15, 1863, died December 8, 1889; George A., born March 31, 1866, married Fannie L. Sawyer, October 4, 1893.

HORACE A. BOWERS, D. D. S.

Horace A. Bowers, D. D. S., son of George and Urania E. (Brackett) Bowers, was born at Springfield, Vt., Dec. 15, 1863, died at Nashua, Dec. 8, 1889. (For ancestors see biography of his father.)

Doctor Bowers was educated in the common schools of his native place and was graduated in the classical de-



HORACE A. BOWERS, D. D. S.

partment of the Nashua High school in 1881. He studied dentistry in the office of his father and was graduated at

the University of Pennsylvania in 1884, receiving a diploma and the degree of D. D. S. Following his graduation he returned to Nashua and from that time until his



GEORGE A. BOWERS, D. D. S.

death was associated in his profession with his father and practicing intermittently at Pepperell, Mass. He was an admitted expert in his profession.

Doctor Bowers was a promising young man and a favorite with all who formed his acquaintance. He was an attendant of Pilgrim church, the Bukley club at Holyoke, Mass., the Nashua City Guards' association, and the Connecticut Valley and New Hampshire Dental societies.

That Doctor Bowers was highly esteemed, and that, in his early death he was sincerely mourned, is attested by the following extract from the published eulogy of a friend: "Professionally he was highly regarded. In his college work he led his class and in practice he reached the highest mark of perfection and did all in his power to keep the standard of dentistry high. Socially he was one of the most genial of young men, without an enemy in the world. He was prominent in society and in the affairs of everyday life and was deeply mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances." Doctor Bowers was a single man.

GEORGE A. BOWERS, D. D. S.

George A. Bowers, D. D. S., was born at Springfield, Vt., March 31, 1866. He is a son of George and Urania E. (Brackett) Bowers. (For ancestors see sketch of his father.)

Doctor Bowers was educated in the schools of his native place and at Nashua, where he took a classical course in the high school and was graduated in the class of 1884. He began his dental education by spending a year in his father's office, and in October, 1885, entered the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of D. D. S., meantime practicing from time to time in Pepperell, Mass. Following his graduation he opened an office at Claremont, where he practiced three years, and after perfecting himself in his profession, in 1891, returned to Nashua and

associated himself with his father, whose successor he is in the large practice and favors bestowed upon him.

Doctor Bowers is widely known in his profession as an expert, evidence of which is shown in the fact that he has received calls to clinic in Vermont and Canada. Many of his original improvements have contributed not a little to make dentistry one of the finest of fine arts.

Doctor Bowers is an active citizen. He is a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias, the Nashua City Guards club, Nashua Golf club, was president of the New Hampshire Dental society in 1894, and is an honored member of the Dental society of Vermont.

He was united in marriage October 4, 1893, with Fannie L. Sawyer, daughter of Aaron W. and Fanny (Winch) Sawyer. (For ancestors, see sketch of the career of her father.)

GEORGE VAN NESS DEARBORN, M. D.

George V. Dearborn, M. D., was born in Nashua, Aug. 15, 1869. He is a son of Cornelius V. and Louisa F. (Eaton) Dearborn. (For ancestors see sketch of his father.) Doctor Dearborn was educated in the public schools of Nashua, and graduated at the Nashua high school. He entered Dartmouth college in 1886, and graduated in the class of 1890. He studied medicine and surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and at the medical department of Columbia university, Washington, D. C., where he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1893. He attends the First congregational church, and is a member of the Theta Delta Phi



GEORGE V. N. DEARBORN, M. D.

fraternity. Doctor Dearborn was united in marriage June 18, 1893, with Blanche Velina Brown, daughter of Leonard R. and Lucia (Palmer) Brown of Bloomington, Ill.

FRED JULIAN CROWELL, D. D. S.

Fred J. Crowell, D. D. S., was born in West Windham, July 15, 1859. He is a son of Joseph P. and Susan (Coburn) Crowell. On the paternal side he is a descendant of

Samuel Crowell, who came to America about the middle of the eighteenth century and made a short tarry at Salem, Mass. He settled in Haverhill, Mass., and during the



FRED J. CROWELL, D. D. S.

Revolutionary War served in the continental army, rising to the rank of lieutenant. David Crowell, son of Samuel, settled in Londonderry in 1793. Jesse Crowell, son of David, settled in Windham in 1806, and Joseph P., son of Jesse, was the father of Fred J. On the maternal side he is a descendant of the Coburns, who came to this country in 1640, and of Capt. Peter Coburn of Dracut, Mass., who was in the battle of Bunker Hill and other engagements of the Revolutionary War. His son, Capt. Peter H. Coburn, a Dracut schoolmaster, was also in the patriot army. James F. Coburn, son of Capt. Peter H., born in Dracut, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Doctor Crowell attended the public schools of his native place, and, being ambitious to obtain a better education than they afforded, he saved from his earnings and continued his studies as he had opportunity. He attended Crosby's Literary institution in Nashua and Carney's business college in Lawrence, after which he apprenticed himself at Billerica, Mass., and learned the machinist's trade. In 1879 he came to Nashua, and from that time to 1884 he was employed at Flather's, and Warner & Whitney's machine shops. He then studied dentistry for a year with Dr. C. E. Faxon, at the end of which time he entered the University of Maryland at Baltimore, where he graduated with the degree of D. D. S., March 16, 1887. Returning to Nashua he again entered the office of Doctor Faxon, where he served as an assistant until 1890, when he located in Noyes block in business for himself. He has met with gratifying success and stands high in the profession. He is a member of Ancient York lodge, A. F. and A. M., Pennichuck lodge, I. O. O. F., Evening Star, K. of P., and Olive Branch, D. of R.

June 26, 1895, Doctor Crowell was united in marriage with Elizabeth Jeanette Graham, a daughter of William and Amanda (Richardson) Graham of Norton, Mass. No children.

SETH WESTON WILLIAMS, A. B., M. D.

Seth W. Williams, A. B., M. D., was born in Nashua, April 15, 1849, died Sept. 20, 1879. He was a son of Hon. Charles and Eliza A. (Weston) Williams. (For genealogy see sketch of his father.)

At the age of fifteen he went from the Nashua High school to Phillips' academy at Andover, Mass., graduating there in 1868; received his A. B. at Yale, 1873; M. D. at Bellevue, 1876; graduated in the German classics, University of Heidelberg, 1876. He studied under Virchow in Berlin in 1876 and 1877, and returning to Heidelberg, took a special course in microscopy, in the laboratory of Professor Arnold and spent some time at the general hospital in Vienna, 1877. He was awarded the Flint prize in physiology, 1876, and was author of the Sayre prize essay on "The etiology and pathology of Potts disease," in 1879. At the close of his senior service, while on his vacation, he died suddenly. At the time of his decease he had been assigned to the third medical division at Bellevue hospital and was to have entered upon his duties as house physician Oct. 1, 1879.

Doctor Williams' course of study from 1868 to 1879, necessitating absence from home, made him little known in his native city, yet from time to time testimonials reached his parents and friends that more than fulfilled the promises of his youth. From Andover, his preparatory school: "Seth's fine mental and moral culture, his lovely character and splendid attainments lead us to expect great things of him." From class record at Yale: "To the preparation of his life work Mr. Williams brought a capacity and zeal which gave ample promise of success. Purity of thought and action were the silent forces that drew about him a large number of friends." From Prof. Louis A. Sayre, Bellevue hospital, New York: "I was grieved beyond the power of language to express, to learn of the death of your brilliant son. I had formed a most profound professional regard for him and looked forward



SETH W. WILLIAMS, A. B., M. D.

with great pleasure to his distinguished promotion. Life and health was all he required to reach the highest distinction in his profession."

MEDICAL HISTORY OF NASHUA

FROM ITS EARLIEST TIMES UNTIL THE PRESENT DATE.

BY CHARLES B. HAMMOND.

WHEN it becomes necessary to make a record of our fellowmen, it were well to consider the times, geographical position, and purpose for which they struggled for existence. Our welfare and advancement depends largely upon the times in which we live, and are changed often to conform to the years which are added to it. We are obliged of necessity to so fashion and shape our lives, to a greater or less degree, as to meet the requirements of the natural elements against which we are forced to contend in the mere matter of living. The climate has much to do with our general makeup. The hardiness, integrity and sturdy nature of our New England ancestry can in no way be better accounted for than from the fact that the severe and rigorous climate has so moulded and shaped the growing twigs as that they are best able to bear, to the uttermost limit, their burden of life. The purpose for which we live and the aim of our desires likewise share in the general work of making us what we eventually become. There is, perhaps, no profession which is so thoroughly affected by these three considerations as that of the medical and its allied branches.

The medical history of Nashua does not, by any means, cover the ground to the extent of reaching throughout the general historical record which has been made of our township in other matters. We can with difficulty account for any time prior to the Revolutionary War, and but meagerly from that up to the year 1800. The whole country was in a crude state of civilization, and the trouble with the Indians and the little unpleasantness with England, which immediately followed, had engendered in each heart a spirit of alertness and patriotic pride that greatly fostered their courage and developed their self-reliance.

The lives of the physician of those days must have been similar to that of their fellowmen; and the separation or distinction due to their calling in no wise marked. They prescribed when their services were needed, but at other times tilled the soil like their neighbors. The inhabitants being scattered and few in number rendered it imperative that each professional man should be possessed of several trades or modes of earning his livelihood, and, for this reason, we find that the physician was often the school teacher, the singing master, justice, nay, even pastor of the little flock which had pitched its camp at that place. And this fact remains somewhat true, even to the present writing, in our smaller and more remote towns.

We, ourselves, can remember with great distinctness that the old fashioned choir at church on a goodly Sunday morning was quite embarrassed as to how to proceed, in-as-much as its leader and bass accompaniment was obliged to attend to an imperative sick call. The leavening power of our cities could not extend quickly or far into the wilderness from lack of our modern means of conveyance, and from the want of printed matter, could not inform or instruct the residents of these parts, even when they had the opportunity of frequent communication.

Thus the people were forced to be self-reliant, hence their sturdiness and energy. So also with the physician; he could not have within his reach the recent medical lectures of a large number of professors; no skilled druggist at his command to prepare his compounds, and render the bitter sweet; no warm sleigh, covered with costly furs in which to make his calls. Far different. The country doctor was obliged to be his own pharmacist and dispenser of pills and herbs, and the small amount of literature which it was his good fortune to obtain, was more after the form of a treatise than a live and recent lecture or essay.

He carried his few simples in bags made for the purpose and thrown over the saddle, and, astride his good horse, made his professional calls, often, in the winter, through enormous drifts of snow, and almost trackless and lonely forest roads so dense and dark as that only the good beast himself could with great difficulty pick the way. Then, too, there was no friendly brother doctor near, upon whom he could call in cases of emergency, but he was obliged to be a tower of strength unto himself, and right nobly, so far as we may learn, has he met the full requirements demanded.

His purpose in life seems never to have changed, or to have differed one whit from that of physicians of to-day. He labored with greater disadvantages and more hardships for the same end, signalling, with blazing ensign, the fact of his willingness to do good unto all and at all times. His indomitable pluck and untiring energy to allay disease can well be a lesson to the recent graduate, and serve to renew his faltering, failing strength for the battle of the future.

The medicines of these pioneer physicians were few, and for the most part, simple. The more important drugs consisted of opium, iron, and the various barks and roots, both foreign and domestic in their growth, but the value of each, owing to their smallness in number, was all the more thoroughly understood and appreciated. The herbs and remedies from the vegetable world far exceeded those from the mineral kingdom. Their doses were quite sufficient, as many now living can affirm from experience, and their reasons for the exhibition of this or that drug, if not able to be made plain to the modern physician, were in most cases, quite as successful in accomplishing the desired results.

Blood-letting was considered in those days to be of the utmost value and importance, if not an absolute necessity, and there was scarcely a disease which did not demand it.

The various parts of the body were reckoned to be of the greatest importance in regard to the abstraction of blood from it. Those troubles which affected the heart, head and chest, together with the various forms of neuralgia and rheumatism, were cases in which bleeding was supposed to be most efficacious.

We must remember that, in those times, the effort to live and grow up was so great that only the strongest and most healthy children were equal to the attaining of manhood's age.

Then, too, the natural health of the people was such that there were fewer feeble children born into the world. Their out-door life and simple nourishment, together with the enforced labor and well ventilated abodes, prevented many of our most common diseases from occurring. Thus the physician was perhaps able to do with less drugs and fewer remedies and, possibly, less learning without necessarily increasing the death rate. Indeed, we find that they did not all have the honor of graduating from schools of medicine, but, with minds naturally gifted with great observation, penetration and almost perfect retentive power, they managed each year to become more skilled and efficient in their chosen work.

Their book-learning, in the majority of cases, was limited, more especially to *materia medica*, therapeutics, and clinical medicine, and added to these, they were expected to know something of surgery. They were the dentists of the place and performed that part of their duties by extracting all offending members, and, perhaps, if very skillful, replacing, after the loss of all, by false ones, those which to-day would have been considered unjustly sacrificed.

Then, too, the country doctor was the only veterinary surgeon, and did not deem it at all beneath his dignity to render aid to his brother's ox, cow, or horse, if, perchance, his services were so needed.

As we all know the times were very hard, and ready money scarce; the inhabitants poor, unlettered and likewise few in number. The old New England climate was cold, rigorous and severe in the winter season, and equally as hot and uncomfortable during the summer months, so that, were it not for the natural inborn love and devotion to his work, there would have been fewer followers of the medical profession than were found. When we consider the enforced long rides, and the exposure to all kinds of weather and at all times during the twenty-four hours, and the smallness of the remuneration received, it is a wonder that we could have found any physicians in Nashua prior to the year 1820. Indeed, they as often did receive their recompense in the shape of table produce or cattle fodder as in any other form of payment.

They appreciated their neighbor's wants, yes, and even anticipated them to the most self-sacrificing degree, and their rough, even uncouth exterior most often hid the warmest kind of an inner self. It is said that they were obliged to procure their medicines from distant Boston town, a journey of more than forty miles, as the roads then run. The doctor would start at day-break, even before the rising of the sun, mounted on his faithful steed, and travel slowly through the little hamlets along the various streams, stopping here and there at those grand old warm-hearted hostelries, for which the country was then famous, and picking up now and then the general news and various gossips to be retailed when he should again reach home.

Arriving in town he would lay in a six months' supply, carefully and discreetly selected, not only as to kind and quality, but also as to quantity, so as to be within the limits of his slender purse, and, having satisfied himself in these respects, retire to the chop house, there to discuss the living questions of the day.

It is also related that the doctor was likewise called upon during these trips to make purchases for friends and patients, and became, as it were, an express messenger for his neighbors. This was before the regular run made by the stage coaches which afterwards very effectually transacted all such business up to the time of the coming of the canals and railroads.

The physician then was much nearer the hearts and homes of his little flock than now, being, from necessity, as often called upon to administer to their moral and mental ails as to those of a purely physical nature. The want and need of mutual trust and confidence has in no age been better exemplified than during those troubled years in which our forefathers were obliged to guard not only themselves but their fellow-townsmen and their homes as well. Thus, by intimate and close relationship, the physician became even as the patriarch of his tribe, and, in most cases, well deserved the honor.

These little trips to Boston were not altogether distasteful to the doctor himself. He had now an opportunity to visit his brother practitioners and observe their methods, also to call at the few hospitals which then existed, and gather to himself the various innovations in which such places always abound. In this way he materially broadened his pathway in life's work and added to his scanty medical knowledge not a few new ideas, both of a medical and, more especially, of a surgical nature.

Refreshed within and without, and having fulfilled all the trusts which were imparted to him, he again retraced his weary way homeward, where, for some weeks, he was the hero of the place and was expected, and willing, if not anxious, to repeat all the gossip and news he had so carefully treasured for this very purpose. And there was a sense of solid, supreme comfort even to these pioneer physicians, not unmingled with virtuous pride, to be considered the first man in the village.

By the foregoing description we have tried to faithfully portray the pioneer physician of Nashua, covering all that time of which no authentic record can be had as to this or that especial one, even up to the year 1800. Since then we have the medical history fairly well recorded, in memory at least, if not in manuscript. Let us remember, then, that it was from men like these our good common-sensed physicians of to-day have had their origin, and it is due to their honesty and integrity, in great part at least, that we have become what we are.

The first authentic record of any special practitioner we find to be of a certain Dr. Nathan Cutler, of whom it is said that he was the only physician in town during the Revolutionary War and for many years previous. Little more can be learned concerning this good man except that he was after the type of all who resided in Nashua at that time, and that he devoted himself faithfully and successfully to his practice. He died in Nashua and was interred in the old burying ground at the south part of the town. After the war, when the people became more settled and numerous, there came a Dr. Ebenezer Starr, who moved into the place from Dedham. Doctor Starr married Hannah, daughter of Jos. Blanchard. He resided and practiced his profession in Nashua until his death in 1798, aged 52 years. After the father came the son, Dr. Augustus Starr, who married the daughter of Jonathan Blanchard. Dr. Augustus Starr practiced in and about Nashua for several years, but we have not been able to trace his subsequent career, or whether or no he died or was interred in this place.

There is some discrepancy in the various historical statements found concerning the next physician who settled in the town. History tells us that a certain Doctor Maynard resided and practiced here in the year 1803, but we also know that three years previous to that, Dr. Peter Howe and Dr. Micah Eldredge also came to town. Whether Doctor Maynard preceeded the other two or not is not certain, but it is presumable that he did. All that can be learned about him is that during the years 1803 and 1804 he occupied, as office and home, the old "Tontine" building and that soon afterward he moved to Boston where he resided till death.

Dr. Peter Howe lived here considerably longer, coming in the year 1800 or 1803 and staying until 1837 or 1838. Dr. Edward Spalding, who is, at the present writing, living and enjoying the

best of health and vigor of sturdy manhood, recalls distinctly that, on his coming to this place to reside permanently in the year 1837, Dr. Peter Howe was then a resident in the full practice of medicine and surgery, but that he soon after removed to another part of the country. Doctors Maynard and Howe were of the old type physicians, dispensing their medicines either in saddle bags from horseback or else using the good old two-wheel gig, which became for a while almost synonymous with the name physician. This same two-wheel gig, which, unfortunately, had the knack of tipping suddenly backward should one get into it before the shafts were firmly fastened to the lugs, was a sort of a connecting link between the horse's back and the more commodious four-wheel carriage of to-day.

The nature of the roads and highways perhaps necessitated a vehicle of this sort to be used, so convenient was it to make a short turn in a narrow road and so comparatively easy in gliding over the rough condition of the same, to say nothing of the new and almost untravelled roads and fields. At any rate, they were very generally used by the physicians, some covered and some open, but all rather narrow and supplied with a generous leather boot for shelter from the rain.

From 1800 until the year 1830 there were three very prominent men and citizens settled in Nashua in the practice of the medical profession; and they were the only ones during that period, so far as can be learned, that resided here for any considerable time. These were Dr. Micah Eldredge coming to the town in 1799 or 1800; Dr. Ebenezer Dearborn in the year 1816 and immediately commenced practicing although he did not receive his diploma as M. D. until 1821; and Dr. Elijah Colburn in the year 1826, coming here from Hudson, where he had previously practiced two or three years. Of all three it may be justly said "they builded their houses on a rock and the storms and tempests of the succeeding years of their lives were never able to shake the foundation thereof." All three were well learned and thoroughly understood their profession in the practice of physic, yet they differed radically one from another both in general characteristics and mental peculiarities, as well as in physical make-up.

Dr. Micah Eldredge was of large frame and bone, rough and very sturdy in build, heavy, generous limbs and features, very dark in complexion but possessing the most kindly eyes and mouth, as well as the gentlest of dispositions and a most magnanimous heart. A man having a large practice, he studied each case clinically far more carefully than it could have been possible for him to have done by books or other reading. He lived in and for his patients, always ready to respond to a sick call of whatever nature it might chance to be and never shirking a duty either from fear or fatigue. He always did his best and was always ready to try. His good nature was proverbial, and he often compared himself to the dusky skinned race on account of his exceedingly dark complexion.

The following incident is related of him by one of his former patients. This gentleman, when a small lad, became ill with a fever, so very prevalent in those times and the father called in Doctor Eldredge to attend the case. The good doctor, with all the brusqueness of the old times, forbade the use of water except in a very limited degree. It was thought and firmly believed that water, especially cold water, when drunk in large quantities, was quite injurious to one having a fever, they considering that it merely fed the disease and prolonged the case, with an increased amount of heat. Therefore those who were thus afflicted were allowed to suffer the agonies of thirst until each became a veritable Tantalus. Thus the young boy was allowed to suffer day by day, until, in an unguarded moment, the mother or nurse stepping out of the room, he jumped from his stifling, feverish couch, sprang to the well pump and for once drank his fill, consuming, according to his memory, nearly a quart of cold well water. The parents, having discovered this state of affairs, decided that it was best not to inform the doctor of what had occurred, fearing, no doubt, his censure for their supposed carelessness. Early the next morning, on his arrival, the doctor stepped up quickly to the sick bed, felt the moistened skin, saw the clearing tongue, and observed the brightened appearance and restful condition of his little patient, exclaimed gladly that he was better, and, rubbing his hands gleefully together, in a most cheering voice and manner said, "I knew that last medicine would go to the right spot and see clearly that it has helped the little chick." And, no doubt, the doctor's opinion, from that time on for a considerable period, was that what that particular medicine could not do to allay fever was not worth mentioning.

Doctor Eldredge's influence among the younger practitioners was very marked and they never had a more faithful champion for their up-hill work in getting their first start. He could hardly be

called a studious man but rather one of great observation and closest scrutiny. After a hard laborious life in the following of his profession for thirty-six years, he retired by reason of his age and infirmities to a much needed rest, and lived until the year 1849, when he passed away grieved for by all with whom he ever came in contact; a thoroughly good common-sensed doctor and man.

Dr. Ebenezer Dearborn differed from Doctor Eldredge very materially in the matter of studiousness. He was a student in the strictest sense of the word and possessed all the tastes and inclinations of one. He was a man invaluable as a consulting physician and one whose opinion could hardly be questioned regarding its correctness in any given case. Doctor Dearborn was a great reader and sought the solitude of his study at every opportunity, there to think out and over his cases, striving to be ready for each emergency and to anticipate all complications. He was a small man in build but great in thoughtfulness and kindest in charity. He was very methodical in the matter of dress and disposition and was more than ordinarily particular in personal politeness and carriage. Although he was of rather a retiring disposition and a man of few words, yet he did not keep himself in the background but sought to give his talents to his fellow men, serving the city as alderman and in various other public ways until his death which occurred in 1883.

Doctor Dearborn was generous yet saving and left at his death quite a little real estate and other property to his family.

Dr. Elijah Colburn differed much from either of the two preceding physicians. Not so great a student as Doctor Dearborn, nor yet perhaps so ready to learn from his cases as was Doctor Eldredge, yet he possessed a splendid foundation upon which to build in the matter of education, and spared himself not at all in assiduousness and persistency of application to his practice. He was a determined worker and had all the confidence in himself which is peculiar to one thoroughly understanding his subject. He gathered to himself a large number of patients and friends whose implicit trust and confidence he won and kept. Pecuniarily he received, perhaps, much more assistance from his patients than did either of the two preceding physicians, and the early struggles he was obliged to undergo in order to obtain his education taught him the value of saving all that was possible from his income. Like as to his patients so also with regards to other property of which he chanced to become possessed, it seemed to have the happy faculty of clinging closely to him, and, like his large and varied practice to grow and spread with each succeeding year, until, in his autumn of life, he had amassed quite a fortune.

Like Doctor Dearborn, he was rather short of stature but more robust and full in body. Possessed of perfect health, he was enabled to bear up under the fatiguing work of his life to a remarkable degree, and never seemed to grow weary with his increasing labors. During the latter years of his long life he was assisted much in his practice by his son Edward, who followed in his father's footsteps. Doctor Colburn died in Nashua, Jan. 13, 1881, aged 85 years. To the young well-trained physician of the present day, this older class of men may seem to have had strange notions and crude ideas as to the management of cases coming under their care; but, while we would not decry our present knowledge, nor seek to belittle the same, we would state as an incontestable fact, that the mortality resulting from the efforts of these pioneer physicians has never been proven to be greater than that of those of the present day. They, at least, understood pretty clearly the means at their command, and although the indispensable clinical thermometer was unknown, and the value of the stethoscope and aspirator undiscovered, yet these grand old men were never at loss to diagnosticate very closely the amount of fever present or calculate most carefully as to the conditions of the chest and other large cavities of the body. The modern physician would fare badly indeed should you deprive him of all the little assistants and aids which science has provided for his use. To the efforts and hard labors of these three men the medical history of Nashua even up to the year 1830 is due; and Nashua has been well blessed in the possession of three such goodly citizens. Considering the hardships of the times in which their early battles were fought and the brilliant results of the closing years of their lives, our best wish is that their memories may always find a warm resting place in the hearts of our people.

About the year 1830 or 1832 there came to Nashua a physician by the name of Chas. P. Coffin, who practiced here for some few years. The most that can be learned concerning him is that he boarded at Mr. Thayer's house and was well liked and fairly successful in his work. He did not remain long however, and moved to some other state about the year 1837.

Following Doctor Coffin came Dr. J. G. Graves, the senior, in the year 1834. Not a few of the present practicing physicians in our city will remember his jovial self-satisfied appearance and hearty hand-shake. A pre-eminently self-made man and one, who, having to struggle with many adversities during his earlier career, showed keen appreciation of all obstacles and great skill in conquering them. Not only in the line of his profession, but also in business ventures of various kinds did he prove to be very successful and succeeded in putting by quite a competence against the time of his retiring from active work.

Doctor Graves, as with all physicians of those days, had a very large general practice including both of a medical and surgical nature, yet it may justly be said that it was through him that gynecology first received its impulse in our city. Heretofore there had been little or no special work carried on. The hands employed in our mills and other workshops, which began to be operated here about this time, was largely composed of young ladies causing, therefore, a relatively larger proportion of the inhabitants of this class than otherwise would have been. The practitioner, therefore, was naturally more often called upon to treat the diseases peculiar to their sex. Doctor Graves having a particular liking for these cases and a peculiar aptitude for them, they naturally fell into his hands, and in such numbers that he became a veritable expert in handling them. General surgery also held a fascination for him, and, as the workshops increased in number, opportunities were of greater frequency to gain knowledge in this special line.

Doctor Graves retired from active practice in 1877, after more than forty years of hard work, to which he put his whole energy and indomitable force. He died in the year 1889.

Aside from the regular autumnal attacks of the various fevers, which became often epidemic, and the increased number of pneumonia cases during the spring time, there had been up to this time, 1836, no very troublesome diseases to harass or otherwise disturb the peaceful life of our little community.

This state of affairs was rudely changed in the year 1837, and Nashua, for the first time experienced a panic of that much dreaded disease, the small pox.

The first case sprung up in the family of Mr. William Ayers. His house then stood on the site of that now occupied by Mrs. Aaron W. Sawyer next to the City Hall. It seems that a woman from a party of tramps toiling along the dusty roadway stopped at Mrs. Ayers' door to ask for bread and milk for her sick babe, which she carried in her arms. Mrs. Ayers, as was the universal custom in those days, gave the woman immediately what she asked and even more, and her own little son, running to the open doorway, received his death call. Vaccination in those days was not so generally performed, although the protection from it was well known and believed in by most of the educated persons. These tramps undoubtedly being afflicted with the disease, the child in the woman's arms being at that time covered with filthy pustules, left the germs behind and thus, as is sometimes the case, while offering alms in the name of the Lord, and trying to succor and give aid to a hungry and perhaps starving child, her own little one is snatched with cruel force from her breast and made to die from that most loathsome of all diseases, shunned and feared by all, an outcast and a veritable leper to our senses. The existence of this case, which created a most violent panic, was not discovered by the attending physician and was allowed to progress to an unfavorable degree before being rightly diagnosticated. It was only on the decision of Dr. Edward Spalding and father, who were called in to see the case, that it was proven to be small pox, and it was the existence of this case that decided Doctor Spalding to reside here permanently. The story of the panic and the reasons of Doctor Spalding's coming here is best told in his own words.

"After graduating, in 1837, I rode around the country with my father to see practice under him, and it so happened that during that fall there was quite an epidemic of small pox. I took a great deal of interest in it and used to come here with my father to see the patients. There was that fall a case of small pox in the family of Mr. William Ayers of Nashua. The physicians who attended were deceived about it. Some declared it to be chicken pox and others small pox. My father was sent for and I came down with him. We decided it to be small pox. When it was known that it was small pox and there had been one death there was a great panic.

"There was a great deal of fault found among the physicians, and the city sent and asked me to come here. My father advised me to come and I did so. We organized a hospital, now known as a pest house. There were two halls, and they put up a partition between them and used one of them

for men and one for women. They removed all, who had been exposed, to the pest house, where they were immediately vaccinated. Several had varioloid. The pest house was in the building which is now where Mr. Stark's and Mr. Bailey's office is. I remained here from that time continually.

"It also happened that after that set of patients had been moved away and it was supposed that everybody was thoroughly vaccinated there was one old lady who defied the officers and would not be vaccinated, and assured them she would not die till her time had come. That old lady was taken sick and the physicians who attended her either did not know what ailed her, or else they concealed it for it was a very bad case. We moved the family all over to the pest house. The old lady died (her time had come). She was the only one who died except the child, who died before it was found out what the trouble was."

There were quite a few persons afflicted with the small pox at that time, but only two deaths, as has been said. Many cases were of the varioloid type, due, no doubt, to the wholesale vaccination which was forcibly insisted upon by the local health officers. Doctor Spalding did very efficient work in caring for the existing cases and also in the employment of all prophylactic measures which, by his advice, the authorities deemed necessary. At the present writing Doctor Spalding has reached the good age of 82 years, a statement which, however, is not to be construed that he is this old, except in the minor consideration of years.* One rarely if ever, meets a man, and much less a physician, who has undertaken and completed the amount of physical and mental labor that has fallen to his lot, and still retain the freshness and vigor of upright manhood as is expressed in his every appearance.

Doctor Spalding first settled in Nashua as a permanent practitioner in the year 1837, as a partner of Dr. Micah Eldredge, and from the day of his commencement, even up to his eightieth birthday, he has applied himself very closely to the varied duties devolving upon him and never allowed himself any considerable rest or release from their cares. He was forced, by reason of business in the banks and other large corporations, to retire practically from the practice of medicine at an early date, yet never has he lost that peculiar zest and love for the profession that characterizes all true physicians. He always was a careful and close reader of recent medical literature and there is scarcely any new theory or method of any importance of which he is in ignorance.

The schools, city offices, banks, mills, and large estates, and, last but not least, the churches, all are able and willing to attest to the large benevolence and beneficence of his kind heart, and no one in all the wide domain of our now flourishing and prosperous city can be found to think an unkind thought concerning him. At the age of eighty years he retired from most of the public positions held in trust to a much needed and imperative rest; but never, so long as his physical and mental qualities remain intact will the citizens of Nashua permit him to retreat from public view altogether, nor seek the less to obtain his advice and counsel on all measures which pertain to their welfare and advancement.

In the year 1838 there came to Nashua Dr. Josiah Kittredge, a graduate from the Harvard Medical school and one having five years of previous practice in the city of Boston. Doctor Kittredge had received a rather exceptional education and profited much by it. He served the city in various ways, being city physician for the years 1854 and 1855. Doctor Kittredge was a thoroughly good Christian man and nothing so pleased him as to be continually doing good in our schools and churches. There can be little learned concerning his especial work in the practice of medicine save that he collected about himself, during nearly twenty years' stay in Nashua, a large number of friends and patients and was universally successful in his work. He moved to Mount Holyoke Female Seminary in 1836, there to become the resident physician of the school, and died at the home of his son in Connecticut in the year 1872.

In the decade of years immediately following 1840 there was quite an accession to the ranks of the medical fraternity,—Dr. E. B. Hammond coming in the year 1840; Dr. J. F. Whittle in 1844; Dr. O. A. Woodbury in 1848; and Drs. B. Colby, S. A. Toothaker, H. W. Buxton, W. E. Rider and J. H. Graves.

Concerning the five latter we know very little of any historical worth, save that Dr. J. H. Graves, a young brother of Dr. J. G. Graves, was marked out to be a very promising physician, being peculiarly adapted to winning friends and the trust of the community. His valuable life was

* Since writing the above Dr. Edward Spalding died suddenly of apoplexy at his fishing lodge in Maine, June 22, 1895.

cut short by an early death and many are to be found even now, living, who prophesied a very brilliant career for him had he not been thus early removed from his field of labor.

Dr. E. B. Hammond, a student of Dr. J. G. Graves, was a graduate of Harvard Medical school in 1840, and commenced practicing the same year in our city. He was a man of force and determination and possessed of great will power and self reliance.

Like Doctor Graves, his preceptor, the hard struggles of his earlier life produced the invariable effect of making his future character one of great depth and strength. During his student life his attention had early been turned to the eye, and at the very outset of his career, he gave it especial study, and for those times made quite a success as a local oculist. He removed, even during the first few years of his practice, several cataracts by the needle method, and the after success of these cases won him not a little distinction among the laity. He treated with more than ordinary ability cases of disease and injury to the eye and orbit, especially those of ulceration of the cornea.

Among children his success was very marked, due, no doubt, to his ardent love for everything young and tender. His physical make up was very robust and his early farm training which he received at his home in the New Hampshire hills stood him in good stead in the hard, uphill and laborious work of his calling. He was of large frame and strongly built, rugged and toughened to all kinds of weather, and always ready to respond to any and all sick calls. At one time for quite a period of years he held the largest obstetrical practice of any physician in Nashua, and was eminently successful in this special branch of the work. He was possessed of a large general practice which he held up to the year 1885, when he retired to private life in order to give his attention to the real estate which he had acquired.

During his professional life he found time to serve the public in numerous ways fostering with fervent care our schools and churches, and in the state and city councils was ever ready to respond to all public measures which he thought conducive to the best interest of the city. During the late Civil War he received the appointment as examining surgeon for exemption from draft, and after the war, for years, he was the only surgeon for the examination for pensions in this part of New Hampshire. Doctor Hammond died from an attack of double pneumonia in the year 1887, mourned by a large family and a larger circle of friends and patients.

Dr. J. F. Whittle, as has been said, came to Nashua in the year 1844, and continued to reside and practice his profession here until within a few years of his death which occurred in the year 1888. He was the first of the school of Hahnemann to come to our town. The public, heretofore, were obliged to be contented with the regular or so called old-school physicians, and in those days the feeling was deeper and more pronounced against the homœopathic practitioner than at any time since, inasmuch as the good that that class of physicians has done to the medical world, as a leavening power, had not as yet been demonstrated. Doctor Whittle was an enthusiastic worker and devotee to his calling, and being possessed of strong and vigorous powers, he was enabled to withstand the hard work which of necessity was an extra element against him in winning patients to his belief. Somewhat gruff in voice and manner and very set in his opinions, yet withal of a kind and compassionate heart. As remembered during the latter years of his life he had somewhat the appearance of a patriarch of old, wearing a long flowing beard and hair longer than is usual, and both snow white. With eyes quite dark and brows to match, he possessed quite a convincing look and that, no doubt, did much to aid him in the magnetic power he seemed to possess over his patients. To the advanced student in homœopathy of the present time his ideas were no doubt, crude and even harsh, but it must be remembered that he was one against many, and may, if somewhat fanatical in his work, be more readily forgiven from the very fact of his absolute belief.

Following Doctor Whittle, in the year 1846, came Dr. N. P. Carter who for years kept the well known drug store at the end of Factory street. Doctor Carter, although not a regular graduate from a medical school, obtained a good education both in common school branches as well as those of medicine and surgery from the different preceptors with whom he was associated. He practiced in Nashua until his death in 1868. He was a so-called botanic physician and had quite a considerable practice which, however, was more of a medical than of a surgical nature. Doctor Carter was a very quiet man, of few words and of a most kindly disposition and possessed a very charitable heart, by virtue of which he was well beloved by many friends and patients.

Dr. O. A. Woodbury, practicing in the same belief as Doctor Whittle, came to Nashua in the year 1848. He died in Nashua while in active practice, in the year 1875. Doctor Woodbury was a thorough and strictly conscientious Christian both in his public and private life and work. He was not a robust man, neither was he weakly in his physical appearance; and he managed to draw unto himself a very large number of patients and believers in his kind of practice, to each of whom he endeared himself by his noble self-sacrifice, assiduity and devotion, not only to their physical welfare, but also to their mental wants. He labored hard in church matters and the various societies of which he was a member. He will long be missed by many yet living, who, though perhaps not patients, loved him as an honest God-fearing man.

During the decade immediately following 1850, there were nine physicians who came and practiced in Nashua, seven of whom made this place their home until the end of their lives. One of these is still living and two have removed to other parts. Their names are as follows, mentioned in the order of their arrival: Dr. J. C. Garland, arrived in 1850, Drs. Samuel Ingalls and N. J. Moore in 1852; Dr. Geo. Gray in 1853; Drs. Edwin Colburn and L. P. Sawyer in 1854; Drs. F. B. Ayer and W. A. Tracy in 1856 and Dr. Ezra L. Griffin in 1858. Doctors Ingalls and Griffin removed soon after to other parts but were well known and liked while they resided in Nashua.

Dr. J. C. Garland is still living at present writing. Coming to Nashua in 1850 he has continued to reside here, for the most part, continually from that time. Doctor Garland is a faithful physician and an honest Christian, and, during his long life of practice and other labors, has fought most conscientiously all life's battles and won not a little distinction. Doctor Garland served as surgeon during the late Civil War and since then, at two different periods, has been appointed a member of the examining board of surgeons for pensions. He served the city in a number of ways, being at one time its city physician. In all public measures his opinion has been much sought for and desired. He practiced in a quiet way and proved himself a very profound thinker and sage counsellor. He retired some few years ago to a much needed rest, but even now, though in his eighty-first year of life, we can testify as to the perfect astuteness of his mind and clearness of perception.

Dr. N. J. M. Moore lived and practiced in Nashua from 1852 until his death in 1882, a part of which time, however, was spent in the service of the United States Volunteer army as surgeon. He was a large man, physically and mentally, of quick, generous impulse, and with steady indomitable pluck and perseverance, well skilled in the hospitals of both Ireland and England, and was ably fitted to fill any position in life's work from that of a professorship even to the duties of a simple country practitioner and patient's friend. He had great trust and implicit confidence in his own abilities. Nor were they misplaced. There was never an operation however hazardous, from which he shrunk. He leaned to the surgical side of his work by preference and his war experience gave additional vigor and impulse to this inclination. He more than once successfully performed ovariectomy and hysterectomy and was studious to a most remarkable degree in all things pertaining to advanced science.

Dr. George Gray commenced the practice of medicine in Nashua in 1853 as partner of Doctor Moore, which partnership was dissolved soon after 1860. He was very successful and held at one time probably the largest practice of any physician in town. He was a man of most gracious, pleasing appearance and address, and his ready, courteous demeanor impressed his patients and greatly added to his well deserved popularity. His cordial kindness and interest as an alleviator of all ills peculiar to the gentler sex was pre-eminent, and in personal politeness he was propriety itself. His early death cut short a very eventful career as a skillful adviser and surgeon. He died from diphtheria in 1876, which disease was contracted from a patient he was attending.

Dr. Edwin Colburn followed in his father's footsteps and was identified with the interests of Nashua all his life. Doctor Colburn was killed most cruelly by the very animal he most heartily loved, having his skull fractured by the kick of a favorite horse in 1892. Doctor Colburn had practiced over thirty years and was universally successful. He was a man of few words but firm convictions and a good judge of all things in which he took interest. He was very kind hearted yet saving and left a large estate. He had, but a few weeks previous to his death, occupied a beautiful house on his estate on Concord street, and was preparing to enjoy a life of ease and comfort.

Dr. Levi P. Sawyer, brother of the well known grocer, Reuben M. Sawyer, commenced the practice of medicine in Nashua in the year 1854. He was universally liked from the very start, and

had no trouble whatever in winning patients. His sterling qualities as a strictly honest and upright man showed themselves clearly throughout his subsequent successful, though rather short career. He was one of the kindest and most sympathetic of men, and the poor had good reason to mourn his loss. He died in the year 1868.

Dr. F. B. Ayer commenced business in Nashua in 1856 as a druggist in company with Dr. W. A. Tracy, both also practicing their profession whenever opportunity offered. He did not remain long, however, in the practice of medicine, and soon entered the firm of Eaton & Ayer as bobbin makers, where he was very successful, and laid up quite a large fortune for his family. He died in 1882.

Dr. W. A. Tracy also came to town in 1856 and died in 1864, a short eight years of professional life, yet enough to show his great patriotism to his country, the more self-sacrificing from the fact that he had a wife and young children to leave. He was one of the most painstaking and careful men in the profession. Strictly honest and over-scrupulous in his dealings with all men, and a close and zealous practitioner, there was not during his life one cloud or spot to lay a finger upon showing a disreputable or dishonest act. He was charity itself, and expected from others what he was ever anxious to accord to them, a fair Christian treatment. He enlisted in the service of the United States early in the history of the late war as surgeon, and after having suffered from sickness and disease, returned home, at the close, to enter a competitive medical and surgical examination for the position of surgeon in the regular army. These examinations were very severe and most critical, occupying a week or more both in theoretical and practical work, they being obliged to demonstrate their work on subjects provided for the purpose. In spite of the fact that there were a large number seeking the place, Dr. Tracy was chosen first of the four successful candidates. He never lived to enjoy his hard earned victory and honors, but died shortly after having received his commission, of quick consumption.

There was also a physician, who, although coming here in the year 1857, did not remain, till a few years later, to practice medicine; his name was James B. Greeley. With the exception of a short residence in Massachusetts, and the time spent in the Civil War as surgeon, he has ever continued to reside here up to the time of his retirement from public life to his ancestral town of Merrimack. He had a long busy professional career, entering the army a surgeon and in spite of a serious wound in the head, where for seventeen long years he carried a rebel bullet, he managed to do quite a large professional business. His large property claimed much of his attention and he retired somewhat from active work even before the results of the wound in his head demanded complete rest. At present he is living quietly at his homestead at Thornton's Ferry, Merrimack.

Dr. Thomas H. Gibby, a graduate from Harvard Medical school, also came to Nashua somewhere about 1851 or 1852, but immediately entered the drug business and rarely practiced his calling. He carried on the apothecary trade in the old drug store under the Baptist church, and many remember him, not only as a skillful druggist but as a well read physician. He died in Nashua in the year 1893, aged sixty-six years.

From 1860 until 1870 there came to Nashua Dr. Geo. W. Currier, Dr. Andrew J. Gilson, Dr. E. F. McQuesten, Dr. Geo. F. Wilber and Dr. Geo. H. Noyes.

Dr. Geo. W. Currier settled in Nashua in 1864, and during the following year served as a volunteer surgeon under the call of the governor of the State of New Hampshire. His experience in army life, although not long, was intense and eventful while it lasted, in being at the time when men were hurried forth in enormous numbers to be slaughtered and killed for liberty's sake. His kindly nature made him an excellent nurse as well as surgeon, and many poor wounded fellows have reason to be grateful for having fallen into his hands. After the war he entered into the drug business in connection with his profession, and at present is continuing in this same line. His interest in the management of his large property has compelled him to somewhat limit his work in the practice of medicine, but during the past thirty years he has served the city as city physician, and in numerous other capacities, and has always shown keen judgment and upright dealing in every work.

Dr. Andrew J. Gilson came to Nashua as a practitioner in 1866, but soon removed to Massachusetts, where he remained for some time and then moved to some other part of the United States. His stay was rather brief and little can be learned concerning him.

Dr. E. F. McQuesten settled in Nashua in the year 1867, having practiced for a year in Massachusetts prior to that time. Doctor McQuesten is still in active practice in our town, standing unquestionably the first among its many practitioners. His quiet, ready warmth in all his friendships, his quick, intuitive sympathy with all his patients; and the happy faculty of knowing just what to do at all times, have won for him great distinction and renown. He controls the largest practice with the greatest ease. As a surgeon he is pre-eminent, having become quite prominent for the abdominal section and the various gynecological cases coming under his care. As a citizen his work is acknowledged to be most valuable, having served in various offices, being at one time city physician.

Dr. Geo. F. Wilber first settled in Nashua in 1867. He had before this accepted the position of volunteer surgeon under the call of the governor of New Hampshire, and did good service during the remainder of the War of the Rebellion. He then commenced civil practice, and has continued to build up a good reputation and fortune ever since. His practice throughout the surrounding towns is very considerable, and many a country household claim him for their family physician. He has served the city as the city physician, and is one of the foremost citizens regarding the interest of the town. Doctor Wilber is still in active practice and, although suffering from malaria contracted in the South, has probably still many years of busy life before him.

Dr. Geo. H. Noyes did not settle in this city until 1869, although he had been in practice at other places for quite a period. He served throughout the entire war, an honor not held by many surgeons, and his experience there was of such a nature as to entitle him to be placed in the front ranks of surgeons in any part of the country. He did not enter largely into professional work at Nashua, owing to the fact of his being obliged to manage a large estate belonging to his parents; but during his life with us he took great interest in following out all new ideas and innovations peculiar to the practice of medicine and surgery. He died in this city in the year 1881.

During the ten years from 1870 to 1880 there came to practice in our city the following physicians: Dr. Geo. P. Greeley, Dr. P. E. Dansereau, Dr. Eugene Wason, Dr. J. G. Graves, Dr. S. G. Dearborn, Dr. C. S. Collins, Dr. Henry G. Dearborn, Dr. R. J. Hallaren, and Dr. W. S. Collins.

Dr. George P. Greeley first came to Nashua as a physician in 1872 or 1873, and has called this his home ever after until his death, which occurred in his winter home in Florida in the year 1892. Doctor Greeley was a surgeon in General Halleck's division in the late war, and has a long war record which redounds to his credit. He was a cool, calculating man, always looking calmly on all sides of a case in hand, and, after having formed his opinion, was firm as a rock in it. As a surgeon he had few if any equals in this city. His winter home took him from Nashua for so many months of the year that it broke into his practice, and he at last retired permanently from it a few years before his death. In all his convictions he was a self-made, self-reliant man, and was, in spite of a seemingly cold exterior, ever a warm hearted, devoted, sympathetic friend and physician. He was most loyal to his friends, and his loss to them thus seemed doubly severe.

Dr. P. E. Dansereau enjoys the distinction of being Nashua's first French physician, who made this place his home, coming here in the year 1872, and at the present time is in full enjoyment of sound health and a large practice. He is, besides being very deservedly popular among his own people, well known and honored by the citizens of this place. He never lacked for patients since starting in business, and although never prominent in politics, his opinion is often sought regarding the interest of his own people, and his large, honest heart is always ready to assist them in any way possible. He has been very successful and at the present time is possessed of a fine property, which, as a home-loving man, he enjoys with comfort and pride.

Dr. Eugene Wason first began business in Nashua as a druggist, having bought out Dr. N. P. Carter's drug store on Factory street. However, in 1872 he graduated from the Harvard Medical school and commenced practicing in this city. He soon removed to Londonderry, and later to Massachusetts and then to Milford, where he is at present located.

Dr. J. G. Graves, a nephew of Dr. F. G. Graves, the senior, came here a second time as a practitioner in 1873, and has remained here until present writing. He practiced in Nashua for three or four years immediately following 1857. He has been quite successful and holds a large number of patients. He is at present assisted by his son, Dr. Irving F. Graves. Dr. J. G. Graves is a quiet unassuming man, but one of great force of character, and, although not a politician, is thoroughly interested in all the city affairs. He has probably many years of active work still before him.

Dr. S. G. Dearborn came to Nashua in the year 1873. He had previously practiced in Milford and also served as surgeon in the late War of the Rebellion. Since coming to our city he has become prominent as a gynecologist. His renown as such is not limited to Nashua, but is known throughout New Hampshire and the adjoining states. His practice among us has been great, but still greater among those outside the city. His success is well attested by the large property which he has accumulated by his efforts. Owing to infirmities of age, he has been obliged to limit his practice pretty much to office calls. He is ably assisted by his son, Dr. F. A. Dearborn.

Dr. C. S. Collins, practicing in the belief of Hahnemann, came to our place in 1875, and for ten or twelve years attended faithfully to a large paying practice, which, by his untiring efforts, he had built up for himself. His stay in the medical profession was limited to so few years by the fact that his large interest in the Londonderry Lithia water company demanded his whole attention. His life while in the practice of physic was full of that energy and indomitable pluck and vim which has since so markedly characterized his commercial career. He early entered politics and served faithfully both city and state. He has the honor of having at one time been both city physician and member of the board of health. His subsequent life is more fully elaborated among the business men in another part of this history.

Dr. Henry G. Dearborn came to Nashua in the year 1875, and died here in the year 1886. During the eleven years of his stay with us he won a host of friends. His full, round, smooth-shaven face, and jolly quizzical expression was always welcome to every household. He was essentially a family doctor; one to whom father, mother and children were equally dear, and to them likewise endeared. His compassionate heart and ready assistance were universally known and gratefully accepted by a large number of patients and friends who were members of the mystic circle. He was very successful as a practitioner and his early death cut short a very busy life. He had just purchased his passage to Europe, and was making ready to enjoy a little ease and comfort, when cruel death snatched all from him. His brother, Samuel G. Dearborn, and his nephew, Frank A. Dearborn, both physicians, retained the greater part of his practice.

Dr. R. J. Hallaren came to Nashua about the year 1875, and was the first Irish physician to live here until his death, which occurred in 18 . He had a sharp, ready mind, keen, caustic wit, with an incomparable native repartee which won him many friends and patients. He was universally successful and at his death had laid up quite a little competence.

Dr. W. S. Collins arrived in town about the year 1878 or 1879, and remained until his death in 1891. He came to assist his son, Dr. C. S. Collins who preceded him by a few years, and whose practice in the homœopathic line had so grown at this time as to demand another practitioner of that school. The two, father and son, practically controlled that class of patients for some years, not only in the city, but in and about the surrounding towns. Dr. W. S. Collins was a very careful and conservative man and many were reckoned among his patients who always before were most antagonistic to the homœopathic faith. It may be said that in and about this time there was a decided drift to that belief, more so than at any other period. Both father and son united to cement the bond of friendship between the two schools of medicine and the good effects of their labors in this line have never been lost, but will always shine as a marked contrast to the feeling among a like class in other places.

Since the year 1880 there were nine physicians located in Nashua whose stay was of too brief a character for any extended report other than the statement that they each won many friends and were all well liked. The biographies of some of them can furnish a further account of their lives. Their names were as follows: Dr. John Nottage, Dr. C. C. Ellis, Dr. M. H. Tierney, Dr. A. M. Spalding, Dr. W. H. Dinsmore, Dr. N. E. Guillet, Dr. W. I. Blanchard, Doctor Conroy, Dr. G. H. Greeley. Dr. A. M. Spalding is a nephew of Dr. Edward Spalding, and is at present located in New York City with his brother, Dr. Geo. Spalding. He is physician to several public institutions and has more than average success. Dr. John Nottage died early in his practice and the others are scattered throughout the country.

Also since 1880, and who are now enjoying the full benefits of their practice, have settled the following named physicians: Drs. C. B. Hammond and J. N. Woodward in 1880; Dr. A. W. Petit in 1881; Dr. Geo. A. Underhill in 1883; Dr. C. S. Rounsevel in 1884; Drs. Bradford Allen and R. B. Prescott in 1885; Dr. A. W. Shea in 1887; Dr. Ella Blaylock in 1888; Drs. Katherine E. Prichard, F.

Dr. E. Kittredge, J. A. Lagace, M. T. Lajoie, and A. S. Wallace in 1889; Dr. H. H. Jewell in 1890; Drs. I. F. Graves, B. G. Moran, and F. A. Dearborn in 1891; Dr. I. G. Anthoine in 1892; Drs. J. T. Greeley, R. V. Vaillancour, and Emile Simard in 1893; Drs. Guertin and Matte in 1894; and Drs. Valeour and Nutter in 1895.

The biographies of nearly all of these have abundantly elaborated their lives and it would be but dull repetition to try to give a full account of them at this place. Dr. R. B. Prescott, who served in the late war, now limits his practice to the eye and ear and has become quite well known in the adjoining towns. Dr. C. B. Hammond is the son of the late Dr. E. B. Hammond and has always made Nashua his home, keeping his father's office as his own. Dr. J. N. Woodward came to town a stranger, but is now one of its best known citizens. Dr. A. W. Petit is a Frenchman and enjoys the honor of controlling the largest French practice of any local physician. Dr. C. S. Rounsevel is a quiet yet extra busy man, practicing in the homœopathic faith. Dr. Geo. A. Underhill was born and reared here and is quite prominent as an educator. Dr. Bradford Allen also came a stranger to town but now has a large, private practice. Dr. A. W. Shea, one of the brightest of all the physicians here, a Nashua born citizen, controls the bulk of the Irish practice in our city and also has an extra amount of work among the best class of people in the American families. Dr. Ella Blaylock and Dr. Katherine E. Pritchard are the only two lady physicians of whom Nashua can boast, either in the past or present, and their success is a guarantee that their stay here is one of profit to themselves as well as to their patients. Drs. F. E. Kittredge, J. A. Lagace and M. T. Lajoie are all young physicians, well liked and quite successful. To rightly appreciate Dr. A. S. Wallace we must have knowledge of his life in other places; of his unconquerable thirst for learning in his earlier days and of his hardships in obtaining it; of his energy and push in finishing his medical education and of his ability and skill in the management of the difficult positions he has been called upon to occupy. His history in Nashua is short in time but abundantly fruitful and prolific of good results. He has a firm, convincing character and is stanch and true in all his friendships and beliefs. His practice is one of the largest, and the good labor he has already performed is much appreciated by his friends and patients.

Dr. H. H. Jewell is a homœopathic practitioner and with Doctor Rounsevel controls that class of patients in this city. Drs. I. F. Graves, B. G. Moran and F. A. Dearborn are all young in the work but have already made their mark.

Dr. I. G. Anthoine is another practitioner who has seen a large amount of labor in the field of medicine before coming to Nashua. His skill has evidently preceded him, for in the short three years of his stay with us he can boast of an extra large number of patients. He is more than successful, and by the interest which he has kindly taken in our public institutions he shows a keen appreciation for the good and welfare of all. In the years to come he will form an important part in the city's history.

The remainder of those coming to Nashua are young both in years and in the field of labor chosen for their life's work. They are all earnest and conscientious workers, striving each year to add new laurels to their crowns. We boast, in no idle manner, of a collection of good, honest men, second to no other city in the country; a set of hearty, earnest workers, who scorn to harbor petty jealousies and hard feelings one against another; who are not at all envious, but on the contrary find great rejoicing in the success of each. And thus, as it has been in the past, may it ever be in the future, for no better wish could we have for our medical fraternity than that it shall never be less closely united in the bonds of true friendship as is exemplified by the practitioners of Nashua at the present time.

The gradual influx of physicians from time to time has been pretty nearly in proportion to the increase of inhabitants during the same periods. From 1800 to 1820 there was no very great increase of people, the number of inhabitants in 1800 being 862 and in 1820 only 1142. In 1830 the number jumped to 2417 and again in 1840 to 5960. The cause of this sudden increase no doubt can be attributed mainly to the starting up of the various mills. The demand for physicians was materially increased, and hence we find that while during the period covered by 1800 to 1830 there was but three or four doctors in the place, immediately after 1830 and up to 1840 the number was nearly doubled. Since 1840 the number of inhabitants increased slowly up to 1850, as did the physicians. Another marked increase in the number of physicians occurred during the decade of 1850 to 1860, and it is observed that during that time some five or six thousand more people made Nashua their home. This

increase has been more gradual since then even up to the present writing. It is worth remembering also, in connection with these statements, that the arrival of the French residents of our town brought with it the demand for physicians of their own nationality and, as has been already stated, Dr. P. E. Dansereau was the first to make Nashua his permanent abiding place. The number of French people were so few prior to the year 1858 as to make no material showing in the enumeration of inhabitants; but in the period covered by 1858 to 1872 there arrived here nearly 1200 French people. Many of these made Nashua their permanent home. The demand for this class of laborers has increased steadily year by year, the whole number of French now within our town limits being nearly one-third the whole number of inhabitants; and that, too, estimating the city's population to be at the present time, 25,000. The number of French physicians has increased in about the same ratio, there being now nine to thirty odd doctors located here. Among the Irish people the change has been less marked, and while there are now four thousand Irish inhabitants the city has only two Irish physicians.

The various innovations and improvements made in regard to our sanitary condition have been slow but sure and permanent. Years ago, early in the twenties and even up to the fifties, when there were practically no sewers and the people drank from the old fashioned wells, there were, at each autumn time and even throughout the summer abundant cases of typhoid fever, dysentery, and other kindred diseases. On the adoption of the system of sewerage and the supply of pure water the whole trouble pretty much ceased. I remember that one of the older physicians said, that during his early practice, in the autumn months he would have anywhere from twenty to thirty cases of typhoid fever to treat; but that since the city had put in the sewers and given us Pennichuck water he rarely had more than eight or ten. This goes to prove the efficacy of good drains and pure water in eliminating disease. The well water was all right until the increase of people, settling so close together, had polluted the soil, then it became a veritable poison to the system. We have at the present time a very complete sewerage system, the refuse of all sewers being eventually carried away by the Merrimack river. Of our water supply we can proudly claim one of the best in all the New England cities. Nearly all the city is so elevated from the level of the Merrimack as to make it an easy matter to effect good drainage of it, and, unless the supply of the Nashua is cut off beyond the city, we should be free from any great danger of epidemic from this source. The supply of the Pennichuck for drinking purposes is sufficient for a considerably long period granting our steady increase; and no anxiety will be felt on account of scanty water supply for many years.

Dr. Josiah Kittredge was Nashua's first city physician, holding this office in 1855. The city reports from 1854 to 1865 are so meagre in detail as to give no very clear idea as to the amount of work the city physicians were called upon to perform. And even since that time there have been quite a number of years in which no regular report has been passed in by the city physician. The work, however, has gradually increased so that, as is seen by the city physician's report of the year 1894, there were 2,686 cases for which his services were demanded. Dr. C. B. Hammond holds the office of city physician at the present time.

In regard to the board of health we find that the first board was formed in 1857, and consisted of Thos. G. Banks, John Atwood and Thos. Pearson, Jr., neither of the three being physicians nor was there, until lately, a board of health made up entirely of physicians. The present board of health consists of Dr. C. B. Hammond, chairman; Dr. M. T. Lajoie, clerk; and Dr. Jas. T. Greeley.

A few of the physicians of Nashua recognized the need of some organization among the medical profession for mutual benefit, protection and good fellowship. The subject of a society was agitated, and, pursuant to a call from Drs. Geo. A. Underhill and W. I. Blanchard, sixteen of them met at the office of the latter, Monday evening, January 19, 1891, to consider the advisability of forming a local medical society.

After some discussion it was voted to organize and call the society the Nashua Medical association. An election of the following physicians as officers for the ensuing year took place: president, E. F. McQuesten; first vice-president, W. I. Blanchard; second vice-president, I. F. Graves; secretary, K. E. Prichard; treasurer, F. E. Kittredge; executive committee, C. B. Hammond, B. Allen and A. W. Petit. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions and by-laws. It was voted that the society should meet one evening in each month for literary purposes, a paper to be read by some member, to be followed by discussion.

At the second meeting the by-laws were adopted, and upon the resignation of Doctor Prichard as secretary, Doctor Shea was elected to fill that office. Doctor Graves resigned as second vice-president and also withdrew his name from the society. It was voted that all physicians and dentists holding a diploma from a recognized medical or dental college should be eligible to membership.

An initiation fee of five dollars was charged and a monthly tax.

The following physicians and dentists were elected to membership:

Ella Blaylock, Alonzo S. Wallace, A. W. Petit, Geo. A. Underhill, C. B. Hammond, Frank E. Kittredge, A. W. Shea, H. H. Jewell, W. H. Dinsmore, W. I. Blanchard, S. G. Dearborn, Bradford Allen, C. S. Rounsevel, I. F. Graves, Geo. W. Currier, M. H. Tierney, G. H. Greeley, Katherine E. Prichard, Eugene F. McQuesten, Geo. F. Wilber, P. E. Dansereau, B. G. Moran, James T. Greeley, N. E. Guillet, C. A. Neal, M. T. Lajoie, Chas. E. Faxon, T. A. McCarthy, Dr. Hazzard of Hollis.

For a time the regular monthly meetings were held in the office of Dr. W. I. Blanchard. Later, room 11, Masonic Temple, was secured and comfortably furnished for the use of the association. This was held for about a year when the society deemed it unnecessary to rent a room for their exclusive use, gave it up, and the meetings since that time up to the present date have been held in the office of Drs. Wallace and Kittredge.

Soon after its organization the society formulated a price list for professional services which was signed by nearly every physician in the city. This was to be, and, I believe, has been adhered to excepting in cases where charity demanded otherwise.

Dr. Bradford Allen served as president for 1892. During this year the subject of a hospital was discussed, and a committee appointed to take the necessary steps for the organization of the Nashua Hospital association, thus creating a movement which, though allowed to slumber for some time, about a year later resulted in giving to the city a much needed institution.

For some reason unknown to the writer, during the latter part of 1892, the interest among the physicians seemed to grow lax and no meetings were held in 1893. In January, 1894, a renewed enthusiasm was aroused, the association called together and a large number responded.

Dr. A. W. Shea was elected president, and the meetings once more assumed their former tone of energy.

In January of this present year, 1895, Dr. A. S. Wallace was elected president.

With the exception of the time noted in 1892 and 1893, the meetings of this association have been regularly held and usually well attended.

Papers of much interest and practical value have been read by its members. Well known physicians from other cities have delivered lectures to the society. Not only has the association been a benefit from a literary standpoint, but its influence has been conducive to a general good fellowship among the physicians of the city, bringing them together in social and professional intercourse and creating a feeling of harmony such as the profession in very few small cities enjoy.

It was not until 1893 that a general interest was awakened in Nashua for hospital accommodations; prior to that time the sick, poor and the injured had been cared for in unsuitable apartments at the almshouse, the City Hall and police court buildings. The increasing number of accidents yearly, from the manufacturing and railway corporations, led the physicians of the city to make an appeal to the city government and to charitably disposed persons for the means to treat urgent and necessitous cases in accordance with approved modern scientific methods. This appeal was satisfactorily responded to by the city councils in appropriating two thousand dollars; and by the churches, various other societies and the benevolent individuals in donating money and house furnishings.

In 1889 several meetings were held to encourage hospital relief. The first meeting was held February 11, and there were present E. M. Shaw, W. D. Cadwell, F. W. Estabrook, Dr. Chas. B. Hammond, Dr. W. I. Blanchard, Rev. Geo. W. Grover, Chas. H. Burke and Geo. B. French. Capt. E. M. Shaw was chairman and Dr. Chas. B. Hammond, secretary of the meeting. The meeting adjourned to the thirteenth of February, when by-laws and articles of association were presented and adopted. On March 1 the association met and elected Captain Shaw its president and Geo. B. French, secretary for the ensuing year. Mr. W. D. Cadwell was elected treasurer. On the third day of April a meeting of the association was held for the election of members and the appointing of

committees. Nothing further was done until May 19, 1892, when articles of agreement were drawn up constituting a voluntary corporation to be known as the Nashua Emergency Hospital association, and the first meeting of the association was held May 23. This meeting was held in Masonic Temple and was largely attended. Dr. Bradford Allen was chairman and E. H. Wason, clerk. Articles of agreement constituting the Nashua Emergency Hospital association were drawn up and signed by forty leading citizens, and this number was augmented at subsequent meetings. These articles were duly recorded by the city clerk under the seal of the city, and by the secretary of state, under the seal of the state, in accordance with the provisions of the public statutes. The first annual meeting of the association was held June 27, 1892. Wm. D. Cadwell was elected president; E. H. Wason, secretary; Charles H. Burke, treasurer, and a governing board of fifteen. The second annual meeting was held at the City Hall building June 20, 1893. Williams Hall was elected president; E. H. Wason, secretary, and Dr. F. E. Kittredge, treasurer. A board of fifteen trustees, for 1893-4, was elected as follows:—

For one year—Edward Spalding, M. D., Lester F. Thurber, Bradford Allen, M. D., W. I. Blanchard, M. D., E. H. Wason. For two years—C. B. Hammond, M. D., James H. Tolles, Thomas W. Keeley, Frank L. Kimball, Frank Barr. For three years—Wm. D. Cadwell, E. F. McQuesten, M. D., Chas. S. Bussell, A. W. Petit, M. D., A. S. Wallace, M. D.

The following members from the board of trustees were elected as the executive committee:—

E. F. McQuesten, M. D., chairman, W. I. Blanchard, M. D., secretary, A. S. Wallace, M. D., A. W. Petit, M. D., J. H. Tolles. And the finance committee was made up as follows: Frank L. Kimball, C. S. Bussell and L. F. Thurber.

The second annual meeting was productive of early results, and on July 31, upon recommendation of the executive committee, the association leased for a term of three years a building on Spring street owned by Dr. C. S. Collins. Measures were at once taken to put the building in proper condition for the reception of patients, and the dedicatory exercises were held October 9, 1893. The hospital staff for the first year included the following physicians:—

E. F. McQuesten, F. E. Kittredge, C. B. Hammond, M. H. Tierney, H. H. Jewell, G. F. Wilber, A. W. Petit, R. B. Prescott, A. S. Wallace, J. N. Woodward, Bradford Allen, W. I. Blanchard, C. S. Rounsevel, A. W. Shea, I. G. Anthoine.

The first patient was received into the hospital October 17, and the whole number of emergency cases admitted during the first year was one hundred and one.

The third annual meeting of the hospital association was held June 19, 1894, and elected as president, Henry B. Atherton, clerk, E. H. Wason, treasurer, Dr. Bradford Allen. Lester F. Thurber, Dr. Bradford Allen, E. H. Wason, and Dr. J. N. Woodward were elected trustees for the term of three years. The executive committee for 1894-5 was made up of the following physicians: Drs. J. N. Woodward, A. S. Wallace, C. B. Hammond, A. W. Petit and A. W. Shea.

The Emergency hospital has from the start fulfilled its object in the treatment of emergency cases and no institution in the city is more appreciated. In order to meet the requirements of this community a much larger building than the one now in use should be erected, that would accommodate both medical and surgical cases. A city of twenty thousand inhabitants needs a general hospital, first class in all its appointments, one that will furnish patients with the best care and insure to the public isolation of all communicable diseases.

I am indebted to Dr. F. E. Kittredge and Dr. E. F. McQuesten for the matter relative to the above subjects.

C. B. Hammond M.D.

DAVID CROSBY.

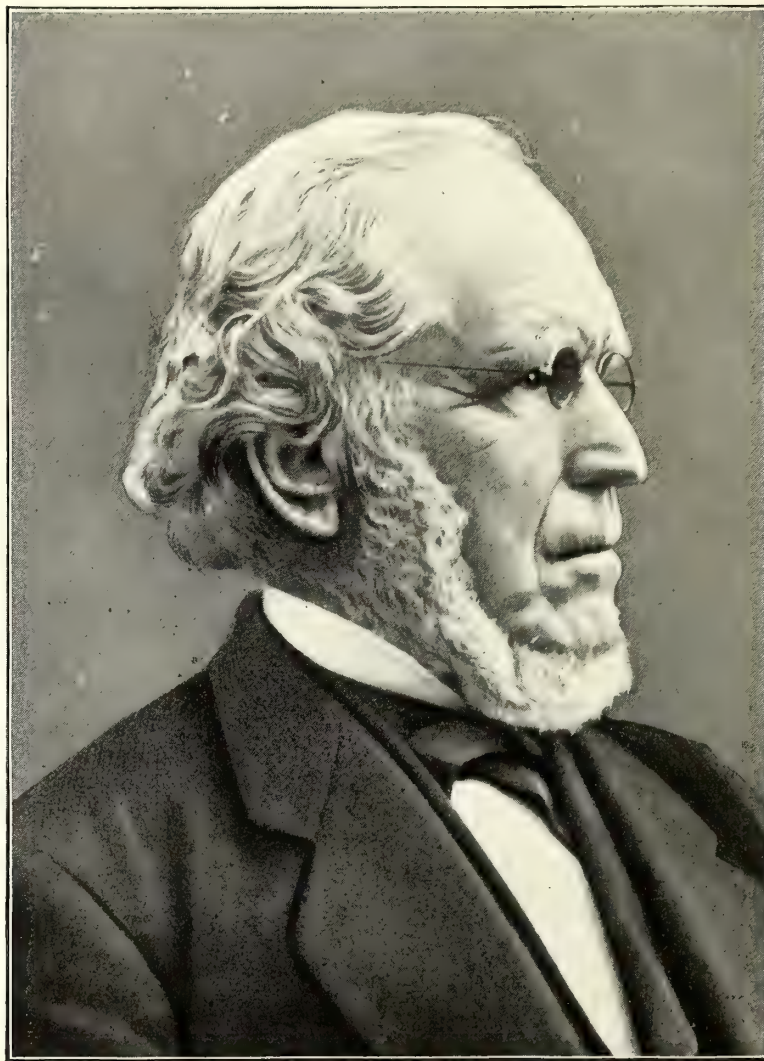
Prof. David Crosby was born at Hebron in 1808, died at Nashua, Feb. 26, 1881. His father was a well-to-do farmer who believed that a common school education would answer all the needs of his children. When, therefore, the subject of this sketch had graduated at the academy in his native place, and expressed a desire to pursue his studies elsewhere, he was informed by his stern parent that he could not hope for pecuniary aid from him. To most young men similarly situated the lukewarmness of a parent and the with-holding of means necessary to accomplishing so laudable an undertaking would have proven an insuperable obstacle to success. Not so with David Crosby. Opposition and discouragement but nerved him to accomplish his resolve. He therefore started out with a fixed purpose to make the most of every opportunity that promised to lead to the end his ambition sought. In fact, he labored diligently at whatever his hands found to do; collected money for a denominational fund; canvassed as a book agent; taught district and private schools, and in these and other employment earned the money necessary to pay his expenses while pursuing his studies at Kimball Union academy.

After graduating at the last named institution he was compelled to face a hard struggle to sustain himself. He taught school at Newport and other places, practiced self-denial and economy, and finally, in 1833, was graduated with high honors in the class with Edward Spalding of Nashua, Asa Fowler of Concord, Samuel Sawyer, afterwards judge of the supreme court of Missouri and member of congress, John Lord, and others who became distinguished in the professions.

Professor Crosby intended to settle at Newport, but, on receiving an invitation from a college friend to take

charge of a school in Nashua, changed his plans, and, in 1834, came here and engaged in teaching a private school,* and at the same time, restoring discipline among young people who had become notoriously unruly. He remained here about six months and then accepted a place in the faculty of the New Hampton institution. He had, however, become greatly attached to Nashua and her people. Moreover he had a feeling that southern New Hampshire offered a legitimate field of labor, and therefore he returned here and, in 1836, became principal of a high

school. In 1840 Professor Crosby founded, and caused to be incorporated, the Nashua Literary institution, a seminary of learning, located on Park street, which flourished nearly forty years and of which he was the honored head and principal until, by reason of failing health and the infirmities of age, he was, in 1880, compelled to discontinue it. He could not, however, content himself in idleness after more than fifty years of active life, and so, although unable to see, he instructed classes at his home on Church street, making from memory the most minute and careful explanations with clear and logical analysis and summing up. He followed this work till five or six weeks before his death, or till too feeble to longer continue. It may



DAVID CROSBY.

thus be said that he died in harness, in the work of a profession he had honored.

Professor Crosby started out in life as a Congregationalist, but, in 1835, his views became changed with regard to baptism, and he thereupon united with the Baptist church, in which he was a consistent and influential member to

* A pupil of the school has said of him: "I have a distinct impression of Professor Crosby as he stood on the platform and addressed us; erect, resolute in aspect, the pose of his head, shape of his mouth, flash of his eye and ring of his voice all indicated firmness of purpose and promptness in action."

the close of his life. In all matters pertaining to public morals he was a Puritan of Puritans. He being a student of books, he had little or no sympathy with the emotional masses of the people. What men and women were thinking and doing, what new craze they were chasing, was but a small part of his knowledge. Whenever he discovered any departure from the rigid rules of the forefathers he inveighed against the offenders, and, with the courage of conviction, expressed his views in the public print and in public assemblies. His attitude, however, seldom provoked controversy. The people recognized his honesty, and, although having their own way, (dancing in halls of learning, traveling on Sunday, railroad trains, etc.,) respected him accordingly. It was because of these unalterable principles, because he lived above the "madding crowd," and could not, and would not, bend to public opinion, that he was not advanced as a lawmaker or selected by his fellow citizens as a municipal officer. The only record of public service that can be found indicates that he represented Ward Four in the board of aldermen in 1862 and 1863.

Professor Crosby early espoused the anti-slavery cause, and in this, as in all the concerns of life, he acted upon a sense of conviction, as he knew no such word as expedient, and was not moved by impulse. It was his nice sense of fair and impartial justice that moved him, and by his mode of reasoning by the higher law that caused him to be pronounced and outspoken. Faint-heartedness in a great cause, the cause of God and humanity, was not one of his characteristics. He spoke his mind freely, with due respect to the convictions of others, and yet with earnest emphasis that left no shade of doubt concerning his attitude to the main question. It is remembered of him that all his impulses were for the freedom of the slave; that at the very door of the house where he lived and died he had assured the flying bondman of his sympathy, fed him, and from his purse assisted him on his weary journey to the safe refuge of the English flag. This he freely did, and when questioned he answered with Spartan severity, "David Crosby takes the responsibility! If there is any broken law that should be vindicated, take my property; and if that does not satisfy the demand, take my body!" Surely the plumed knights of the middle ages, the story of whose sacrifices in the cause of the Christian religion are the brightest pages of history, were not braver in the performance of duty than was this plain and unassuming man of peace and letters. Thus it was that a true man's life work was done, was well done. Thus it was that his life was rounded out and made complete, so that when his last hour came there were no regrets, no accusing conscience, no halting at the door of the unknown, no worrying about destiny, but a calm and peaceful end, resigned, satisfied.

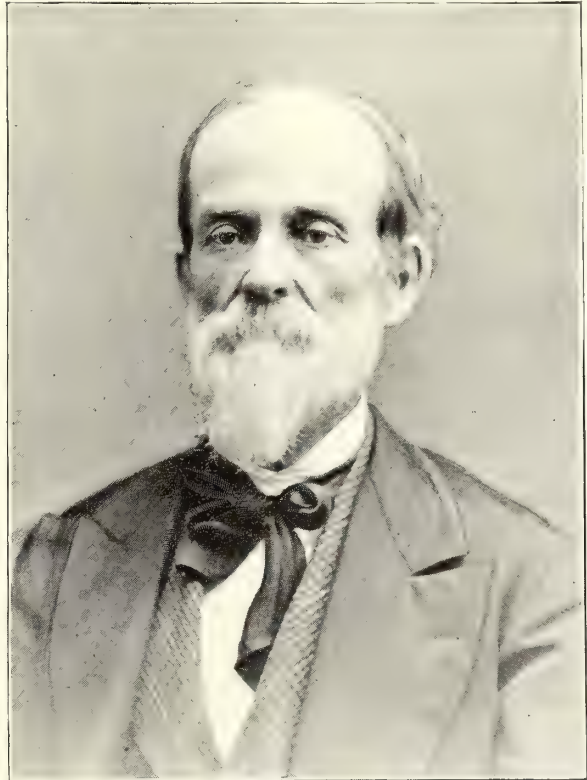
Professor Crosby was united in marriage July 19, 1836, with Louisa S. Hunton of Unity, who shared his labors and his principles, and who was seven years principal of the female department of his institution. There were no children by their marriage. Mrs. Crosby survived her husband but a few years. She died respected and esteemed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOHN HARRISON GOODALE.

Hon. John H. Goodale was born at Deering, Oct. 2, 1816, died at Nashua, Nov. 11, 1890. He was a son of Jonathan

and Sarah Goodale, whose ancestors were worthy people and among the pioneers of that rugged part of Hillsborough county.

Mr. Goodale attended the common schools of his native place and fitted for college at the Newbury seminary. In 1836 he entered the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn., where he was graduated in the class of 1840. Following his graduation he entered upon the career of schoolmaster. He taught at Newbury, Vt., in 1841, at



JOHN H. GOODALE.

Columbus, Ga., from 1842 to 1846, and in the seminary at Northfield from 1846 to 1848. Mr. Goodale was a gifted writer on all the topics within the range of newspapers and magazines, and during the years he devoted to teaching was a frequent and welcome contributor to current publications. His composition attracted public attention and friends therefore induced him to accept an advantageous position as editor of the Manchester Democrat.

In 1857 he obtained control of the Manchester Daily American, and in his new field of endeavor was outspoken and progressive. He refused to be hedged in by party lines. Moreover the great humanity of the man asserted itself, and, obeying what he considered the verdict of conscience, he espoused the doctrines of the anti-slavery wing of the Republican party and wielded a power in the state second to no man in his time. In fact he developed and controlled the anti-slavery sentiment to the degree that he made a United States senator and unmade him when he failed to keep his pledges. Mr. Goodale was superintendent of schools for Hillsborough county from 1856 to 1859. He disposed of his interest in the newspaper in 1861. From 1861 to 1864 he travelled extensively in southwest and on the Pacific coast, made a large collection

of minerals and settled for a time at Crescent City, where he resumed his profession of teacher and remained until 1867. From 1867 to 1869 he traveled extensively in British Columbia and Alaska, and was present in the territory at the transfer of Alaska to the United States as correspondent of the San Francisco Press, meantime adding to his knowledge of geology and gathering information that he afterwards made serviceable.

Mr. Goodale then returned to New Hampshire and took up his residence in Nashua. During the three succeeding years he traveled in the state collecting specimens of minerals, renewing old acquaintances and regaining lost prestige in the field of politics. He succeeded in these purposes, as he did in every undertaking of his long and useful career, and when the votes were counted in the spring of 1871, it was discovered to the surprise of both the old parties that his friends had the balance of power in the legislature. When that body met a compromise was effected and Mr. Goodale became secretary of state, a position that he filled with ability and skill, and to the general satisfaction of both political parties. Mr. Goodale was an active member of the board of education almost from the beginning of his residence in Nashua to the close of his career, and served the city as superintendent of public schools from 1875 to 1878, being one of the most popular and efficient men that ever held the office. He was a trustee of the public library for many years and at the time of his death.

Mr. Goodale was never idle. When public affairs did not engage his attention he became a traveler, and wherever he went he was in search of knowledge, and adding to his collection of minerals and Indian relics, of which he claimed to have the largest collection of any private individual in New England. His last extended pilgrimage was in 1879 and 1880, and was through the Southern states. But Mr. Goodale's honorable record does not end here. During the anxious days when foreign insurance companies withdrew from the state leaving property practically unprotected from loss by fire, the people found in Mr. Goodale the old champion they had followed to many victories. Hand in hand with other leading citizens he fought the battle that carried the day and established substantial companies. He showed his patriotism by investing money when it was believed by many that nothing but loss could ensue, and, by prudent management, being president of the Indian Head company, made every risk secure and earned handsome dividends for the stockholders from the start.

Mr. Goodale persuaded himself in 1880 that he had retired from the activities of the world, but it is a fact that he did some of his best work after that date, for, besides settling some large and intricate estates—among the number that of John Mooney of Northfield, who left funds for the Orphans' home at Franklin, and the New Hampshire seminary at Tilton—he wrote the History of Nashua that is published in the History of Hillsborough county, which, taking into account that he was limited in the matter of space, is a substantial monument to his diligence, perseverance and ability. Mr. Goodale attended the Unitarian church and in early life was an Odd Fellow.

As a lecturer and public debator Mr. Goodale was equally as brilliant as teacher and editor. His retentive mind was a complete encyclopædia of historical and political knowledge, and there was hardly a theme in the domain of science on which he was not conversant. His

lectures on mineralogy and geology were in purest English diction, clear in explanation and logical deduction; educational in every statement and analysis, while his political and general addresses were refined and scholarly. As a conversationalist few, if any, of his contemporaries excelled him. There was a charm of manner, a deferential acquiescence to an opponent, a polite and polished democracy about him that made him a most companionable man in any and all surroundings. He was a man who never exhibited temper, and who was never known to be ruffled, and it is to these attributes, coupled with his honesty and learning, that his biographer attributes a good share of his success, particularly in the field of politics, that crowned his career.

Mr. Goodale was twice married; first, Dec. 26, 1848, with Celestia T. Mooney, daughter of John Mooney of Northfield, who died Oct. 12, 1863; second, Jan. 19, 1871, with Josephine B. Atkinson, daughter of Daniel C., and Mehitable (Tilton) Atkinson of Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton. Four children were born by his second marriage, one of whom is living; Charlotte Atkinson Goodale, born at Nashua, May 26, 1875, and at the present time, January, 1895, a student at Wellesley college in Wellesley, Mass.

CORNELIUS VAN NESS DEARBORN.

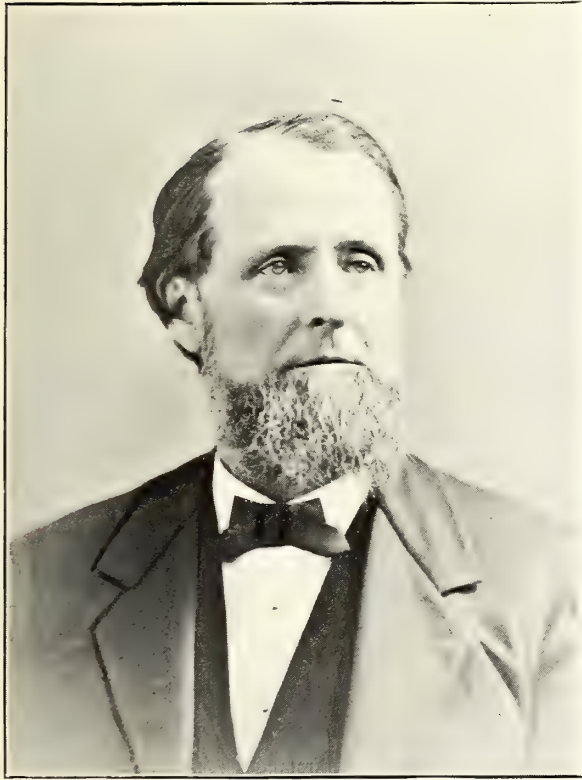
Cornelius V. Dearborn was born at Corinth, Vt., May 14, 1832, died at Nashua, April 18, 1886. He was a son of Samuel and Fanny Dearborn, and could trace his lineage to a Puritan immigrant. His name was in compliment of an able Vermont statesman who filled the office of governor in that state and represented the government as minister to Spain. When four years of age his mother—whose intelligence and womanly virtues had been the life and light of the home—died, and as soon as he was able he joined his brother in the labor of the farm.

Mr. Dearborn attended the district school a few weeks in summer and ten or twelve weeks each winter. When fifteen years old he attended the spring term of the Corinth academy, and continued to do so at intervals for several terms later. In the winter of 1848-49, his seventeenth year not yet completed, he taught the school of a neighboring district. His success warranted his continuance as a teacher in the vicinity for the five following winters. He continued his farm labor at intervals and in the meantime developed a mechanical capacity in the making of farm implements and the erection of buildings. A natural aptitude which was of great service in maturer years.

Soon after attaining the age of eighteen Mr. Dearborn determined to enter upon a course of study preparatory to a professional life. Before leaving Corinth he commenced the study of law with Rodney Lund, a young man who had commenced practice in that vicinity. In March, 1854, at the suggestion of his maternal uncle, Dr. W. W. Brown, he went to Manchester, and renewed his law studies in the office of Isaac W. Smith, with whom he remained until his admission to the bar; in the fall of 1855, he opened an office at Frankestown. The town afforded a safe opening for a young practitioner, but not one for large profits. During his residence in Frankestown he espoused the anti-slavery cause and in 1856 became a zealous advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

In 1857 he was elected county treasurer, and re-elected in 1858. It was the first public position that he had held

and its duties were satisfactorily discharged. In 1858 he removed to Peterborough, occupying the office of E. S. Cutter, who had recently been appointed clerk of the



CORNELIUS V. DEARBORN.

courts for Hillsborough county. He resided in Peterborough till 1865. During this time he was in partnership with Charles G. Cheney, and afterwards with Albert S. Scott. He represented the town in the legislature in the years of 1861 and 1862, being a member of the judiciary committee.

In 1863, while a resident of Peterborough, he was appointed by the governor one of the bank commissioners of New Hampshire. In that capacity he became acquainted with the extent and peculiarities of the financial institutions of the state. In 1864 and 1865 he actively superintended, in his official capacity, the converting of the state banks of discount into the national banks of the present system. In March, 1866, he was appointed examiner of the national banks for the state of New Hampshire, a position he continued to hold until his death.

In the summer of 1865 he removed to Nashua for the purpose of continuing the practice of his profession. An accidental purchase led to a change of occupation. The Nashua Weekly Telegraph had for many years been edited by Albin Beard. Under him The Telegraph had acquired a marked popularity, but owing to the death of Editor Beard it had lost patronage and influence. He at once entered upon the duties of financial manager and editor, Richard W. Berry being his partner. Under his control The Telegraph rapidly recovered patronage and secured a place among the progressive newspapers of the state. At the end of two years, however, his health failed, and a

change of occupation became a necessity. He disposed of his interest to Orren C. Moore, and resumed the practice of law.

During the time he resided in Nashua, Mr. Dearborn contributed largely to the improvement of real estate, to the erection of improved school buildings and to the reconstruction and greater efficiency of the public schools, being an enthusiastic member of the board of education many years, and in 1885 its president. Mr. Dearborn was register of probate from May 13, 1868, to June 13, 1873, and city solicitor in 1868 and 1869. He was for many years treasurer of the Mechanics' Savings bank, and the prime mover and first cashier of the Second National bank. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Nashua and Lowell railroad, and treasurer for many years of that corporation; also treasurer of the Underhill Edge Tool company whose affairs he raised to a very prosperous condition, besides taking an active part with Orren C. Moore, John H. Goodale and others in forming the Capitol Fire Insurance company and Indian Head Mutual Fire Insurance company at a time when brave words and a firm stand were required to further the interests of the state. In 1885 Mr. Dearborn was the Republican candidate for mayor of Nashua, but, largely owing to sickness which prevented him from giving his personal attention to the management of his campaign, was defeated by a few votes.

The foregoing are but few of many trusts that were confided to the care and judgment of Mr. Dearborn, and it is but justice to his memory to add that he performed every duty to which he was called with courtesy and uprightness that won for him the confidence of the community. He was a member of Altemont lodge, A. F. and A. M., Peterboro', Pennichuck lodge, I. O. O. F., and the First Congregational church, and in matters of religious belief, as in politics and the transaction of every day affairs, he was tolerant even to liberality, conceding to others the utmost freedom of opinion and action.

Mr. Dearborn was united in marriage in June, 1857, with Louisa Frances Eaton, daughter of Moses W. and Louisa S. Eaton of Frankestown, and granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Eaton, a physician of long and extensive practice, and one of the most extensive farmers of his time. His two surviving children are sons; the older, John Eaton, born November, 1862, the younger, George Van Ness, born in August, 1869.

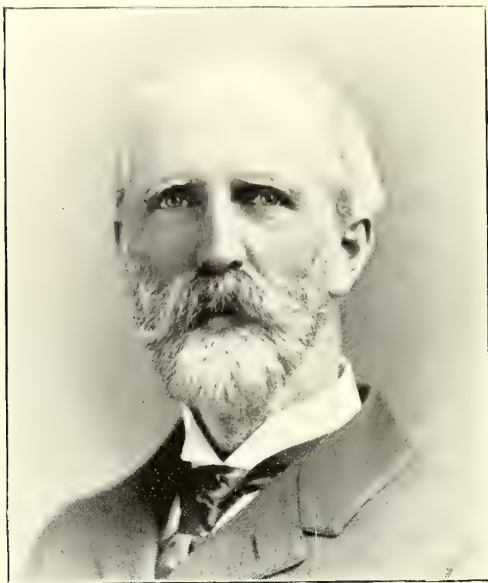
GILMAN C. SHATTUCK.

Gilman C. Shattuck was born in Nashua, Oct. 23, 1834. He is a son of Gilman and Mary J. (Conant) Shattuck, and a descendant of William Shattuck, who came from England to America in 1640, and settled at Watertown, Mass. As the settlement of the country increased the descendants of this worthy man became widely scattered; the father of the subject of this sketch being a native of Hillsborough, from which place he removed to Nashua about the time the first mill was started, 1825.

Mr. Shattuck was educated in the district schools of Nashua and took a special course of study at the New Hampton Literary institution, after which, in 1853, he entered into active business with his father, then one of the leading flour and grain merchants of Nashua. He continued in this line of business until 1886, since then he

has given his time to financial matters and the promotion of a few private enterprises.

Mr. Shattuck has not confined himself, however, to



GILMAN C. SHATTUCK.

business. He has found time to serve his fellow-citizens in many ways, and to do the things every true man ought to do to assist the many causes that are the very bond of society. He was a member of the common council in 1871 and 1872, and served his ward in the board of aldermen in 1873, and in 1876 and 1877 he was honored by his party with the nomination for the mayoralty. Mr. Shattuck has served the people a good many years on the board of trustees of the public library, and nine years on the board of education, of which body he was president one year. As a member of the school board Mr. Shattuck exhibited superior and peculiar qualifications. He is a constant and regular attendant of the sessions, and a thoughtful and earnest participant in its deliberations; being a strong believer in, and advocate of the public school system prevailing in this country, and regarding it as the palladium of national growth and prosperity, he was especially earnest and zealous in his endeavors to advance the schools of Nashua to the highest grade of excellence consistent with prudent and wise management. He has been treasurer for a long time of the Peterborough railroad, and is trustee of the Nashua Savings bank. Mr. Shattuck is a member of the Pilgrim Congregational church, president of the Young Men's Christian association, and a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M. No citizen of Nashua is more highly regarded, and deservedly so, than Mr. Shattuck.

Mr. Shattuck has been twice married; first, Oct. 25, 1855, with Caroline W. Barnes of Hillsborough, who died May 5, 1866; second, Oct. 22, 1868, with Estelle M. Barnes of Cambridge, Mass. He has six children living, the eldest by his first wife; Estelle C., graduated at the Nashua high school, now a teacher at the Mount Pleasant primary school; Arthur G., graduated at Nashua high school, clerk in Boston & Maine railroad office; Fannie C.; Harold B., graduated at the Nashua high school and now at Dartmouth college; Helen B., and Roger C.

SAMUEL TUCK.

Major Samuel Tuck was born in Candia, Oct. 19, 1814, died in Nashua, April 19, 1882. He was a son of Deacon Samuel and Margaret (Smith) Tuck of that town.

He was educated in the public schools of his native place and for a time was a resident of Manchester. In 1842 he moved to Nashua, and from that time until his death was a dealer in fancy goods and millinery.

Major Tuck was one of the most active and influential citizens of his generation. Although inclined to conservatism in his actions, he was a man of liberal views, on all questions of public interest, with strong convictions and decided opinions; which, once formulated in his mind, he was both able and willing to express in fitting and forcible language when time and occasion demanded. He served the town as constable and the city as city marshal in 1861, justice of the peace, member of the board of education and city government, and represented Ward Five in the legislature. He was active in military circles and was a member of Col. George Bowers' staff with the rank of major; and also a member of the celebrated company known as the Governor's Horse guards. He was a member of the Baptist church and a teacher in the Sunday school; of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., of the Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons, thirty-second degree, and of one of the Odd Fellows' lodges. No Nashuan of the years his home was here was better known, or more active in efforts to advance its interests and give it a good standing in New England.

Major Tuck was united in marriage with Mary Foster, daughter of James and Betsey Foster of Nashua. Her maternal grandfather was Col. James Wilson, a Revo-



SAMUEL TUCK.

lutionary soldier. The only child of their marriage is Andrew J. Tuck, born at Nashua, May 2, 1845, and who married Almira H. Clark, a native of Charlestown, Mass.

ALBERT HARVEY SAUNDERS.

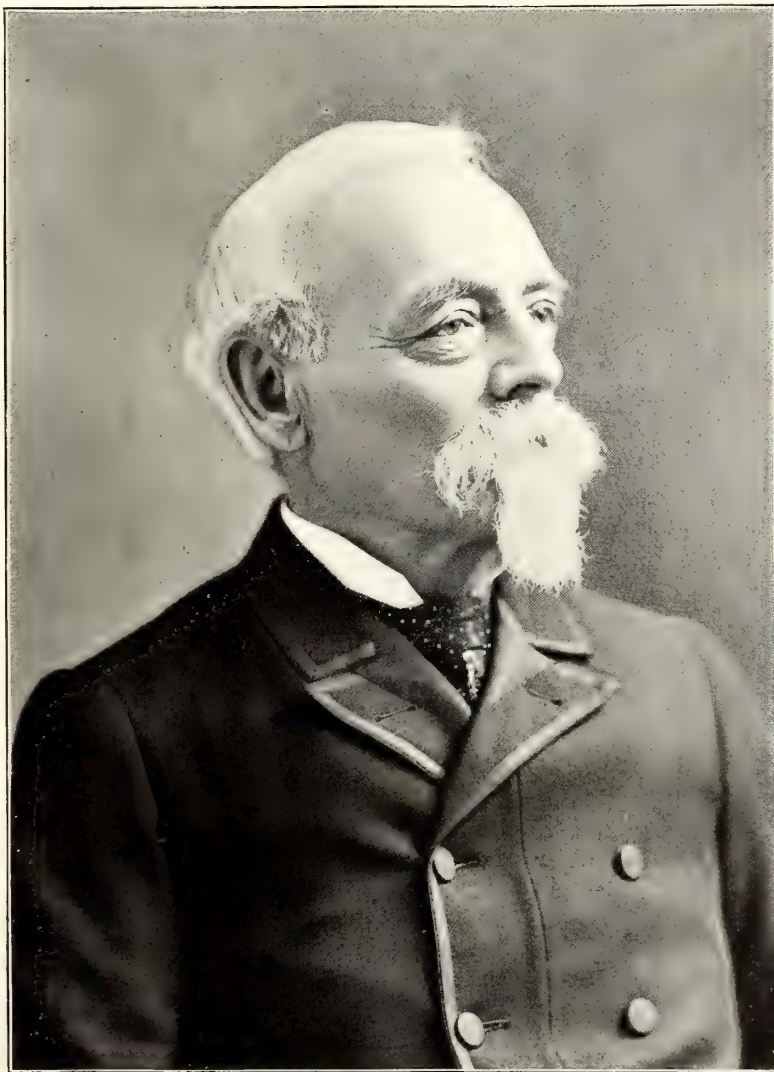
Albert H. Saunders was born in North Providence, R. I., April 3, 1831. He is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth W. (Carpenter) Saunders, both of whom were natives of Rhode Island and descendants of early English settlers. Mr. Saunders was educated in the schools of Newburyport, Mass., Dummer academy at Byfield, Me., entered at Williams college in Williamstown, Mass., and finished his education under private tutors. His home was in Newburyport until 1852. After leaving school he accepted a position as paymaster of the Ocean mills, at Newburyport, Mass., which his father built and operated. He remained there two years and then went to California, and a little later to Central America, where he was employed for a short time on the Panama railway. Returning to Newburyport in 1854 he made a study of architecture for a year, and in 1856 came to Nashua and followed that calling and the occupation of a civil engineer until 1857, when he became superintendent of the mills of the Jackson company, of which his father was agent. He remained there until 1866, and during the time gave his attention at odd hours to mechanical drawing and the development of various devices

and machines which he patented and which proved profitable to him. After resigning his situation at the Jackson mills he established a machine shop of his own on Main street, just south of the Vale mill, and engaged in manufacturing his invention. He had at one time the largest experimental shop of the kind in New England. His main patent was a sizing and distribution machine for cotton mills; he also invented and manufactured a card-grinder, which was well known under his name. Mr. Saunders was the inceptor of a nail setting machine, (dependent upon vibratory motion), used in shoe manu-

factories. Not alone these labor saving machines, but several others of equal importance to manufacturers are the result of his thought, capacity and patience. In 1888, Mr. Saunders gave up the exacting business in which he had been occupied so many years and at times engaged in field work as a civil engineer and in office work as an architect. Brackett's shoe manufactory and several other prominent buildings, including Amherst street fire-engine house, than which there is nothing in the state more creditable, being wholly his designs and built under

his superintendence as city engineer, a position which he held for four years.

Although Mr. Saunders' life has been a busy one he has found time to devote to other matters. He represented the city two years in the common council and was for a short time in the service of his country, being compelled to retire because of ill health. He was a member of the legislature from Nashua in 1862, 1863 and 1864, an era when party passion ran high and when men with the courage of their convictions were essential to the welfare of the state. Mr. Saunders is not only a man of ideas, as shown by his inventions, but has a talent for expressing them in plain and comprehensive language. In fact he is an earnest debater and speaker when aroused, and



ALBERT HARVEY SAUNDERS.

usually carries his point. In late years he has served his ward several times as moderator. Mr. Saunders was a charter member and first master of Ancient York lodge, A. F. and A. M.

Mr. Saunders has been twice married: first with Abby W. Hatch of China, Me., who died in Nashua; and second, with Caroline E. Parks of Stowe, Mass. Eleven children have been born to him, of whom seven are living: William Edwin, Alfred Whitin, Benjamin Perry, Charles Henry, Arthur Lamb, Gertrude May, and Caroline E. P. Saunders.

JOHN N. BARR.

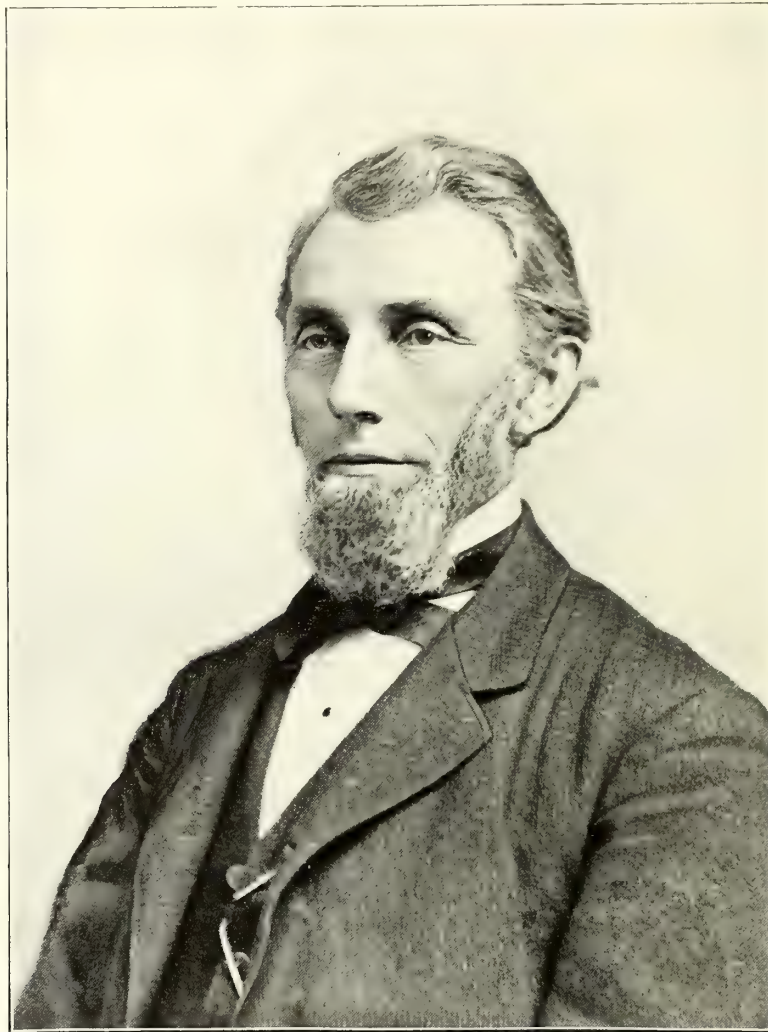
John N. Barr was born at Bedford, Sept. 22, 1819. He is a son of John and Sophia (Richardson) Barr. His immigrant ancestor was born 1704, at Ballymony, county Ireland, and married Ann McPherson. He came to America in 1740 and settled at Londonderry. Later the family settled at Goffstown. The descent is James, born 1704; Samuel, born 1754, married Margaret Boies, and settled at Henniker, whence he removed to Bedford; Thomas, 1784, married Abigail Palmer; John, father of the subject of this sketch, born 1789, married first, Nancy Dunlap, second, Sophia Richardson, third, Clarissa Eaton. He was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Bedford, serving the town several years as selectman, treasurer, and in other offices. He was also a worthy member of the Presbyterian church at that place.

Mr. Barr was educated in the schools of his native place and was graduated at its high school. At the age of twenty years he came to Nashua and entered the employ of Merrill & Kimball, dry goods dealers, where he was employed five years as a clerk. He then formed a co-partnership, in the same business, with Mark W. Merrill, one of his former employers, under the firm name of Merrill & Barr. Ten years later the partnership was dissolved and he went into the hardware business with his brother, the firm being J. N. & M. Barr. He remained in this business four years, after which he formed a new partnership with his former partner under the firm name of Merrill & Barr, and engaged in the flour and grain business. This partnership was continued until Mr. Merrill retired from trade and then a new partnership was entered into with E. F. Knight, under the firm of J. N. Barr & Company, and the business continued until the

present time. During all the years of Mr. Barr's residence in Nashua, he has been an active man in the Olive street church and its successor, the Pilgrim church, doing everything in his power to promote the welfare of his fellow-men, giving liberally of his means for its support and for the advancement of its missions and holding for many years the office of deacon. Mr. Barr represented Ward One in the board of aldermen in 1861 and 1862, and has held other positions of honor and trust, having served as administrator of several large estates. Few men are

better known in Nashua and its immediate vicinity than Mr. Barr and none are more highly regarded and respected.

Mr. Barr has been twice married, first, June 18, 1844, with Mary Annis French, daughter of Ebenezer and Rhoda (Coburn) French of Bedford, who died June 15, 1883; second, with Sarah E. Dodge, daughter of Ira and Sarah (Fitch) Dodge of Groton, Mass. Four children were born by his first marriage; Henrietta, born Feb. 11, 1847, died July 30, 1848; John Henri, born Aug. 10, 1848, married Jennie Frazier, of Weare, who died March 28, 1875; second, Abby Isabelle Batchelder of Milford; Frank, born Dec. 2, 1851, married Alice Cooper of Nashua, Etta M., born July 19, 1853, married Edwin F. Knight of Nashua.

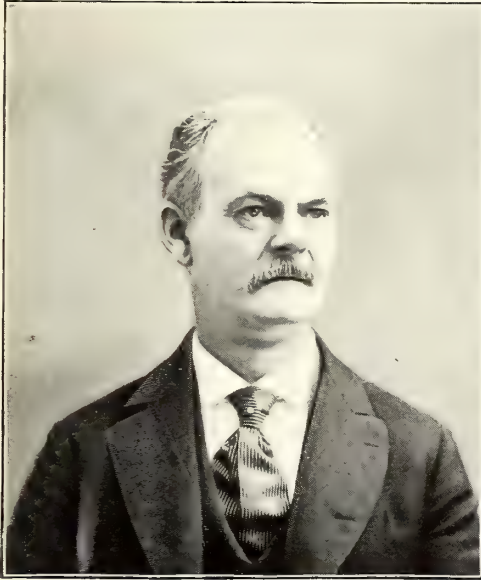


JOHN N. BARR.

SOLON S. WHITED.

Solon S. Whited was born at Northfield, Mass., Nov. 22, 1837. He is a son of Darius and Mercy (Johnson) Whited. His immigrant ancestor, Gad Whited, came to this country from England in the eighteenth century and settled at Phillipston, Mass., where Darius, the father of the subject of this sketch was born, March 12, 1809; died in Lowell, Mass., Dec. 7, 1877. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Luther and Grata Johnson of Lancaster, Mass., where his mother was born Jan. 6, 1815; died at

Lowell, Mass., Feb. 5, 1854. Mr. Whithed attended the schools at Great Falls, N. H., to which place his parents removed when he was a child, and, becoming



SOLOMON S. WHITHED.

a resident of Lowell, Mass., in 1846, was graduated at the high school in that city, class of 1855. Soon after his graduation he was employed for a few years in the hydraulic engineering department of the Locks and Canals company. In the summer of 1857 or 1858 he was one of the assistant engineers under Uriah A. Boyden, the most celebrated hydraulic engineer of that time, in a series of experiments on the horizontal turbine wheels at the Nashua Manufacturing company's mills to determine the ratio of loss or gain of power at different heights, velocities and quantities of water striking on the floats or buckets of various sizes and curves of the turbine system. In November, 1858, he entered the employ of J. C. Ayer & Company of Lowell, where he remained until May, 1866, when he came to Nashua as correspondent for R. P. Hall & Company, and in 1878 he became manager of the same business, a position which he still fills. During his residence in Lowell he was a member of various local organizations, and since his residence here he has been prominently identified with several institutions, being a trustee and on the investing board of the New Hampshire Banking company, and Guaranty Savings bank, and a director in the First National bank. He is also one of the executors and trustees of the Nutt estate. Mr. Whithed has served the city six years as a member of the board of education, and has several times declined to be a candidate for the mayoralty. He is a republican in politics and was president of the Blaine and Logan club in 1880. He is a member of the Universalist church, the Fortnightly and City Guards clubs, and a citizen who is earnest in his advocacy of whatever his judgment commends for the advancement of the interests of Nashua.

Mr. Whithed has been twice married: first, Sept. 4, 1862, with Almira R. Fisher, daughter of Samuel S. and Almira (Adams) Fisher of Lowell, who died June 18, 1878; second, April 14, 1880, with Ellen H. Gates, daughter of Josiah and Harriet N. (Coburn) Gates of Lowell. One daughter was born of his first marriage: Almira M., born Dec. 15, 1870, married Fred W. Norton of Nashua, Oct. 24, 1894.

WILLIAM PROCTOR DANE.

William P. Dane, son of Timothy and Rhoda B. (Proctor) Dane, was born at Merrimack, Feb. 12, 1840. His immigrant ancestor, on the paternal side, Rev. Francis Dane, came to America from England in the eighteenth century and settled at Danvers, Mass. His descendants, like most of those of the early settlers, scattered in many directions, the branch to which Mr. Dane belongs being among the pioneers of New Hampshire. On the maternal side he is a descendant of William and Rhoda (Bagley) Proctor, who were born at Salisbury, Mass., and in early life settled in Andover when it was almost a wilderness. His grandfather, James Proctor, was a Revolutionary soldier. The Proctors were of English origin and the Bagleys were Scotch. Proctor academy at Andover was named in honor of the family.

Mr. Dane became a resident of Nashua in his youth, and was educated at the Mount Pleasant school, graduating there when it was a high school. In 1857 he entered the employ of Gage, Murray & Co., local manufacturers of card board, with whom, and their successors, he remained until 1868, when he established himself in New York City as a jobber in foreign and domestic paper and card board, in which business he is still engaged. Mr. Dane's home is in East Orange, N. J., but he has always maintained a lively interest in everything that pertains to Nashua and has written for *The Telegraph* many valuable articles of a historical character. Mr. Dane was united in marriage March 11, 1876, with Arabelle Louise Osborne, daughter of Alexander and Susan (Deming) Osborne of Brooklyn, N. Y. Five children have been born of their



WILLIAM P. DANE.

marriage: Elizabeth Proctor, Feb. 10, 1877; Edith Louise, March 17, 1879; Rhoda Proctor, Aug. 8, 1880; Gertrude Walmarth, June 20, 1882; William Proctor, Jr., Jan. 4, 1886.

CHARLES JAMES FOX.

Charles J. Fox was born in Hancock, Oct. 28, 1811, died in Nashua, Feb. 17, 1846. He was a son of Jediah and Sarah (Wheeler) Fox and of the sixth generation in descent from Thomas and Rebecca Fox, who came to Concord, Mass., from England as early as 1640.

Mr. Fox attended school at Amherst and at Appleton academy, now McCollom institute, Mont Vernon, and was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1831. He studied law at Yale college and afterwards with Daniel Abbot at Nashua, with whom he was afterwards associated in practice. In 1837 he represented Nashua in the legislature. His ability and learning was quickly recognized and in 1840 he was appointed by Gov. John Page commissioner to revise, codify and amend the statute law of New Hampshire. His associates were Joel Parker and Samuel D. Bell. Owing to official duties Judge Parker took no part in the revision. The report of the commission was adopted by the legislature Dec. 23, 1842, and Mr. Fox and his associates were highly complimented by that body. Mr. Fox began collecting material for the history of the old township of Dunstable in 1840 and wrote the greater

part of it in that year, although he resumed work on his manuscript from time to time as he had opportunity, and so continued until his death. It was completed and published following his death in 1846, and from that day to the present time has been considered a standard work. Mr. Fox was a member of the Unitarian church and a teacher in its Sunday-school. Mr. Fox was united in marriage June 30, 1840, with Catherine Pickman Abbot of Nashua. (For ancestors see sketch of her father). One son was born of their marriage: E. W. Fox, M. D., a resident of Philadelphia.

JAMES H. FASSETT.

James H. Fassett is a son of James B. and Ellen (Morrill) Fassett; he was born at Nashua, January 11, 1869. (For ancestors see sketch of his father, James B. Fassett.) Mr. Fassett was educated in the public schools of his native place and graduated in the high school in 1886. The same year he entered Dartmouth college as a freshman. During Mr. Fassett's college course he ranked high as a scholar in one of the largest and brightest classes gradu-

ated at that famous seat of learning for many years. He was also very popular with his fellow-students both for his geniality and, also, for his prowess as an athlete; his fame in the latter respect still surviving there, as is evinced by his being lately called upon to address the college, on "Dartmouth night," upon athletic matters at Hanover. He graduated at Dartmouth after a "four years' course," in the class of 1890. Upon his graduation he returned to Nashua, and, after a short period of inactivity, was elected principal of the Mount Pleasant grammar school, a position which he filled with marked ability and success for two years and until he resigned to accept the office of superintendent of the public schools of Nashua in the spring of



JAMES H. FASSETT.

1893, a position to which he was elected by the board of education, and which he still holds, November, 1896.

He has made an able and efficient superintendent, and, by attending closely to the details of his work, and the general wants of the schools, and keeping in line with the trench of advancement and improvement in methods of management, performed his duties to the entire acceptance of the public. Mr. Fassett is a member of the Unitarian church and a member of its choir. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar. He is unmarried.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY JAMES H. FASSETT.

IT IS almost impossible to obtain any exact data of the early schools of Nashua. The records, in most cases, are entirely wanting, and where they exist they are extremely vague and indefinite. The first accurate account is hardly to the credit of the town. In 1730 Dunstable, under indictment of the superior court, was compelled to open school. The following is the law under which the indictment was made: "That each town in the province having the number of fifty householders, shall be constantly provided of a schoolmaster to teach children to read and write, and when any town has one hundred families or householders, there shall also be a grammar school set up and kept. And some discreet person of good conversation, well instructed in the tongues, shall be procured to be master thereof. Every such schoolmaster to be suitably encouraged and paid by the inhabitants; and the selectmen of towns are hereby empowered to agree



with such schoolmaster for salary and to raise money by way of rate upon the inhabitants to pay the same. If any such town shall neglect the due observance of the law for the space of six months it shall pay a penalty of twenty pounds."

In 1721 this law was so amended that instead of the town being subject to the fine of twenty pounds, the selectmen were held responsible should the town be without a school for one month.

In the year 1730 the town, then consisting of more than fifty householders, was indicted under the above. The town then voted that "it be left with the selectmen to provide and agree with a person to keep a writing school in the town directly, and that the sum of ten pounds be granted and raised for defraying the charges in the last mentioned concern and other town charges." History is silent as to just what part of this ten pounds went to swell the pocketbook of the schoolmaster.

For many years following no record can be found of any vote to raise money for school purposes. In 1746 two schools were kept, one at the house of John Searles, near Salmon brook, and the other at the Gordon house near Reed's pond. As there were no school houses at that time, it was necessary that the school be kept in private dwellings. The branches taught were reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. The materials used in school work were most primitive. Paper was unknown and when slates were needed, as they frequently were, strips of birch bark were used, with a leaden bullet hammered out for a pencil. They had no arithmetics, the master "setting the sums" on each slate for the pupil. The New Testament was used almost exclusively as a reading-book and spelling book as well.

In 1749 we find the first mention of the school committee, and that the town was divided into districts. There were five of these, two on the north side of the river and three on the south. It may be of interest to know that the first committee consisted of John Snow, Ephraim Butterfield and Ephraim Adams. One hundred and forty pounds were raised to support the schools under these committees. The next mention we have of any school in the town is in 1761, when one hundred pounds were raised for "schooling and houses." From this date on, there was raised every year more or less money for the support of schools; some years only twenty pounds and in others two hundred pounds.

In 1772 the town refused to appropriate money for school houses, but, in 1775, a motion was carried and eighty pounds was raised for that purpose. The first schoolhouse was erected near the old burying ground on the Lowell road in the south part of the town, but upon the opposite side of the brook from the spot where the present schoolhouse stands. A schoolhouse of this time was usually a small unpainted building. Along three sides of the schoolroom were placed slabs upon which the older pupils wrote and worked their sums. These slabs were fastened upon one side to the walls of the building, the other being supported by legs driven securely into auger holes in the floor.

For seats, hewn planks were used into which stakes were driven for legs. Inside of this outer circle were slab seats for the younger children. This arrangement made it necessary for the children to sit facing the walls with their backs towards the teacher. In the center of the room was placed the "master's" desk, and from his throne he watched with "eagle eye" the work of the youths under his charge.

One may easily appreciate the feelings of the mischievous boys who, with their backs toward the teacher, were never certain when he was not looking at them. This feeling of insecurity must have been heightened by the knowledge that there lay on the master's desk a hickory switch long enough to reach every boy in the room, and that too without moving from his chair.

On the third side of the school room was a huge fire place, with large flat stones used for andirons. Inasmuch as the chimney was never very high, and green wood was usually burned, the first part of the morning exercises was conducted in a cloud of smoke. The building of the fire was allotted to the older boys who took turns in attending to this duty as well as to the splitting of the wood. The older girls kept the room swept and cleaned. The windows were small and placed high so that the attention of the children should not be distracted by outside affairs.

To schools of this description our ancestors trudged, fortunate if they lived near the school. Many, however, were compelled to walk several miles, and that too after having helped their fathers with the chores or their mothers with the household duties.

Certainly the lives of the children were filled with hard work. This was an advantage to the schools of that time in one great particular. The children looked upon their school duties not as hard work, as do the children of to-day, but as a relief from the drudgery which they had at home. For this reason the amount of "schooling" which the children obtained in their single term of sixteen weeks was remarkable.

It is found by the records that the pay of the school mistress at that time was about one dollar a week. In 1796 the town voted to raise two hundred pounds for the purpose of building school-houses and, as a preventive against any disputes which might arise as to the location of these buildings, a special committee was chosen to fix the location of the schoolhouses should the district disagree upon the same. That the people of Dunstable early appreciated the importance of

singing in the schools is evidenced by the fact that in 1810 the town voted to raise fifty dollars for the purpose of hiring a teacher of singing.

In the early part of the century, there seems to have been no schoolhouse north of the Nashua river. The schools were held in private houses. In 1816 a schoolhouse was built at the junction of the Concord and Manchester roads, where General Stark's residence now stands. In 1833 the schoolhouse was found inadequate and was moved back upon the north side of Rural street where it was enlarged and served for school purposes many years. It is now used as a dwelling house.

The recorded history of our schools begins to be complete about the year 1840. Then the school officials published a more or less elaborate report of the schools under their charge. At that time there were eleven districts, No. 1 being situated near the old burying ground on the Lowell road.

In the report for 1839 the following complaint was made of a lack of funds: "The sum of money which the town is by law compelled to appropriate for the support of schools has heretofore been extremely limited, the whole amount of money being so inadequate that it has accomplished little more than to commence the schools and get them into successful operation."

A meeting was held in January, 1840, at which a resolution was passed appointing a committee to devise means for placing a bell on the schoolhouse in district No. 3, "in order to prevent all mistakes regarding the time of commencing school." Whether or not the bell was purchased we have not been able to ascertain, but doubtless the steps of the laggard were hastened by its tones. It is rather interesting to note that the committee, in the report for 1841, recommended the purchase of thermometers, in order that the temperature might be duly recorded. It must have been somewhat of a debatable question in those days where the thermometers should be placed. For if the report of the committee in regard to the structure of the buildings at that time is to be believed, the temperature would be anything but uniform in different parts of the schoolrooms and the teacher must have used considerable ingenuity in locating the exact point in the room where the temperature would be considered normal. There is one recommendation which one of the committee made at this time which should be recorded, as commendable now as well as then, "that reading and reciting in concert be abolished and that more individual work be done by the teacher among the pupils."

The greatest fault that seems to have existed in the Nashua schools at this time was the lack of interest taken in them by the parents, and the consequent irregularity of attendance by the pupils. In every report this is found to be the case and the fact was much lamented by the committees. Many methods to correct this evil were devised; the schoolhouse doors were closed at the beginning of the session, excuses were abolished, and many other schemes were tried, but all seemed to have failed.

The true reason for this lack of interest is very evident to one connected with school affairs at the present day. In one of the reports comment is made upon the inadvisability of the habit which many of the children had of aiding pupils reciting.

All teachers at this time were elected by the prudential committee of the town, but were subject to an examination by the superintending committee of the schools. It happened in many cases that the prudential committee, for prudential or economical reasons, brought forward candidates whom the superintending committee found wanting in all the requirements necessary in a teacher. When this happened the prudential committee was obliged to find a more acceptable candidate.

The lack of suitable schoolhouses was felt in the past, as well as in the present. The following is quoted from the report of 1842: "The prosperity of school depends, in a greater degree than we are apt to realize, upon the condition of the schoolhouse. No one enjoys public worship to the full extent when the meeting-house is cold, filthy, or improperly ventilated, and the same principle is equally applicable to schoolhouses. Even our horses and cattle are housed or sheltered according to the season and their natural wants, but the comfort of our children is often most unwisely and inhumanely neglected."

The following sentence in lieu of the above is easily understood: "Considering the state of their schoolhouse and the means of the district, it would have suffered no loss could the wind which

unroofed the building last year have paid the visit at an hour when the house was empty and made its work of dilapidation more complete."

In speaking of the condition of the schoolhouse then known as district No. 3, on the site of the present Mount Pleasant, the committee made the following comment: "And should the citizens erect an elegant town house (Nashville) for the men to occupy one day in the year, it should be left without windows until a new schoolhouse is built, in order to equalize the comfort of the rising and the risen generations."

In Nashville the districts, during the year 1843, were renumbered. The schoolhouse at Belvidere was called No. 1, Mount Pleasant No. 2, the house on Amherst road No. 3, and the one on Hollis road No. 4. In 1845 there was a primary school built in the eastern part of district No. 2, on North Central street. The scholars passed from this school to the higher grades in Mount Pleasant.

At this time there was held a summer school for writing, lasting two or three weeks. It would appear from comments made upon this school by the committee, that during these four weeks the scholars received their only drill in writing, and they, thinking this inadequate, recommended that a regular writing period be taken each day in school.

In 1846 the committee advised the use of slates by the smaller children, to whom, evidently, their use had previously been forbidden, "Serving if for no other purpose," as they said, "to enable them to bear the difficult task of sitting still." The light which this throws upon the method of teaching children at this time needs no comment.

The holding of teachers' institutes was spoken of with great interest by the school managers, and all teachers were advised to attend. The committee also recommended in 1847 the establishing of a high school. In 1848-9 regular lessons in writing were given in all the schools, and this was found to be more efficient than to have two or three weeks devoted entirely to writing.

Vocal music was also generally introduced. During the year 1849 a high school was incorporated in district No. 2, now known as Mount Pleasant, under the Somersworth act, namely: To empower school districts to establish and maintain high schools. The organization took place on the twelfth of May, 1849. A new, costly and convenient schoolhouse had been built, having accommodations for eighty pupils in the upper or high school, seventy-two in the intermediate and eighty in the primary. Mr. Samuel Alvord was engaged as principal.

Following the action of the citizens on the north side of the river, in 1851 a high school was organized on the south side, the West Pearl street school, and a Mr. Stone was elected to take charge of the same. He was succeeded in the winter term by Mr. W. B. Chute, a very efficient teacher.

There seems to have been at this time a decided increase in the interest felt in the public schools. They had more visitors and there was a general awakening in the cause of education.

Two years later, in 1853, the high school was removed from Pearl street to the new high school-house on Main street. This new high school building was looked upon with great pride by the townspeople. In March, 1854, the essential work of grading the schools systematically and adopting through them all a thorough and progressive course of study was accomplished. And by this their work was rendered far more complete and effectual than ever before. The differences between the primary, intermediate and high schools was clearly drawn. The high school started with the following subjects, adopted as the course of study: Arithmetic, English grammar, algebra, natural philosophy and the Latin language. With our present rich curriculum, these subjects seem meagre indeed. In 1856 it was recommended by the committee that no child under five years old be allowed to attend school. Before this, children four years old, and even three, were frequently sent to school by their parents. The requirements for admittance to the high school are interesting, as they show what the committee expected of the lower schools. Colburn's arithmetic must have been completed, the common school arithmetic through fractions, Bullion's grammar as far as prosody, parsing begun, Colton's and Fitch's geography complete, history of the United States, reading and spelling.

Upon the reuniting of Nashua and Nashville, the schools went on as before. There was a high school maintained at Mt. Pleasant and one also at the Main street. In connection with the former, it is but just to mention the name of Hiram D. Wood, who taught the high school on the north side of the river for so many years faithfully and well.

In 1867 the school year of district No. 3 had to be shortened to 30 weeks for a lack of sufficient funds. The next year it was recommended that all the districts in the city unite to form one high school.

In 1869 this was brought into effect. The following sentence is quoted from the school report of this time: "Hereafter the high school will be composed of the first class of scholars selected from the entire city." The same year saw the entire school system of the city put in exact form. Printed rules and regulations were also adopted. These were written in the most commendable way and stood practically unchanged up to 1893, when, under press of circumstances, they were carefully revised. At this time the superintending school committee, feeling that they were unable to do justice to the supervision of the schools, voted to elect a superintendent. The board of education consisted of eight members, one from each ward. They were presided over by the mayor of the city. Mr. Eben H. Davis was elected as the first superintendent. Mr. Davis is now superintendent of schools at Chelsea, Mass., and is the author of the celebrated Davis readers. His work in organizing our school system at this time cannot be overestimated. Mrs. Ann S. Noyes gave during the year \$1000, the interest of which was to be expended in the purchase of four silver medals.

An epidemic of that dreaded disease, small pox, caused the schools to be closed for a considerable period during the year 1870.

Chas. H. Merrill, whom many well remember as an excellent instructor in music, began his work in connection with the public schools in the year 1872. This teacher placed the music of our schools upon a very high plane, which has been ably sustained through the present time.

In 1873 work was begun on the present high school building. Two evening schools were also started, one at West Pearl street and the other at Belvidere. Two years later the present high school was occupied, and on June 1, Mr. T. W. Hussey, who had been principal of the high school for over seven years, resigned and, at the beginning of the fall term, Edward A. Kingsley was elected in his place.

Upon the occupation of the present high school the Main street building was remodded into eight rooms suitable for the lower classes and the pupils who had formerly attended the Old Brick on West Pearl street were transferred to this place.

During the winter vacation the primary school on North Central street was burned and has never been rebuilt.

Great credit is due Superintendent S. Arthur Bent for introducing into our schools logical and modern methods of teaching primary children. To him is largely due the excellence which characterizes our lower grades. It is also but just to speak here of the Hon. John H. Goodale, of his long and interested support of the Nashua schools, both as a member of the school committee and as superintendent.

In 1881, the school house on Chandler street was completed. This was named the O'Donnell school after Rev. Father O'Donnell, a most respected member of the school board. Under his benign influence many matters which might have caused difficulty were made smooth.

In 1877 Erastus B. Powers was elected principal of the high school. There has been no name more prominently connected with the high school of our city than has that of E. B. Powers. His influence is felt even at the present day.

Excellent recommendations were made by Supt. Frederick Kelsey that more extended use of supplementary reading be introduced into the schools and that a city training school for teachers be established.

During October, 1884, the schools were closed on account of an epidemic of scarlet fever.

In 1884, E. J. Goodwin, now principal of the high school at Newton, Mass., was elected principal of our high school. Mr. Goodwin was a man of marked ability and a most excellent instructor. Under Superintendent Williams, a plan was introduced by which the parents were kept in close touch with the work of their children. Cards were made out by the teachers on which was plainly indicated the work of the pupil. That system, with certain modifications, is at present in use. By it, the final examinations held at the end of the year, when children were most unfit to be examined, were abolished.

In the years 1885 and '86 special instructors in drawing and physical culture were elected. Their work at this time was particularly useful to the schools. Military training in the high school was adopted in 1887. Under the able instruction of Gen. Elbert Wheeler and Col. Jason E. Tolles, this organization has maintained a most commendable position.

Lemuel S. Hastings, in the summer of 1889, was elected principal over the high school in the place of J. H. Willoughby, resigned.

During 1891, Hon. Fred Gowing, now state superintendent of public instruction, was elected superintendent in place of Mr. O. S. Williams, who resigned for a more lucrative position in Dedham, Mass., in this year, also, E. W. Pearson accepted the position of musical director.

The year 1890 is to be particularly noted by the adoption, for the first time, of a regular systematic course of study. This has done an immense good by unifying the work of the schools in different parts of the city.

In 1891 the board of education adopted the method by which the pupils were promoted from grade to grade, not by the perfunctory examinations, but by a direct estimate of the pupil's ability by the teacher.

When, in the spring of 1893, Superintendent Gowing assumed the broader duties of the State Superintendency, James H. Fassett was elected to fill his position.

In 1894 two important departures were made, namely, the introduction of the kindergarten and the establishment of a training school for teachers, in the new building on Amherst street.

IMPORTANT PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There is no name connected with the educational history of Nashua which arouses among the people so many keen recollections of school days as does that of Prof. David Crosby. Professor Crosby was born at Hebron, New Hampshire, in the year 1808. His parents were too poor to give him the education for which he was ambitious, and Crosby was therefore compelled to work his way through Kimball Union academy and afterward through Dartmouth college. He graduated at the latter institution with high honor in the class of 1833.

For several years after graduation he was engaged in teaching at different places throughout the state and always with marked success.

In 1840 Professor Crosby founded the Nashua Literary institution. This school under his careful management, in which he was ably seconded by his wife, was kept in a flourishing condition over forty years.

Professor Crosby was a man of stern and forbidding exterior but was in reality warmhearted and sympathetic. His manners stern and hard toward the delinquent older boys, was always kind toward the children. His favorite subject was mathematics and he had, it is said, such a clear and concise way of stating a problem that it was impossible for the pupil not to understand.

The school became a noted one and many pupils came from a distance to attend.

Some of our brightest minds have obtained their start in education from this excellent instructor. Professor Crosby died February 26, 1881, but his strong rugged personality still lives in the memory of his pupils.

During the year 1883, Father Milette started a Parochial school in the basement of St. Aloysius church. It opened with five hundred pupils and eight sisters were employed to take charge of them. In June of the same year the new building was started. The following November it was ready for occupancy. This school continued under the charge of the sisters until 1889, when the boys' school was erected and the Brothers were brought in to take charge. From this time on the boys have been separate from the girls. At present there are about seven hundred children in attendance, three hundred and fifty boys and three hundred and sixty girls. To take charge of these there are employed nine sisters and eight brothers, one of whom, Brother Theofridus, acts as a supervising principal. The school in all its parts has the impress of the personality of its founder, Father Milette.

In the fall of 1884, Rev. Father Houlihan, pastor of the church of Immaculate Conception, bought the old "Indian Head House." This was turned into a parochial school by making extensive repairs and alterations. In September, 1885, the school was formally opened and placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. It continued in a very prosperous condition for six years, at the end of which time, Rev. Father E. E. Buckle, believing it to be for the best interest of the school to be nearer the center of population, sold the Indian Head House site and purchased a large lot of land on the west side of Spring street. Upon this was erected a modern brick building which was dedicated

as the School of the Sacred Heart. The course of study followed is made to conform as closely as possible to that of the public schools.

Under the supervision of Sister Euphemia, the present principal, the school work is well and ably carried on.

In the parish of Father Lessard during the year 1886, was started a parochial school. It began in the basement of the church of St. Francis Xavier, but during the spring of '87 the present school-house was erected. The school opened with an attendance of one hundred and fifty. There are now attending two hundred and seventy-five children. The corps of teachers has been increased from three to six and is now conducted under the principal, Sister Lucia.

It has been the endeavor of the author, in this brief Educational History of Nashua, to obtain facts and data from original sources so far as possible. This is particularly true in relation to the history of the public schools. All or nearly all the facts have been taken directly from the school reports issued by the boards of education.

James H. Fassett.



NASHUA LITERARY INSTITUTE.

JOHN GRAY FOSTER.

Gen. John G. Foster, U. S. A., was born in Whitefield, May 27, 1823, died in Nashua, Sept. 2, 1874. He was a son of Perley and Mary (Gray) Foster, who became residents of Nashua in 1833. They were descendants of a long line of Scotch-English ancestors who bore conspicuous parts in the field and forum of the mother country. No records could be found, however, by which to compile their genealogy.



JOHN G. FOSTER.

John Gray Foster was a Nashua boy, who, during his youth, showed a decided inclination to the profession of arms. He was captain of several military companies and between him and George Bowers, Thomas G. Banks and George H. Whitney there was for many years a friendly rivalry. Following school days in Nashua he became a student at Hancock academy, and subsequently fitted for West Point at Crosby's Nashua Literary institute. His appointment, in 1842, to the military school was obtained through the influence of Charles G. Atherton, then member of Congress from this district, and as the events of his life show, he proved himself worthy of the confidence of that eminent man. Lieutenant Foster graduated at the institution in 1846, ranking number four in a class with McClellan, Reno, Sturgis, Stoneman and Oakes, names now famous as commanders in the Union army, and with Jackson and Wilcox who were numbered with the best tacticians in the Confederate army.

At his graduation Foster was at once appointed brevet second lieutenant of engineers. He was assigned as assistant engineer in the bureau at Washington in 1846, and during 1847-48 was attached to a company of sappers, miners and pontoniers in Mexico, where he was engaged

in the siege of Vera Cruz from March 9 to 29, 1847; at the battles of Cerro Gordo, April 17 to 18; at Contreras in August; at Churubusco and Molino del Rey. In the storming party of the latter place, which took place Sept. 8, 1847, he was severely wounded in the hip. He was then granted a sick leave of several months, which he spent with his friends in Nashua. Upon his return to the service he was successively breveted first lieutenant and captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the memorable engagements already mentioned.

Following the war with Mexico Captain Foster was engaged for a number of years upon the fortifications of the coast, and was also at the coast survey office in Washington. From 1855 to 1857 he was assistant to the professor of engineering at West Point, and in 1858 he was engaged in building Fort Sumter. July 1, 1860, after fourteen years' continuous service, he was commissioned as full captain of engineers. In 1861 he was chief engineer of the fortifications of Charleston harbor, being engaged in strengthening the works in anticipation of an attack upon them, and was also in command when the garrison of Fort Moultrie was transported to Fort Sumter. He was engaged in the historic defence of the last named fort during its bombardment, (being second in command), and was present when it surrendered and was evacuated, April 12 to 14, 1861. He was breveted major for his gallantry.

Upon his return to the North he built several fortifications, and, Oct. 23, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and, with the Burnside expedition, he participated in the capture of Roanoke, Feb. 8, 1862. He was at the capture of Newburn, N. C., and at the bombardment of Fort Macon, and from July 1, 1862, to July 13, 1863, was in command of the department of North Carolina. It was here that several New Hampshire regiments came under his command. He participated in all the encounters of that campaign, and, July 18, 1862, was appointed major-general of United States volunteers. He was subsequently appointed to command the department of Ohio, where he served from Dec. 12, 1863, to July 9, 1864, when he was obliged to ask relief in consequence of some injuries received by the fall of his horse. In 1863, he was made a major in the corps of engineers, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the Rebellion.

After the close of the war General Foster was stationed for some time in the department of Florida, and, in 1869, while on temporary duty in the department of engineers at Washington, he was detached, by reason of feeble health, for special service in Boston harbor, where he instituted and completed several needed improvements necessary to navigation. During this period he spent a portion of his time with his venerable mother at his old home in Nashua.

General Foster was a man of commanding figure and the very beau ideal of a soldier. In his deportment he was a quiet, unpretentious man whose gallant career inspired the respect of those with whom he came in contact and whom to see upon the street or about the city on foot or in his carriage was to admire. There was no display in private life, no fustian about General Foster, and in camp or in battle he always displayed tact, wisdom, military skill, a watchful care of his subordinates that won their approbation and made him a leader deserving the

confidence reposed in him by his government and by his countrymen. In fact he became during the war one of those central figures whose career was watched with peculiar interest and pride by the people of Nashua.

General Foster, in honor of whom the Grand Army post in the city was named, was buried with military honors. The funeral took place at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, business was suspended, public and private buildings draped in mourning and a fitting eulogy pronounced by Rev. Robert J. Fulton, S. J., of Boston. Among the mourners were many distinguished people from near and remote places. Col. Thomas P. Pierce, a prominent citizen of Nashua and a comrade of the general's in the Mexican war, marshaled the civic cortege, and Generals Thom, Burnside, Tyler, Stevens, Stackpole, Gordon, Stephen and Whittier guarded the hearse, while John G. Foster post, G. A. R., Col. George Bowers, commander, another Nashua comrade of the general's in the Mexican war, and a detachment of United States regulars escorted the procession to the grave, in the Nashua cemetery, where Very Rev. John O'Donnell, V. G., read the Catholic burial service.

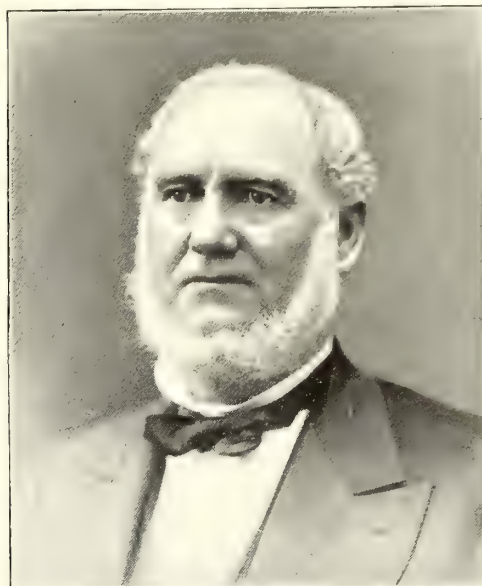
General Foster was twice married; at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 21, 1851, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Eccleston, with Mary L. Moule, daughter of Col. Samuel Moule. Mrs. Foster died at New York, June 6, 1871; in Washington, Jan. 9, 1872, at St. Matthew's church, with Nannie Davis, daughter of George M. Davis. One daughter was born to him by his first wife, Annie M., born at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 3, 1851, married Lieut. Henry Seaton, U. S. A., at the cathedral in Boston, April 26, 1870. Mrs. Seaton has two sons.

GEORGE BOWERS.

Col. George Bowers, son of Jesse and Betsey (Love-well) Bowers, was born in Old Dunstable, April 22, 1817, died in Nashua, Feb. 14, 1884. (For genealogy see sketch of his father).

Colonel Bowers was educated in the public schools and at Crosby's Literary institute. Inheriting a passion for military service he identified himself even as a boy, with the local companies and later commanded the famous Light Infantry company. When war was declared between the United States and Mexico, he was commissioned, March 11, 1847, by President Polk, first lieutenant in the Ninth United States infantry. From the time the command left Newport, R. I.,—his captain being on detached service—to the close of the campaign, he commanded his company and endured all the fatigues and hardships incidental to a country infested by guerillas, and a climate of an enervating character. In the sanguinary battles of Contreras and Churubusco, he fought with great gallantry and distinguished himself for unflinching bravery and the science of arms to the degree that his services were recognized by General Scott and rewarded with a brevet captaincy. Again in the awful slaughter at El Molino del Ray, when out of 2,400 engaged 800 fell in forty minutes, Captain Bowers won honor and recognition from his superiors by his courage and fidelity. At the storming of Chapultepec he bore a conspicuous part and was among the first to reach the ditches. His company was in advance and having no scaling ladders he placed himself in a stooping position against the wall, his broad shoulders forming a bridge

upon which his men made the first leap to carry the fortification. For his coolness and bravery in this action he again received deserved mention in official congratulations



GEORGE BOWERS.

to the army. He was with his command when the western gates of the City of Mexico were seized, and on the following day was assigned a conspicuous position in placing the flag of his country on the Palacio of the Montezumas. He attained the full rank of captain in December, 1847, and remained in command of his company until the regiment was ordered home in 1848, when he received an honorable discharge and at once returned to the pursuits of peace in his native town.

In 1853 he was appointed postmaster of Nashua by his old commander and friend, President Pierce, and was re-appointed by President Buchanan in 1857. During this time he organized and commanded the Granite State cadets, the members of which distinguished themselves a few years later in the Civil War. In March, 1861, having served eight years as postmaster, he was elected mayor of Nashua. Meantime Governor Goodwin tendered him the colonelcy of the Second New Hampshire volunteers, but the duties of his office were such that he could not accept. A few months later, however, he accepted a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Thirteenth regiment, New Hampshire volunteers, and went to the front in that command. Arriving at the seat of war in September, 1862, the regiment received its baptism of fire at the terrible battle of Fredericksburg, where Colonel Bowers bore himself with that same cool and intrepid heroism he had displayed on the plains of Mexico. During the following winter he was ever zealous in the care of his men, and particularly during the siege of Suffolk in which the regiment bore an active part, and where, in the engagement on the Nansemond, May 3, 1863, he commanded. But the severe and arduous duties of the Virginia campaigns began to make inroads on his heretofore strong constitution and he fell a victim to the malaria of the lowlands, and, although unwilling to resign, he was compelled by reason of ill health to leave the front. In November, 1863, he was transferred to the Tenth regiment, Veteran Reserve corps, with which he served for over two

years, being in command of the Broom street barracks in New York city during the troublesome period following the draft riots and subsequently at Baltimore and Washington, commanding the regiment at the grand review. He was honorably discharged in November, 1865, and returned to his home and engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Colonel Bowers served the city as mayor again in 1868, and after that he retired from political strife. When the Grand Army of the Republic was organized he became one of its earliest champions. He was a charter member of John G. Foster post and upon its organization was unanimously chosen commander, serving as such two years. In 1879 he was elected department commander to which position he was re-elected in 1880. When he assumed the latter position the interest in the order had somewhat flagged but he nearly tripled its membership. He commanded a battalion of New Hampshire veterans at the dedication of the Boston Soldiers' monument in 1877, and delivered the address at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument at Manchester in 1879, and at Lakeport in 1880. He served the national encampment as junior vice-commander in 1880. The same year at the Fourteenth National encampment he was appointed on the committee to consider the subject of woman's work for the G. A. R., which resulted in the organization of the Woman's Relief corps. Colonel Bowers was of commanding figure, noble presence and bearing, and every inch the beau ideal soldier of poetry and romance. Courtly, dignified, yet affable and gentle to all, he made real the dramatist's lines, "He was a knightly gentleman and as brave and true a soldier as ever in the fire and smoke of battle, mid the rattle of musketry, and the deep toned thunder of artillery, planted the victorious standard of his country on an enemy's wall."

Colonel Bowers was twice married: first with Caroline M. Bacon; second with Abigail E. Bacon. One son was born to him by his first marriage, George P. Bowers.

JOHN FENNIMORE MARSH.

Col. John F. Marsh, son of Fitch Pool and Mary Jane (Emery) Marsh, was born in Hudson, Feb. 1, 1828. He is a grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Pool) Marsh, who were among the early settlers of Nottingham West, now Hudson, and noted as a hardy, industrious and prosperous family. The paternal descent is from George Marsh, who came to America from Norfolk county in England in 1635 and settled at Hingham, Mass. His ancestors on the maternal side were Scotch-Irish and prominent people in colonial days.

Colonel Marsh was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Crosby's Literary institution in this city. His youth was spent upon his father's farm. He was an enthusiast in the military companies of those days, and desired above all things else to enter the military academy at West Point. Failing to reach the goal of his ambition he enlisted in the spring of 1847 in Capt. George Bowers' company, Ninth United States infantry, (Col. Trueman B. Ransom), and served through the war with Mexico. He participated in all the engagements from the plains of Pueblo to the storming of Chapultepec, where he saw his colonel shot through the head, and witnessed the capture of the City of Mexico. Colonel Marsh remained with the regiment until it was disbanded, August, 1848, at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I. Returning

to the avocation of peace, he became a schoolmaster for a short time and then sought the Eldorado of the Pacific—going overland, in the spring of 1849, through northern



JOHN F. MARSH.

Mexico as captain of an organization of thirty-seven men who had rendezvoused at Galveston, Texas, where he spent three or four years in the gold mines. In 1855 he was appointed by the government special agent in the postal service between California and New York, and a year later President Pierce, (in whose brigade he had served in the Mexican War), commissioned him postmaster at Hastings, Minn., of which place he was mayor in 1859, and where he was in office until 1861.

When the war broke out, his patriotism and military spirit were again aroused, and he entered the service, June 17, 1861, as first lieutenant of company B, Sixth regiment Wisconsin volunteers, and Oct. 25, 1861, was promoted to a captaincy. He was in the battle at Gainesville, and, at the second engagement at Bull Run, was wounded. Upon being appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Twelfth regiment New Hampshire volunteers, he resigned his captaincy in the Sixth Wisconsin infantry and went to the front in the former command in September, 1862. He was with that gallant regiment at Fredericksburg, and in the battle of Chancellorsville was severely wounded in the hip, from the effects of which he is still a sufferer. Being incapacitated from active service in the field, he was commissioned, Jan. 22, 1864, lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth regiment United States Veteran Reserve corps; April 20, 1865, he was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-fourth United States colored infantry, which he declined; March 15, 1865, he was commissioned colonel by brevet, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863." In the spring of 1864, by order of the secretary of war, he made a special inspection of all the military prisons west of Washington where confederate prisoners of war were confined, reporting to the war department the condition and treatment of the prisoners and as to the efficiency of the troops acting as guards. During the last year of the war he served on a board for the examination of candidates for commissions in the military service. His

comrades credit him with being a strict disciplinarian, and a soldier without reproach.

Colonel Marsh's home, from the time he entered the service in the Twelfth in 1862 to 1874, was in Nashua. In the fall of 1865 he engaged in the manufacture of surface coated paper under the name of the Nashua Glazed Paper company. In 1867 he was appointed United States pension agent at Concord, and in 1868 he sold out his paper business and it was incorporated with the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper company. In 1874 he established the Springfield Glazed Paper company, of which he retains the control and management at the present time. Colonel Marsh is a quiet man who bears the honors to which he is entitled, by reason of the service he has rendered his country and the dangers he has passed, with a modesty characteristic of brave and true men. In civil life he has held many positions of honor and trust. He is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter of this city; is a companion of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, commandery of Massachusetts.

Colonel Marsh has been twice married; first, Jan. 22, 1849, with Harriett L. Warren, daughter of Cyrus and Susan (Winn) Warren of Hudson, who died Dec. 21, 1875; second, Aug. 1, 1878, with Mrs. Ida M. Phillips. Five children, all by his first marriage, were born to him; two sons who died in infancy; Kate Aubrey, at Hudson, Aug. 3, 1853, died at Montreal, Canada, March 20, 1872; Susan Isabella, at Hudson, May 18, 1855, died at Springfield, Mass., Nov. 11, 1884; Frank W., at Hastings, Minn., Oct. 5, 1858, now residing at Springfield, Mass. An adopted daughter, Mrs. Nella Phillips Shuart, lives at Rochester, N. Y.

ELBRIDGE JACKSON COPP.

Col. Elbridge J. Copp, son of Joseph M. and Hannah (Brown) Copp, was born at Warren, July 22, 1844. His ancestors came from the north of Ireland early in the seventeenth century, and settled at what afterwards became widely known as Copp's Hill, Boston. Members of the family became pioneers in the settlement of New England, and it is through the branch that made their homes in New Hampshire that the subject of this sketch traces his paternal lineage. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant of the Putnam family of Connecticut, his mother being a great niece of Gen. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame.

Colonel Copp obtained his education in the common and high schools of Nashua. In 1861, although then but sixteen years of age, he enlisted as a private soldier in the ranks of the Third regiment, New Hampshire volunteers. In 1862 he was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment and soon after was promoted to a second lieutenantancy. His soldierly bearing, faithfulness under trying circumstances, enthusiasm and superb courage when the battle was on, won the admiration of his superiors in rank and secured for him a commission as adjutant of the regiment in 1863. He was then but eighteen years of age and was the youngest commissioned officer in the service who had risen from the ranks as a private. Colonel Copp served for a time as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Colonel and acting Brig.-Gen. Louis Bell, who was killed at Fort Fisher, and held his commission until mustered out in October, 1864, on account of disability from wounds.

That he was not a carpet knight or a soldier who shirked the bugle call to battle there is abundant evidence in his gallant record, a record that does honor to his native state, and in which he has every reason to take pride. At Drury's Bluff, in front of Richmond, while under a murderous fire, he was wounded in the shoulder, but so earnest was he to be with his comrades of battles and hardships, so devoted was his patriotism, that he joined his command before his wound was fairly healed, and was again in his saddle when the movement was made at Deep Bottom. In this terrible and unsuccessful assault made by Hawley's brigade, and when inside the enemy's fortification, he was shot through the body and left among the dead. His feeling was, as he once said to the writer of this sketch, that only his head remained to him and that his wound was mortal. He was rescued by a member of



ELBRIDGE J. COPP.

General Hawley's staff, and was one of but few of his regiment among the hundred or more who were wounded in the engagement and escaped being taken prisoner. Under skillful treatment at the Chesapeake hospital, at Fortress Monroe, he recovered so as to be removed to his home. He has never fully recovered from his wounds and is often a great sufferer for weeks at a time.

Following the war Colonel Copp traveled for a time in the West for a Chicago and Indianapolis book concern, but finally wearying of the road, he settled in business in Nashua with his brother, Capt. Charles D. Copp, a gallant veteran of the New Hampshire Ninth. In 1878 Colonel Copp was appointed register of probate for Hillsborough county, a position which he has filled with such marked ability and courtesy that he has been elected biennially ever since. He has not, however, in the years since the war, abated any of his military ardor. On the contrary,

he was commissioned captain of the Nashua City guards in 1878, and by drilling and discipline gave it a standing second to none in the state. In 1879 he was promoted to the rank of major of the Second regiment, New Hampshire National guard; a few months later he was advanced to lieutenant colonel, and in 1884, upon the promotion of Col. D. M. White to a brigade commander, was commissioned colonel. When his five years had expired he was urged to accept a new commission, but believing this would be unfair to other deserving officers who had earned promotion, he declined the honor. Even then his interest in the military of New Hampshire did not cease, for he at once assumed the task of organizing a stock company, and by the most zealous labor succeeded in erecting in Nashua the finest armory in the state. He is a member of the Congregational church, Ancient York lodge, A. F. and A. M., Pennichuck lodge, I. O. O. F., John G. Foster post, G. A. R., and the Massachusetts commandery of the Loyal Legion. As a citizen he is active in all good work for the public weal; as a friend he is steadfast and true, and in his home life he is the ideal American gentleman. Thus, in Colonel Copp, Nashua, New Hampshire and the country has a veteran as patriotic, brave and true "as ever, 'mid fire and smoke, planted the victorious standard of his country on an enemy's walls;" as a citizen to know is to respect.

Colonel Copp was united in marriage June 9, 1869, with S. Eliza White, daughter of James and Rebecca (McConihe) White of Nashua. Two daughters were born of their marriage: Charlotte Louise, married Frederick B. Pearson; Edith Alice.

JAMES GRANVILLE McDONALD.

James G. McDonald was born in Gorham, Me., Oct. 3, 1832, died in Nashua, Feb. 19, 1893. He was a son of James and Abigail (Sturgis) McDonald, and a direct descendant of Brian McDonald of the McDonald clan, who came to America from Glencoe, Scotland, about 1686. The descent includes John McDonald, who married the daughter of an English clergyman and settled in York county, Me., and Joseph McDonald, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His grandmother, Rachel (Webb) McDonald, was the daughter of Eli Webb, of Windham, Me., also a Revolutionary soldier, whose ancestors came from Redriff, Eng., early in the eighteenth century. On the maternal side he was a descendant of Jonathan and Temperance (Gorham) Sturgis, English settlers of Gorham, Me., (which place was named in honor of Colonel John Gorham, father of Mrs. Sturgis), and James and Mary (Roberts) Sturgis. James Sturgis and Benjamin Roberts, his great-grandfathers, were Revolutionary soldiers. They were all worthy people and their descendants have honored the state, fought in the battles of their country, and filled high positions in the nation.

Mr. McDonald was educated in the public schools of his native town. He learned the stone mason's trade and became one of the best known contractors in New England in that line of business. He built some of the heaviest stone abutments, piers and bridges on the Portland & Ogdensburg, the Boston & Maine, the Concord & Claremont, the Pemigewassett Valley, Portland & Rumford Falls, and other eastern railroads, and laid the foundations of several of the largest cotton and pulp mills

in New England. Mr. McDonald resided at Gorham until he was thirty-three years of age, after that at Newport, Newton and Sandown, coming to Nashua in 1873



JAMES G. McDONALD.

and making this place his home until his death. Although interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of Nashua, he did not, owing to the fact that his business was elsewhere during certain seasons of the year, take a conspicuous part in municipal affairs. His great ability, however, was recognized by the people and he was elected street commissioner for the year 1892. He was a man whom everyone highly regarded, for he was generous, social and upright in all his dealings. Mr. McDonald enlisted April 11, 1863, at Portland, Me., in the Seventeenth regiment, Maine volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was a York rite mason of the thirty-second degree and member of Edward A. Raymond consistory. He was also a member of Granite lodge, I. O. O. F., Watananock tribe of Red Men, Nashua lodge, K. of P., and John G. Foster post, G. A. R. In religious affiliation he was a Universalist.

Mr. McDonald was united in marriage March 13, 1853, with Emily F. Parker, daughter of Isaac and Anne (Floyd) Parker of Gorham, Me. Mrs. McDonald is of English descent. Three children were born of their marriage: Angie, born Dec. 14, 1858, died July 9, 1863; Etta, born April 29, 1864, died May 30, 1865; Annie, born Oct. 4, 1865, married Frank A. Rogers.

ALBERT N. FLINN.

Albert N. Flinn was born at Biddeford, Me., October, 1846. He is a son of Samuel and Clarice (Langley) Flinn. During his youth he lived with his parents at Holyoke, Mass., Davenport, Ia., and Chicopee, Mass., and, in 1857, became a resident of Nashua. He obtained

his education in the common schools in the places where his parents had their home and by private study, observation and experience. In September, 1861, he enlisted

Annie E. (Wadleigh) Noyes of Nashua. One son was born to him by his first marriage: Albert Adams, born in July, 1871.

JAMES STEELE.

James Steele was born at Antrim, Dec. 12, 1839. He is a son of James and Susan (Monahan) Steele, and a grandson of Samuel and Nancy Steele, early settlers of Antrim. On the maternal side he is a descendant of John and Annie Monahan of Francestown. Mr. Steele was educated in the public schools of his native place. He came to Nashua in 1852 and his home has been here ever since. When the Civil War broke out, in 1861, he was among the first to enlist. He served three months in the First regiment, New Hampshire volunteers, and when his term expired re-enlisted in company F, First New Hampshire heavy artillery, in which command he endured the dangers and hardships of war until the close of the conflict in 1865. Since the war he has been engaged in several enterprises, but about twenty years ago he settled down as a dealer in pianos, organs and musical merchandise, and is now one of the leading merchants of the city, doing a prosperous and lucrative business, which is annually increasing in volume, having already attained such magnitude as to place him among the leading dealers in his line. Mr. Steele is a stirring, thriving citizen whose proverbial good fellowship has gained him a multitude of friends. He is a member of the board of trade and a citizen who can always be counted on to contribute more than his just proportion, both in money and labor, to the things that advance the interests of individuals and the city. In fact, Mr. Steele is a loyal Nashuan every day in the year. He is a member of Pennichuck lodge, I. O. O. F., and the New Hampshire club; he attends the Main Street M. E. church.



JAMES STEELE.

Mr. Steele has been twice married: first, 1859, with Jennie P. Chamberlin, and second, 1892, with Adaline S. Estey. He has one son by his first marriage, Fred A. Steele, M. D., who resides in Ipswich, Mass.



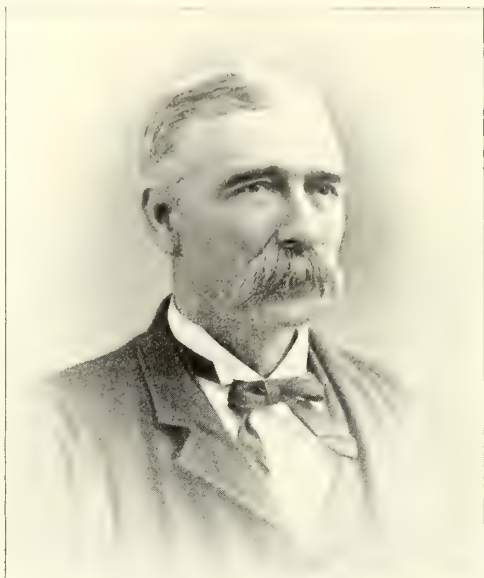
ALBERT N. FLINN.

in the Fourth regiment New Hampshire volunteers, and he followed the fortunes of that command in all its hardships and privations, participating in all its battles and skirmishes, and was mustered out September, 1864. Mr. Flinn followed the occupation of a merchant both before and after the war. He was employed for a time, 1865, as a clerk in a store in Savannah, Ga., then went into the grocery business for himself at Mt. Vernon, Ga. Tiring of the South he returned North and went into the dry-goods business at Manchester. Six or seven months later he left Manchester and went to Chicago, where he followed the same line of trade until 1867, when he returned to Nashua and has since had his home here. He has been employed as a clerk and has been in the drygoods business in company with Charles F. Stetson, under the firm name of Stetson & Flinn, and he has been a busy man in several enterprises and in public affairs. Mr. Flinn represented Ward Four in the board of aldermen in 1884 and 1885, and July 28, 1885, was appointed postmaster. His administration was marked with many added improvements and conveniences, including the introduction of the letter carrier system, that were highly satisfactory to the public and gave him such popularity that upon the return of the Democratic party to power he was again appointed, June 17, 1894, to that responsible position, the duties of which he discharges with courtesy and efficiency. He believes in the future of Nashua and is a liberal contributor to the things that aid the people. Mr. Flinn was for some years the treasurer and manager of the Aerated Oxygen Compound company and a director in the Security Improvement company. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church and is a member of John G. Foster post, G. A. R.

Mr. Flinn has been twice married: First, in 1870, with Augusta Adams, daughter of Charles and Hannah (Greeley) Adams of Hudson, who died in 1874; second, Sept. 4, 1877, with Elizabeth Kent Noyes, daughter of S. Homer and

GEORGE WASHINGTON BADGER.

George W. Badger was born at Compton, P. Q., May 16, 1832. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Giles Badger, who came to America from England in



GEORGE W. BADGER.

1643 and settled at Newbury, Mass. The descent (see memoir of Badger family) is John Badger, married Hannah Swett, merchant at Newbury; John Badger, Jr., married Rebecca Brown, merchant at Newbury; Joseph Badger, married Hannah Peaslee, merchant at Haverhill, Mass.; General Joseph Badger, born at Haverhill, 1722, married Hannah Pearson, settled at Gilmanton, an officer in the Revolutionary War, judge of probate court Strafford county, member of state council 1784, 1790 and 1791, an active and efficient officer and a friend and supporter of the "institutions of learning and religion," died in Gilmanton, 1803; Major Peaslee Badger, born in Haverhill, Mass., 1756, moved to Gilmanton with parents 1765, married Lydia Kelley of Lee, major in the militia and was prominent in the affairs of the state, died at Gilmanton, Oct. 13, 1846; Thomas C. Badger, father of the subject of this sketch, born in Gilmanton, married Mary Crosby of Lyme, and in his early manhood took up a tract of land at Compton, near the line between the United States and Canada, where several of his children were born. The memoir from which the foregoing was compiled, shows that members of the family in every generation have filled high stations in all the professions and have honored their ancestry in field, forum and the private walks of life.

Mr. Badger was educated in the public schools of Hatley P. Q., to which place his parents removed when he was a child. At the age of twenty years he settled in Manchester, where he took up the trade of an ornamental and fresco painter and remained employed until 1860, when he came to Nashua and established himself in the same business, in which he has remained till the present time. Mr. Badger has decorated the interior of many churches, public and private buildings of the state, and has always stood at the head of the profession. He has

also attained something more than a local fame as an artist in oils on canvass; his pictures of game birds, fish and animals, painted from life from subjects captured by himself, for he is a keen sportsman, an enthusiastic lover of the rod and gun, as well as a great admirer of the beautiful in nature, exhibit him as one who is richly endowed with true artistic impulses and possessed of far more than ordinary powers of expression and skill in delineation.

August 23, 1862, he enlisted in company I, Thirteenth regiment, New Hampshire volunteers, and went to the front in that command. He was honorably discharged April 7, 1863. Mr. Badger served Ward Four three years on the board of selectmen, was a member of the common council in 1874 and 1875, and of the board of aldermen in 1876 and 1877. He has also represented his ward five or six years on the board of inspectors of the checklists, in the legislature in 1879 and 1880, and on the board of assessors in 1892, 1894, 1895 and 1896, declining a nomination in 1893. Mr. Badger is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun, Royal Arch chapter, Israel Hunt council, St. George commandery, K. T. and is a Scottish Rite mason of the thirty-second degree, being a member of Edward A. Raymond consistory. He is also an active member of John G. Foster post, G. A. R. As a citizen he has always been earnest and efficient in advocacy of the causes of the people, quick to respond to the needs of the distressed and a man who can be relied upon to do his full share in whatever promises to advance the interests of Nashua. He is a Congregationalist.

Mr. Badger was united in marriage in October, 1853, at Nashua, with Philista Miller, daughter of Thaddeus and Hannah (Ewell) Miller of Sutton, P. Q. Two daughters were born to them, Helen, born 1855, died 1856; Clara E., born 1857, married Fred S. Platt of Plattsburg, N. Y., now residing at Poultney, Vt.

FRANK GARDNER NOYES.

Col. Frank G. Noyes was born in Nashua, July 6, 1833. He is a son of Col. Leonard W. and Ann Sewall (Gardner) Noyes. (For genealogy see biographical sketch of his father). Colonel Noyes was fitted for college at Phillips' academy at Andover, Mass. He entered college in 1849 and was graduated in 1853. Colonel Noyes read law in the offices of Rufus Choate and Sidney Bartlett in Boston, and attended lectures at the law school of Harvard university, where he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1856, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Immediately thereafter he settled at Clinton, Ia., and formed a co-partnership with Nathaniel B. Baker, ex-governor of New Hampshire, remaining in active practice of the law till Sumter was fired upon in 1861. Then the blood of his patriotic ancestry was aroused and he offered his services to Governor Kirkwood, the famous war governor of Iowa, and was commissioned aide-de-camp on his staff. During the year that followed he had an active part in organizing troops, and then President Lincoln commissioned him commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain. He went to the front at once and served throughout the war, participating in most of the important campaigns in the west and southwest, notably in the battles of Shiloh, Helena, Yazoo Pass and Vicksburg. After the capture of Vicksburg he went to New Orleans with the thirteenth

army corps to which he was attached, and was engaged in the fight at Mobile bay when Farragut made his famous passage of the forts. In May following he was ordered to Galveston, Texas, where he served as chief of his department, on the staffs of General Granger and H. G. Wright, when he was honorably discharged in November, 1865, having been promoted by the president to be chief commissary of subsistence, thirteenth army corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In March, 1867, he was appointed consul to Panama, and in 1868 he returned to Iowa where he engaged in manufacturing and remained until 1879, when he returned to Nashua.

Colonel Noyes since returning to Nashua, has not practiced his profession. He has given his time to the

care of his property, to the advancement of city improvements, to the service of his comrades and other matters incepted for the general welfare of the people. He was mustered in John G. Foster Post, G. A. R., in 1889. In 1891 he served the state department as inspector, in 1892 he was elected senior vice department commander, and at the twenty-sixth annual encampment in 1893, he was chosen department commander by a very large majority. He also served on the staffs of Generals Alger and Veazey, commanders-in-chief of the National encampment in 1890 and 1891. In 1891 Colonel Noyes was unanimously elected president of the New Hampshire Veterans' association. He was one of the early members of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and has been a

companion of the New York commandery more than twenty-seven years. Besides this Colonel Noyes is a Free Mason, and before returning to Nashua for some time captain-general of Holy Cross commandery, Knights Templar of the jurisdiction of Iowa.

Colonel Noyes is a man of superior executive ability and whatever he undertakes is accomplished in a thorough manner. His services to his comrades as department commander were enthusiastic and valuable in more ways than one and of lasting benefit to the order, while his earnest labor to promote the happiness of those veterans who make an annual pilgrimage to The Weirs is recognized with hearty thanks by every loyal citizen. He is a man of recognized ability as a lawyer, of high attainment in literary composition, an art critic of independent

judgment—witness the magnificent figures on the Nashua soldiers' and sailors' monument, which were fashioned under his direction—and one of the most effective public speakers in the state, many of his orations and speeches—especially at the dedication of the Nashua monument and his Memorial day addresses—being gems of rhetorical finish and gracefulness. The colonel is also a campaigner of ability and has honored the democratic party of New Hampshire many times by making a speaking tour of the state. He has always declined civic preferment, several nominations for high office having been offered and persistently refused by him.

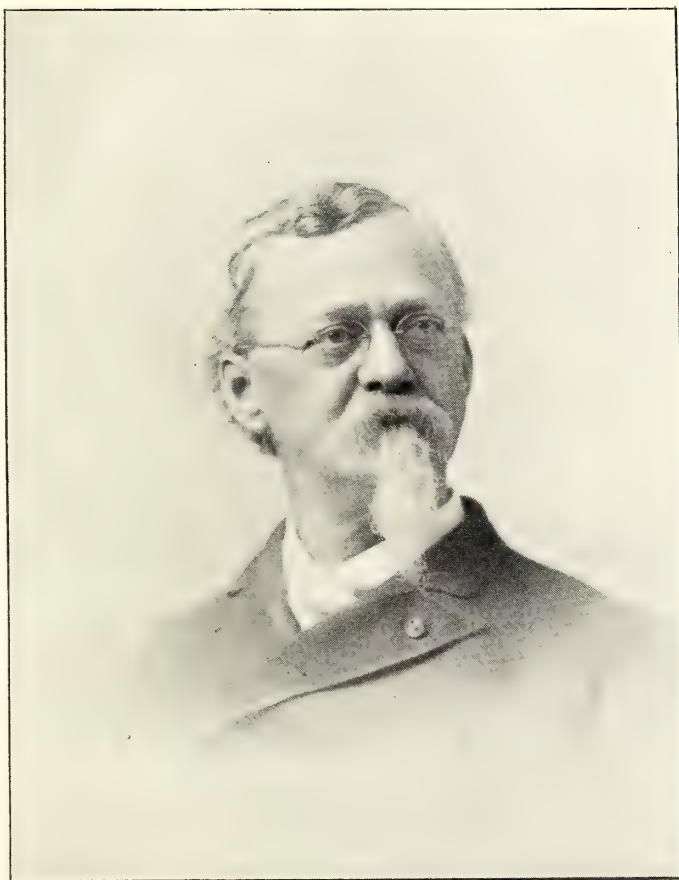
As a citizen Colonel Noyes is active and energetic, ever ready to extend his aid and influence to any and all under-

takings and enterprises which have for their object the improvement of the city and the happiness of its inhabitants; he has been an active member of the board of trade from its organization, taking part in its deliberations and working vigorously to advance all its plans in the line of public improvements.

The colonel is an ardent sportsman, both in lake and field; and numerous trophies of the chase in his possession attest his skill as a marksman and hunter; but perhaps he is more especially fond of the gentle sport of which old Isaac Walton wrote so learnedly and lovingly; he devotes many of his leisure hours to the pursuit of the gamey denizens of the beautiful lakes and streams of New Hampshire, as well as those in the wilds of Maine and

Canada where his skill as an angler is well known.

Colonel Noyes was united in marriage Nov. 20, 1856, with Hannah E. Richardson of Lowell, Mass. His children are Anna Gardner, who is now (January, 1895) the wife of Sheridan P. Read, consul of the United States at Tien Tsin, China, born Oct. 25, 1857; Clara L. H., who, together with Miss Helen Walter her friend and business partner, has for several years been at the head of a private school in New York City, born Oct. 20, 1859; Grace Richardson, born July 20, 1862, married Leon Mead of New York, Nov. 12, 1865, and Elizabeth G. G., now unmarried and living with her sister Mrs. Read in Tien Tsin, China. Colonel Noyes has also had born to him three sons, all of whom died before reaching the age of five years.



FRANK G. NOYES.

MILITARY HISTORY

TO THE CLOSE OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO; INCLUDING INDIAN WARS, THE REVOLUTION,
WAR OF 1812 AND THE MEXICAN WAR.

BY FRANK G. NOYES.

THE military history of the old town of Dunstable, and Nashua, its lineal descendant and successor in New Hampshire, comprises a large part of the military history of New England. Whether or not the earlier settlers of Dunstable were stimulated by the same love of country as their late successors, thirteen hundred and fifty-five* of whom went from Nashua to the front in the War of the Great Rebellion, to save the life of the republic from the hand of traitors who had placed their deadly grip on its throat, is not for the present historian to theorize upon. It is enough to say that those early settlers lived in a state of constant danger from attacks by the savages, and that, on occasion, they displayed as great valor and heroism as any people in the history of the world.

Instead of dilating upon reasons or causes, the limits of this chapter will only permit such narration of facts as research proves to be authentic. The records inform us that the lines which divided the ancient township of Dunstable and established that portion which now comprises the township of Nashua, were made by official authority of the crown of England represented in the colony of Massachusetts in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and forty-one.

In narrating the military history of Nashua, it would seem proper, therefore, to begin at no more remote date than the year in which those lines of division were drawn; but the history of the two towns of Dunstable (Massachusetts and New Hampshire) is so closely woven together that it seems necessary to begin at an earlier date than the year 1741.

A large portion of this narrative, up to the war with Great Britain in 1812, is extracted from the History of the Old Township of Dunstable by Charles J. Fox, (Nashua, 1846). The present writer or compiler desires to give full credit to Mr. Fox for whatever may be used herein from his valuable history, but it has not been deemed necessary to give repeated and continued credits by quoting Mr. Fox's name. Therefore whenever the writer has extracted full paragraphs or pages from Fox's history, they will appear in quotation marks.

Prior to the date of incorporation of the town of Dunstable by the state of New Hampshire, (April 4, 1746), the old township of Dunstable had acted under a charter obtained from the general court of Massachusetts in the year 1673. That charter included all the territory comprised in what was afterwards Dunstable in New Hampshire, and is now Nashua.

The careful student of history has learned that after the lapse of many years it becomes extremely difficult and sometimes impossible to discover with certainty exactly when certain events occurred and especially to locate exactly where the actors in such events resided. In his researches, the present writer has met such stumbling blocks. The records and rolls are very misty as regards the actual home or residence of many soldiers and sailors who doubtless ought to be credited to Dunstable in New Hampshire; *i. e.*, to Nashua, but whom the writer, in his endeavor to hew straight to the line of truth, is unable to claim absolutely.

The Indians of the Merrimack valley were divided into small tribes, called the Nashaways, Penacooks, Naticooks and Pawtuckets. On account of their nomadic life, their territorial boundaries are very indefinite, but the Pawtuckets had their headquarters at the falls which perpetuate their name, just above the present city of Lowell; the Nashaways, in the valley of the Nashua river and about its mouth; the Souhegans or Naticooks, on the fertile tract on the stream of the same name; the Penacooks occupied Penacook (now Concord), near the mouth of the

*The names of thirteen hundred and fifty-five men who served in the Union army or navy during the War of the Rebellion, 1861-5, and with whom the town of Nashua should be credited, are deposited in the corner-stone of the soldiers' and sailors' monument, which was laid with imposing ceremonies May 30, 1889.

Contoocook river, and the Wamesits dwelt at the falls in the Concord river, near Lowell. These tribes together with the Nashobas, who had their headquarters in the forests of Littleton, Mass., are believed to have numbered in 1674, about one thousand people.

The Indians dwelt in wigwams, dressed in skins of wild animals, subsisted on fish or game with which the streams and forests abounded, and on Indian corn, beans and squashes, which their women rudely cultivated, using a large clam shell for a hoe. They parched the corn and pounded it in mortars made of stone. Their skin was copper-colored; their hair long, straight and black; they wore moccasins, made of untanned deer or bear skins, on their feet; for money they made use of shells, called wampum, strung upon a belt, and their weapons were the tomahawk, made of stone, the bow and arrow, and the scalping knife (iron or stone).

Prior even to the year 1675 when the war with Philip, the powerful and wily sachem of the Wampanoags, commenced, and which was ended only by his death, when danger, conflict and privation were the common lot of the settlers who toiled and worshipped with their rifles by their sides, the lovely valley of the Salmon brook had been settled. It is also probable that some courageous white men had laid their hearthstones in the beautiful valley of the Watananock (Nashua).

"Passaconaway* was sachem of the Penacooks and held rule over all the Indians from the Piscataqua to the Connecticut, and all down the Merrimack. He resided at Penacook, and the Naticooks, Pawtuckets and Wamesits were subject to his power. He had been a great warrior and was the greatest and 'most noted powow and sorcerer of all the country.'† He died before 1670, at the great age of one hundred and twenty. 'In 1660, not long before his death, at a great feast and dance he made his farewell speech to his people. In this he urged them, as a dying man, to take heed how they quarrelled with their English neighbors, for though they might do them some harm, yet it would prove the means of their own destruction. He told them that he had been a bitter enemy to the English, and had tried all the arts of sorcery to prevent their settlement, but could by no means succeed.'‡

This declaration made a great impression, for we find that Wannalancet, his second son and successor, after the eldest son, with the more restless part of the tribe, had removed into Maine, was ever after a friend to the whites.

In the summer of 1675 King Philip's War commenced which involved nearly all the Indians in New England. They combined for a war of extermination and all throughout New England were burnings, massacres and devastation. Groton and Chelmsford were destroyed and hundreds killed or carried into captivity.

At such a period the settlers of Dunstable were indeed in a perilous situation. They petitioned the colony for relief. September 8, 1675, instructions were given by the governor and council to Capt. Thomas Brattle and Lieut. Thomas Hinchman to take various measures for the better security of the settlement. They were ordered,§

"First: To draft fifty men and form garrisons at Dunstable, Groton and Lancaster.

"Second: To appoint a guardian over the friendly Indians, at each of their towns, who should oversee them, and prevent all difficulties or dangers which might occur upon either side.

"Third: To 'send a runner or two to Wannalancet, sachem of Naamkeag,|| who had withdrawn into the woods from fear,' and to persuade him 'to come again' and live at Wamesit.

"Fourth: To inform the Indians at Penacook and Naticook that if they will live quietly and peaceably, they shall not be harmed by the English.

*Gookin's History of the Christian Indians. 2 Am. Antiq. Collections.

†Hubbard's Indian Wars.

‡Gookin. Hubbard. 4 N. H. Hist. Coll. 23.

§Military Records, Massachusetts, 1675, page 252.

Pawtucket falls and vicinity. Amoskeag, properly Namaskeag is the same word. It is said to mean "the great fishing place," and was a favorite of the Indians. The Merrimack received this name for some distance around the falls, as it did other names at other places, or, as is quaintly expressed by an Indian in a letter of May, 1685, to the governor: "My place at Malamake river, called Pannukkog (Penacook,) and Natukhog (Naticook,) that river great many names." I Belknap, appendix, 508.

"These instructions were immediately and strictly obeyed. The garrison* at Dunstable was strengthened. Lieutenant Henshaw took charge of the Indians at Wamesit. Runners were sent out to Wannalancet, but they did not prevail upon him to return until the close of the war the next summer. Captain Mosely, with his choice company of one hundred men, making Dunstable his place of rendezvous, marched up to Naticook and Penacook to disperse the hostile Indians who were said to be gathered there for the purpose of mischief. 'When the English drew nigh, whereof they had intelligence by scouts, they left their fort, and withdrew into the woods and swamps, where they had advantage and opportunity enough in ambushment to have slain many of the English soldiers, without any great harm to themselves, and several of the young Indians inclined to it, but the sachem, Wannalancet, by his authority and wisdom restrained his men, and suffered not an Indian to appear or shoot a gun. They were very near the English, and yet though they were provoked by the English, who burned their wigwams and destroyed some dried fish, yet not one gun was shot at any Englishman.'† Wannalancet is said to have been restrained by the dying speech of Passaconaway, his father.

"The winter of 1675 was a time of fear and of trial. Never had the 'the Indian enemy' been more active or dreaded. Even the 'Christian Indians' had communications with their hostile brethren, and the whites began to suspect them of treachery. The alarm increased to such a degree that every settler left Dunstable except Jonathan Tyng.‡ With a resolution which is worthy of all praise, and of which we with difficulty conceive, he fortified his house; and although 'obliged to send to Boston for his food,' sat himself down in the midst of his savage enemies, alone, in the wilderness, to defend his home. Deeming his position an important one for the defence of the frontiers, in February, 1676, he petitioned the Colony for aid."§

"The Petition of Jonathan Tyng Humbly sheweth:

"That yr Petitioner living in the uppermost house on Merrimack river, lying open to ye enemy, yet being so seated that it is as it were a watch house to the neighbouring towns, from whence we can easily give them notice of the approach of the enemy, and may also be of use to the publike in many respects; also are near unto the place of the Indian's fishing, from which in the season thereof they have great supplies, which I doubt not but what we may be a great means of preventing them thereof; there being never an inhabitant left in the town but myself.

"Wherefore, your Petitioner doth humbly request that your Honors would be pleased to order him three or four men to help garrison his said house, which he has been at great charge to fortify, and may be of service to the publike: your favour therein shall further oblige me as in duty bound to pray for a blessing on your Councils, and remain

Your Honorables' humble servant,

JONATHAN TYNG."

"Dunstable, Feb. 3, 1675-6."||

"This petition was granted immediately, and a guard of several men despatched to his relief, which remained during the war. This plantation was never deserted, and he thus became the earliest permanent settler within the limits of Dunstable.

"February 25, 1675-6, an attack was made by the Indians upon Chelmsford, and several buildings were burned. Colburn's garrison on the east side of the Merrimack was strengthened, but nearly all the outer settlements were deserted. A few days later, March 20, another attack was made, and Joseph Parker wounded.¶ There was no surgeon in the vicinity, and an express was sent to Boston to obtain one."

* Garrisons or forts were usually environed by a strong wall of stone or hewn timber, built up to the eaves, at which point the roof extended horizontally a little distance, through which was a gate or door fastened with bars or bolts of iron. They were lined with brick or thick plank. Some of them had portholes for musketry.

† Gookin, in 2 Am. Antiq. Coll. 463.

‡ Tyng's house probably stood not far from Wicasuck falls, below Tyngsborough village.

§ See original petition. Mass. Military Records, 128.

|| What was called Feb. 3, 1675, when the year ended in March, is Feb. 3, 1676, if we consider the year as ending in December, and in order to designate this, all dates occurring in the months of January, February, or March, previous to A. D., 1751, are described in the above manner. The true date is Feb. 3, 1676.

¶ He was a settler of Dunstable, and constable from 1675 to 1682.

A garrison was maintained at Mr. Tyng's by a part of Captain Moseley's famous company, and at the expense of the colony, until August, 1676.

The Indian war with King Philip,* the Narragansetts, and the other Indian tribes was ended in August, 1676, by the death of Philip and the destruction of his forces. The settlers returned to their deserted homes and the settlement received new life and vigor. But the settlers had not escaped all danger or alarm. March 22, 1677, a party of Mohawks, always the enemy of the English, suddenly appeared in Dunstable, at the mouth of the Souhegan. Their appearance is thus described in a letter from "James Parker at Mr. Hinchmanne's farme, ner Meremack, and forwarded to the honred Govner and Council at Bostown. Hast, post hast.†

"Sagamore Wannalancet come this morning to informe me, and then went to Mr. Tyng's to informe him, that his son being one the other sid of Meremack river over against Souhegan upon the 22 day of this instant, about tene of the clock in the morning, he discovered 15 Indians on this sid the River, which he sposed to be Mohokes by ther spech. He called to them; they answered, but he could not understand ther spech; and he having a conow ther in the river, he went to breck his conow that they might not have ani ues of it. In the meantime they shot about thirty guns at him, and he being much frighted fled, and come home forthwith to Nahamcok, wher ther wigwames now stand."

In consequence of this alarm a company of scouts under Lieut. James Richardson,‡ traversed the valley of the Merrimack during the whole season to ward off any threatened attack. A garrison was also maintained at the expense of the colony. But in September, 1677, a party of French Mohawks from Quebec suddenly came to Naamkeak, (near Pawtucket falls), with whom was said to be the brother of Wannalancet, and carried him with all his tribe to Canada. They did no damage to the English, however, although they had suffered so many provocations, and now enjoyed such an opportunity for revenge, "being restrained as is supposed by Wannalancet."

After this for a time the settler enjoyed the blessings of peace. He no longer feared an ambuscade in every thicket, nor listened in the night watches for the prowling footsteps or the warwhoop of a dusky foe.

Charles II., the Merry Monarch of England, and Louis XIV. of France were at war no longer. The "Treaty of Nimguen"§ was the protection of Dunstable. "The deserted cabin was again tenanted, the half-cleared field was cleared and tilled, and new cabins sent up their smoke all along our rich intervalles."

"In 1689 the war with the French, known as King William's War, broke out between the French and English. It was occasioned by the revolution of 1688, which drove James II. from the throne and England (the French taking up arms for King James), and lasted until 1698. The French excited, by means of the Jesuits, nearly all the Indian tribes to arm against the English, and the history of the frontier during this period, the darkest and bloodiest in our annals, is a succession of devastations and massacres. In these bloody scenes the Penacooks were not idle. Almost every settlement upon the frontier was attacked, and several hundred men, women and children were either killed or carried into captivity.

"Dover suffered by a stealthy attack without the least warning, on June 28, 1689, and Major Waldron and more than fifty others were killed or taken prisoners. An attack on Dunstable was plotted, but was discovered by two friendly Indians, who informed Major Hinchman, commander of the fort at Pawtucket falls, of the intended attack. That officer at once aroused the settlers to a sense of their imminent danger, by the fearful news; 'Julimatt fears that his chief will be quickly done at Dunstable.'"

The inhabitants retired to the garrisons which were fortified and preparations were made for defence. The assembly immediately ordered two companies of mounted troops of twenty men each to Dunstable and Lancaster, "for the relief and succor of those places, and to scout about the heads of

* King Philip after destroying thirteen towns and six hundred colonists was shot at Mount Hope, Aug. 12, 1676.

† 3 N. H. Hist. Coll., 100.

‡ Mass. Military Records, 1677, p. 519.

§ July 31, 1678.

|| 1 N. H. Hist. Coll., 223.

these towns and other places adjacent to discover the enemies' motions, and to take, surprise, or destroy them as they shall have opportunity." July 5, 1689, another company of fifty men was sent to Dunstable and Lancaster as a reinforcement and twenty men to Major Henschman at Pawtucket, as a guard for the settlers. Several matters seemed to render an attack upon Dunstable imminent, but the timely warning to Major Henschman, the mounted scouts, the garrisons and the precautions of the settlers baffled all the wiles of the savages and the danger passed away.

"On Nov. 29, 1690, a truce was agreed upon until the first of May, which was strictly observed, and the inhabitants passed the winter without attack and in security."

But in the summer of 1691 the dogs of war were again let loose. Small scouting parties attacked many of the settlements. Like beasts of prey they came without warning and retired without detection. Hostile Indians suddenly appeared in the town and attacked the house of Joseph Hassell, senior, on the evening of Sept. 2, 1691. Hassell, his wife, Anna Hassell, their son, Benjamin Hassell, and Mary Marks, daughter of Patrick Marks, were slain and scalped. They were all buried upon a little knoll where Hassell's house stood, and a rough stone or boulder marks the spot.* This stone or boulder bears the following inscription:†

Site of
Indian Massacre
of
Hassell Family.
Sept. 2, 1691.

"On the morning of September 28 the Indians made another attempt, and killed Obadiah Perry and Christopher Temple. There is a rock in the channel of Nashua river now covered by the flowage of the water, about thirty rods above the upper mill of the Nashua corporation, which was called 'Temple's Rock,' and was reputed to be near the spot of his murder. It is said that they were also buried upon the spot just described. Perry was one of the founders of the church, and a son-in-law of Hassell. All of these are original settlers, active, useful and influential men, and all of them town officers, chosen but a few weeks previous.

"The actors in those scenes have passed away and even tradition has been forgotten. The only record which exists of the circumstances of the massacre, is the following scrap, noted down probably by the Rev. Mr. Weld, not long after it occurred:—

"Anno Domini 1691.

JOSEPH HASSELL, senior, } were slain by our Indian
ANNA HASSELL, his wife, } enemies on Sept. 2nd in
BENJ.' HASSELL, their son, } the evening.

"MARY MARKS, the daughter of PATRICK MARKS, was slain by the Indians also on Sept. 2nd, in the evening.

"OBADIAH PERRY and CHRISTOPHER TEMPLE dyed by the hand of our Indian enemies September the twenty eighth day in the morning."

"At this time there were several garrisons in Dunstable, and a number of soldiers stationed there by the colony, as appears by a return of their condition which is as follows, 'Dunstable town, seven men; Mr. Tyng's garrison, six men; Nathaniel Howard's, three men; Edward Colburn's, (probably at Holden's brook) four men; and at Sargeant Varnum's four men.' These continued in the pay and service of the country until Nov. 17, 1692, and perhaps still longer.‡

"The war lasted till 1698, when a treaty of peace was concluded between France and England at Ryswick. Immediately after a treaty was entered into with the Indians at Casco, and peace declared, which lasted until 1703. During the remainder of this war, there is no authentic record of an attack upon the inhabitants. At this time and for fifty years after its settlement, Dunstable was a

* Hassell's house stood on the north bank of Hassell's brook (or Hale's brook as it is now commonly called) not more than sixty rods from where it empties into Salmon brook.

† The writer has been unable to learn with certainty when or by whom the inscription was placed upon the boulder, but vouches for its having been there in September, 1895.

‡ Mass. Military Records, 1692.

frontier town, and during the greater portion of this time, the country was involved in an Indian war. With nothing but a dense wilderness between the savages and the inhabitants, they were constantly exposed to surprise and massacre.

"Dunstable must have been peculiarly fortunate to have escaped scatheless, while Dover, Portsmouth, Exeter, Durham, Haverhill, Andover, Billerica, Lancaster and Groton, upon both sides of us, and even in the interior were ravaged almost yearly. This is not at all probable, and though most of the private and local history of that day is forgotten, we find vague hints in ancient chronicles and records, and vaguer traditions, nameless and dateless, which indicate that the story of Dunstable, if fully told, would be a thrilling romance."

It seems to be proper to insert here some legendary or traditional history of Joe English, a friendly Indian, who resided in Dunstable. He was a grandson of Masconnomet, sagamore of Agawam, (Ipswich, Mass.), and as such was noted and influential. Belknap says, "He was much distinguished for his attachment to the white inhabitants. In a previous war (to that of 1703) he had been taken prisoner in the vicinity of Dunstable and carried to Canada, from whence, by his shrewdness and sagacity, he effected his escape and returned to his friends at Dunstable."

Joe English was quite a hero in these regions in those days, and a hill in New Boston, very abrupt on one side, and a pond in Amherst are still called by his name. A tradition is current that Joe was once pursued by an Indian on this hill, and finding it impossible to escape otherwise, he allowed his pursuer to approach him very closely and then ran directly toward the precipice, threw himself suddenly down upon a large ledge with which he was familiar, while his pursuer, unable to arrest his course and unconscious of danger, was dashed to pieces at the bottom.

Many other anecdotes are related of Joe but our space will not permit their repetition. One of the traditions leads us to believe that a party of English was attacked by the Indians on Pennichuck brook in the north part of Dunstable and all were killed except four persons, one of whom was Joe English, whom they took prisoner and sent to Canada whence he escaped and returned to duty as a soldier at Dunstable. Whether or not the numerous stories told of this faithful Indian friend of the whites are authentic, they can not be vouched for. We know that he was captured and escaped from captivity, but how or when no record discloses. "It appears from a grant made by the general court of Massachusetts, June 14, 1698, to 'Joseph English an Indian escaped from French captivity' that he had just returned, and the sum of £6 was allowed him as a recompense for his services."* On July 27, 1706, Joe English was slain by the Indians while acting with another soldier as escort or guard to Captain Butterfield and his wife on a visit from Dunstable to friends in Chelmsford. The attack was made a little south of the state line, at or near Holden's brook. "Many stories were related of his courage, fidelity and hairbreadth escapes. His death was lamented as a public loss. The general assembly made a grant to his widow and two children 'because he died in the service of his country.'† His memory, though humble, was long cherished as one who fell by the hands of his own brethren on account of his friendship for the whites."

It was also during this war, in 1697, that Mrs. Dustin was captured at Haverhill, and escaped by killing her captors while they were asleep at the mouth of the Contoocook river in Concord, N. H.‡ This was considered one of the most remarkable and heroic exploits on record. In her lonely wanderings down the Merrimack homeward the first house she reached was that of John Lovewell, father of "worthy Captain Lovewell," which stood on the north side of Salmon brook a few rods north of the Allds street bridge.

Although Dunstable suffered little during the war from actual injuries, yet constant exposure to the tomahawk and scalping knife and the frequent alarms prevented its growth. In 1680 there were thirty families in the town, while in 1701 the number did not exceed twenty-five. The settlement had more than once been nearly deserted and very few improvements were made.

"Early in the summer of 1706, Colonel Schuyler of Albany gave notice to Governor Dudley of New Hampshire, that a party of Mohawks, two hundred and seventy in number, were marching to attack Piscataqua. 'Their first descent was at Dunstable, July 3, 1706, where they fell on a house

* Mass. Military Record, 1698, Journals, 590.

† Joe English's signature was a bow with the arrow drawn to its head. History of Rowley, 373, 381.

‡ A handsome monument with suitable inscription was erected in the year 1874, near the mouth of the Contoocook river to commemorate this exploit.

that had twenty troopers posted in it, who by their negligence and folly, keeping no watch, suffered them to enter, which tended to the destruction of one-half their number.* This was, it is said, at 'the Weld garrison.'"

"A more particular account of this attack has been preserved which is as follows. These troopers, who were mounted scouts, 'had been ranging the woods in the vicinity and came towards night to this garrison. Apprehending no danger, they turned their horses loose upon the interval, piled their arms and harness in the house, and began a carousal to exhilarate their spirits after the fatigues of the day. A party of Indians had lately arrived in the vicinity, and on that day had designed to attack both Weld's and Galusha's garrisons. One of their number had been stationed to watch each of these garrisons, to see that no assistance approached and no alarm was given. A short time previous to the approach of the cavalry the Indian stationed at Weld's had retired to his party, and reported that all was safe.

"At sunset a Mr. Cummings and his wife went out to milk their cows, and left the gate open. The Indians who had advanced undiscovered, started up, shot Mrs. Cummings dead upon the spot, and wounded her husband. They then rushed through the open gate into the house with all the horrible yells of conquering savages, but started with amazement on finding the room filled with soldiers merrily feasting. Both parties were completely amazed, and neither acted with much propriety. The soldiers, so suddenly interrupted in their jovial entertainment, found themselves called to fight when entirely destitute of arms, and incapable of obtaining them.

"The greater part were panic struck and unable to fight or fly. Fortunately all were not in this sad condition. Some six or seven courageous souls, with chairs, clubs, or whatever they could seize upon, furiously attacked the advancing foe. The Indians, who were as much surprised as the soldiers, had but little more courage than they, and immediately took to their heels for safety; thus quitting the house defeated by one quarter their number of unarmed men. The trumpeter, who was in the upper part of the house when the attack commenced, seized his trumpet and began sounding an alarm, when he was shot dead by an Indian upon the stairway. He was the only one of the party killed.

"Cummings who was wounded had his arm broken, but was so fortunate as to reach the woods while the Indians were engaged in the house. That night he lay in a swamp in the northerly part of Tyngsborough, about a quarter of a mile west of the great road, and a few rods south of the state line. The next day he arrived at the garrison near Tyngsborough village.†

"There were several of these garrisons in town to which the inhabitants fled in times of danger like the present, and where they usually spent their nights. 'They were environed by a strong wall of stone or of hewn timber built up to the eaves of the houses, through which was a gate fastened by bars and bolts of iron. They were lined either with brick or plank. Some of them had port holes for the discharge of musketry.' They were generally built of logs, and had the upper story projecting three or four feet beyond the lower story walls, for the purpose of greater security.‡

"This last account of the attack contradicts that of Penhallow in some particulars, but as Penhallow, who wrote the history of the Indian wars of that period, was an officer, and a cotemporary, his statement that half the number of troopers were destroyed is most probably correct. The circumstances of the surprise corroborate it. In a cotemporary journal of Rev. John Pike of Dover, the attack is thus mentioned: 'July 3, 1706, Captain Pearson of Rowley marching with his troops to Dunstable, and being posted with part of his troops at one Blanchard's house, while they were at supper in the chamber, the enemy had slyly turned Blanchard's sheep into his corn, which he and his wife going out to restore, were both slain. The doors and gates being open, the enemy entered the house, killed Pearson's trumpeter with three other troopers, and wounded five more. At last they were driven out of the house with the loss of one Indian. Pearson was much blamed for not setting his sentinels out.'§

* Penhallow. 1 N. H. Hist. Coll., 48, 49.

† 1 N. H., Hist. Coll. 133.

‡ Allen's Chelmsford, 148.

§ Pike's Journal. 3 N. H. Hist. Coll. 56.

"There is discrepancy and confusion in these accounts, probably arising from the fact that two attacks are blended together. Penhallow is probably correct in his statement that the conflict with the troopers, and the death of Mrs. Cummings occurred at Cummings' house. Blanchard's garrison was at some distance from this scene, and he with most of his family, and others not mentioned by Penhallow or Pike, were killed at the same time, as appears by the following extracts from the ancient records of the town. From these it would seem that the garrisons were attacked 'at night.'

"Nathaniel Blanchard dyed on July the 3rd at night 1706. Lydia Blanchard, wife of Nathaniel Blanchard, and Susanna Blanchard, daughter Nath'l Blanchard, dyed on July 3 at night in the year 1706.

"Mrs. Hannah Blanchard dyed on July the 3rd at night in the year 1706.

"Goody Cummings, the wife of John Cummings died on July the third at night, 1706.

"Rachel Galusha died on July the 3rd, 1706.

"After that, on the same day," says Penhallow, "a small party attacked Daniel Galusha's house, who held them in play for some time till the old man's courage failed, when on surrendering himself he informed them of the state of the garrison; how that one man was killed and only two men and a boy left, which caused them to rally anew and with greater courage than before. Upon which one man and the boy got on the outside, leaving only Jacob (Galusha) to fight the battle, who for some time defended himself with much bravery, but overpowered with force and finding none to assist him, was obliged to quit and make the best escape he could. But before he got far the enemy laid hold of him once again, and yet by much struggling he rescued himself. Upon this day they burned the house, and next day fell on Amesbury."*

"Galusha's garrison was about two miles west of Weld's garrison on Salmon brook, at a place formerly called Glasgow, where Henry Turrell now lives.† Pike mentions the attack, but in a manner to show that our accounts are very imperfect. 'Near about the same time, or soon after, they assaulted another house belonging to Jacob Galusha, a Dutchman. The house was burned, some persons were killed and some escaped. The whole number said to have been slain in Dunstable at this time was nine persons.'‡

"In a note to 'Penhallow's Indian Wars,' by John Farmer, the following more particular account of this attack is given: 'The savages disappointed in this part of their plan, (the attack on Weld's garrison) immediately proceeded to Galusha's, two miles distant took possession of and burned it. One woman only escaped. Had the company at Weld's armed and immediately pursued they might probably have prevented this disaster; but they spent so much time in arming and getting their horses, that the enemy had an opportunity to perpetrate the mischief, and escape uninjured.'

"The woman above mentioned, when the Indians attacked the house, sought refuge in the cellar and concealed herself under a dry cask. After hastily plundering the house, and murdering, as they supposed, all who were within it, the Indians set it on fire, and immediately retired. The woman, in this critical situation attempted to escape by the window but found it too small. She however succeeded in loosening the stones till she had opened a hole sufficient to admit of her passage, and with the house in flames over her head, she forced herself out and crawled into the bushes, not daring to rise for fear she should be discovered. In the bushes she lay concealed until the next day, when she reached one of the neighboring garrisons.‡

"In the records of the general court of Massachusetts, mention is made several times of these conflicts. The sum of £4 was granted to 'Robert Rogers of Rowley,' who was 'one of Captain Peirson's company when attacked by the Indians at Dunstable, and was wounded by a spear run into his breast.‖ The sum of £10 was also allowed to Captain Peirson, 'for the scalp of an Indian enemy slain the last summer by him and his company at Dunstable, to be by him distributed and paid to such of his troops, and the inhabitants of said town, that were at the garrison when and where the Indian was slain.' "

* 1 N. H. Hist. Coll. 49.

† Henry Turrell at the age of ninety years now (September, 1895,) lives on the same farm where his father, the Henry Turrell mentioned here, lived and died.—[Ed.]

‡ Pike's Journal. 3 N. H. Hist. Coll. 56. His name was Daniel.

§ 1 N. H. Hist. Coll. 133: note. 1 Belknap, 173: note.

Mass. Military Records. May 26, 1707.

INDIAN WARS FROM 1703 TO 1713.

"In the summer of 1702, it was proposed by the general court to build a trading house for the Indians and a fortified garrison 'at Wataanuck,'* as the settlement at Salmon brook was then called, but owing to the lateness of the season the intention was not accomplished.

"Oct. 24, 1702, Governor Dudley informed the house of representatives that he was going to Dunstable on Monday to meet several of the Penacook Indians there, 'who were come to speak with him.' He was absent until October 29, but the results of his interview whatever they might be, did not allay the fears of the general court. Believing from the movements of the Indians that preparations for the defence of the frontiers should be made, they passed the following order:†

"Nov. 10, 1702. The winter being too far advanced for the erecting of a trading house for the supply of the Indians at Penacook, and for fortifying the garrison at Wataanuck in the county of Middlesex—Resolved, that a convenient house next adjoining thereto, such as his excellency shall direct, be fitted up and fortified for that purpose with hewn timber and a suitable garrison posted there for the defence thereof; the fortification not to exceed forty feet square."

"This was probably the old fort, or 'Queen's Garrison,'‡ as it was called, which stood about sixty rods easterly of Main street in Nashua, and about as far northerly of Salmon brook, near a cluster of oaks on the premises now owned by Elbridge G. Reed. Some traces of the fort were to be seen until within a few years. Here a small garrison was posted, as appears by the following return to the governor and council, dated Dec. 25, 1702, which contains the list of the soldiers then at the garrison.§

"William Tyng, lieutenant; John Bowers, sergeant; Joseph Butterfield, drummer; John Spalding, John Cummings, Joseph Hassell, Ebenezer Spalding, Daniel Galusha, Paul Fletcher, Samuel French, Thomas Lund. "JONATHAN TYNG, Lt.-Colonel."

"In 1703 war was renewed between France and England. It lasted until 1713, and was called 'Queen Anne's War.' The Indians, as usual, took part with the French, and in August, 1703, a general attack was made upon all the frontier settlements. Terror and devastation reigned everywhere. Within a few weeks more than two hundred whites were either killed or captured. The general assembly being sensibly affected by these massacres, offered a bounty of £40 for every Indian scalp. 'Captain Tyng was the first who embraced the tender. He went in the depth of winter, (1703-4,) to their headquarters, at (Pequawket,) and got five for which he received two hundred pounds.||

"He afterwards became a major, and it is said 'was a true lover of his country, and very often distinguished himself as a gentleman of good valor and conduct.'¶ The Indians did not forget the slaughter of their friends, or their national law of blood for blood, although its execution might be long delayed. In 1710 he was waylaid by them between Concord and Groton, and so severely wounded that he soon after died.**

"It was probably soon after the commencement of this war that the garrison of Robert Parris was surprised, and himself and family massacred. He lived in the southerly part of Nashua, on the Main road, on the farm which adjoined that of Rev. Mr. Weld on the north.†† He was a large landed proprietor, and had been selectman and representative of the town. 'The Indians in one of their predatory excursions attacked his house, and killed him, his wife, and oldest daughter. Two small girls, who composed the rest of his family, ran down cellar, and crawled under an empty hogshead. The savages plundered the house, struck with their tomahawks upon the hogshead, but neglected to examine it, and departed leaving the house unburned, probably fearing that the flames would alarm

* This name, or rather Watananuck, was the one given by the Indians to the falls in the Merrimack near Taylor's falls bridge; to the little pond in Hudson about a mile easterly of these falls; to Salmon brook and Sandy pond; and to the whole plain in which Nashua Village in Nashua now stands. It is the same word as Outanic.

† Military Records, 1702, page 336.

‡ Queen Anne.

§ Mass. Military Records, 1702.

|| Penhallow. 1 N. H. Hist. Coll. 27. This was Capt. John Tyng, eldest son of Col. Jonathan Tyng of this town.

¶ Penhallow. 1 N. H. Hist. Coll. 60.

** Allen's Chelmsford, 35.

†† Proprietary Records of Dunstable.

the neighbors. The orphan girls were sent to Charlestown, Mass., and there brought up. One of them married a Richardson, and the other a Goffe, father of the celebrated Colonel Goffe, whose posterity are numerous in this vicinity.*

"In January, 1706, 'the trading house at Wataanuck in Dunstable, being now useless, they (the house of representatives,) were not willing to continue to support a garrison there. To which his excellency returned answer, that he made no further use thereof than as a convenient post for lodging some of the persons being under pay and at hand for the relief of Groton and the near parts upon an attack, and for scouting, and not as a fortress or garrison.' From this circumstance, at this time probably little danger was anticipated.

"In April, 1706, the sum of £10 was granted by the general assembly to Samuel Butterfield who had been 'taken captive by the Indians, cruelly treated, and stripped of all, having killed one of them, and knocked down two others, after they seized him.' No hint is given of the time or place of capture.

"After the date when Joe English was slain (July 27, 1706), we find no further mention of damage done by the Indians in Dunstable for several years, although many bloody attacks were made upon other neighboring and frontier towns. There were incursions, indeed, and alarms, for in March, 1710, it was 'voted and agreed upon by the inhabitants that the selectmen should take care in order to obtain some help and assistance from the country, by a petition to the general court.' This was done only in cases of great emergency. A company of 'snow men' were kept scouting, and ordered here for the protection of the settlement, under Colonel Tyng, and garrisons established at several places at which the settlers dwelt. The history of the frontiers until the close of Queen Anne's war in 1713, is but a series of attacks, burnings, captivities and massacres. 'From 1675 to 1714 it is estimated that Massachusetts and New Hampshire lost 6000 young men and male children, including those killed and those who were made captives without ever being recovered.'

"In November, 1711, the inhabitants still lived principally in garrison houses, where soldiers under the pay of the colony were stationed constantly for their defence. From a return of the number, location, and situation of these garrisons made to the general court at that time, it appears that there were seven garrisons, containing thirteen families and eighty-six persons, in this town. This perhaps did not include the whole number of families in town. If it did, the number had diminished more than one-half since 1680, so disastrous had been the effects of the long and bloody wars.

"The following is a list of the garrisons, number of families, number of male inhabitants in each garrison, number of soldiers stationed in each garrison, and the whole number of inhabitants in each garrison. 'The Queen's garrison' was probably Wataanuck at Salmon brook.†

	Names of Garrisons.	No. of Families,	No. of Male Inhabitants.	No. of Soldiers.	Total.
1	Col. (Jonathan) Tyng's, . . .	1	1	6	8
2	Mr. Henry Farwell's, . . .	3	3	2	28
3	Mr. (John) Cummings', . . .	2	2	2	21
4	Col. (Sam'l) Whiting's, . . .	3	0	1	8
5	Mr. (Thomas) Lund's, . . .	1			
6	Queen's Garrison, . . .	2	1	4	21
7	Mr. (John) Sollendine's, . . .	1	0	4	
	Total, . . .	13	7	19	86

"It was probably some time during this war that Richard Hassell, a son of Joseph Hassell killed in 1691, was taken captive by Indians on Long hill in the south part of the town and carried to Canada.

* Parris is not improbably the same name as Pierce, since Jan. 8, 1702, we find recorded under marriage of Jane Pierce, alias Parris.—Town Records.

† Mass. Military Records, 1711.

"Thus feeble and suffering had been the condition of the settlement for many years. Fear and desolation reigned everywhere. Compelled to dwell in garrisons, and to labor at the constant peril of life, how could the settlers thrive? Dunstable was scarcely more advanced in 1714 than it was in 1680, so disastrous had been the effects of the long and bloody wars. Many of the most useful inhabitants had been slain or taken captive, heads of families especially. Some had removed to places more secure from Indian depredation, and deserted all. Few, very few emigrated to what might well be termed 'the dark and bloody ground,' and it was no time for marriage feasts when the bridal procession might at every step become a funeral one, and the merry laugh be drowned by the rifle and the war whoop.

"The war on the part of the Indians," says Bancroft, "was one of ambushes and surprises. They never met the English in open field; but always, even if eight fold in number, fled timorously before infantry. But they were secret as beasts of prey, skillful marksmen, and in part provided with fire-arms, fleet of foot, conversant with all the paths of the forest, patient of fatigue, and mad with a passion for rapine, vengeance and destruction; retreating into swamps for their fastnesses, or hiding in the greenwood thickets, where the leaves muffled the eyes of the pursuer.

"By the rapidity of their descent they seemed omnipresent among the scattered villages, which they ravaged like a passing storm, and for years they kept all New England in a state of alarm and excitement. The exploring party was way-laid and cut off, and the mangled carcasses and disjointed limbs of the dead were hung upon the trees to terrify pursuers. The laborer in the field, the reapers as they went forth to the harvest, men as they went to mill, the shepherd's boy among the sheep, were shot down by skulking foes whose approach was invisible.

"Who can tell the heavy hours of woman? The mother if left alone in the house feared the tomahawk for herself and children. On the sudden attack the husband would fly with one child, the wife with another, and perhaps one only escape. The village cavalcade making its way to meeting on Sunday, in files on horseback, the farmer holding his bridle in one hand and a child in the other, his wife seated on a pillion behind him, it may be with a child in her lap as was the fashion in those days, could not proceed safely, but at the moment when least expected bullets would come whizzing by them, discharged with fatal aim from an ambuscade by the wayside. The forest that protected the ambush of the Indians secured their retreat. They hung upon the skirts of the English villages 'like lightning on the edge of the cloud.' " *

"Did they surprise a garrison? Quickly,' writes Mary Rowlandson of Lancaster, 'it was the dolefullest day that ever mine eyes saw. Now the dreadful hour is come. Some in our house were fighting for their lives: others wallowing in blood: the house on fire over our heads, and the bloody heathen ready to knock us on the head if we stirred out. I took my children to go forth, but the Indians shot so thick that the bullets rattled against the house as if they had thrown a handful of stones. We had six stout dogs but not one of them would stir.'

"The bullets flying thick, one went through my side, and through my poor child in my arms.' The brutalities of an Indian massacre followed. 'There remained nothing to me,' she continues being in captivity, 'but one poor wounded babe. Down I must sit in the snow with my sick child, the picture of death, in my lap. Not the least crumb of refreshing came within either of our mouths from Wednesday night till Saturday night, excepting only a little cold water. One Indian, and then a second, and then a third would come and tell me: Your master will quickly knock your child on the head. This was the comfort I had from them; miserable comforters were they all.' †

"Such was the life of the early settlers of Dunstable, and could our plans unfold the bloody scenes and heart touching events which have here taken place, their story would be as strange and thrilling as that of Mary Rowlandson. These scenes have indeed passed away, and their actors are well nigh forgotten, but we ought never to forget that our soil has been sprinkled with their blood, and that to them we owe most of the blessings which we enjoy."

* 2 Bancroft's United States, 102.

† Mary Rowlandson's Narrative, 12—15.

INDIAN ATTACK OF 1724.

The story of Indian massacre in the year 1724, as narrated by Mr. Fox, is so clear, concise and authentic that the editor of this chapter will quote it bodily, eliminating therefrom such passages only as are not deemed essential for this history.

"After the close of Queen Anne's War, by the ratification of the treaty of peace between France and England, at Utrecht, a treaty was made with the Indians at Portsmouth, N. H., in July, 1713, and quiet reigned throughout the frontiers for many years. The emigrants pushed their settlements farther and farther into the wilderness, and the smoke curling up from many a cabin along the green hillsides, and in the rich valleys, gave signs of advancing civilization. The distant Indians, however, were still hostile and treacherous, although, being deserted by France, they were compelled to make peace.

"In 1717 they began to be more and more insolent, killing the cattle and threatening the lives of the settlers, and occasioned so much alarm that a fast was ordered. These outrages were imputed to the instigations of the French missionaries, the Jesuits, who were jealous of the growth of the English plantations. In August, 1717, however, a congress was held with them at Arrowsick on the Kennebec river, and the treaty of 1713 was renewed.* This apparent friendship lasted but a short time, owing, as was said, to the advice of Father Rasle and the Jesuits, for in 1720 they began to threaten again, and in June, 1722, attacked the settlement at Merry Meeting bay, on the southern shore of Lake Winnepisiogee, and 'carried off nine families.'†

"During all the previous Indian wars, Dunstable was the frontier town, and therefore exposed to greater dangers than its more interior neighbors. Now other settlements had commenced beyond us, although yet in their infancy, and incapable of affording much protection. As early as 1710 settlements were made in Hudson. Londonderry (then called Nutfield) was settled in 1719, and Litchfield (then called Brenton's Farm, or by its ancient Indian name, Naticook) in 1720. Chester was also settled in 1720, and Merrimack and Pelham in 1722. During the years 1722-3-4, frequent ravages were committed and much alarm excited. As we look around on our beautiful villages and thickly peopled towns, we can scarcely realize that a little more than a century ago the yell of the Indian was heard even here, and the shriek of the murdered settler went up to heaven with the flames of his desolated home.

"In the summer of 1723 the Indians attacked Dover and Lamprey river, and, fearing an attack upon the settlements in this vicinity, a garrison of thirty men was posted in Dunstable. It was still considered a frontier town, and was the rendezvous of all the scouting parties which traversed the valleys of the Merrimack and the Nashua. The scouts were drafted from the different regiments, and were constantly out upon excursions against the Indians. In November, 1723, Capt. Daniel Pecker arrived at Dunstable with such a company from Haverhill, and having received recruits here, marched to Pennichook brook, Souhegan, Anconoonook hills, Piscataquog, Amoskeag, Annahooksit, Contookook, Cohasset, (Goffe's Falls) and Beaver brook, but 'discovered no enemy.' A small party was sent out by him 'under the command of Jonathan Robbins of Dunstable,' and were gone several days but without success.‡

"At the same time a company under the command of Lieut. Jabez Fairbanks of Groton was also scouting up and down the Nashua. In this company were six men from Dunstable, viz: Joseph Blanchard, Thomas Lund, Isaac Farwell, Ebenezer Cummings, John Usher, and Jonathan Combs. Upon a petition from the selectmen of the town, stating its exposed situation, and the necessity that they should be allowed to stay at home to guard it, they were all discharged, upon the condition, however, that they should perform duty at Dunstable.§

"In the winter and spring of 1724, Lieutenant Fairbanks and his company were scouting about 'Nashuway river,' 'Nisitit hills,' 'The Mines,' or Mine falls, 'Penichuck pond,' 'Naticook,' 'Souheganock,' 'Nesenkeag,' 'Dunstable meeting house,' and other places in this vicinity. In

*Penhallow. 1 N. H. Hist. Coll., 89. 1 Belknap, 189.

†Belknap, 201.

‡Mass. Records, Journals of Scouts, page 47. Robbins was a volunteer, and a lieutenant under Captain Lovewell in 1725.

§Mass. Military Records, 1723, pages 111-145.

May, 1724, men were at work planting both north and west of Nashua river, and a part of this company were posted here as a garrison.*

"In August, 1724, the English sent a body of troops to attack the Indian town at Norridgewock, Me. The town was surprised, and a large number of Indians slain, together with Father Rasle, the Jesuit, their priest, who was considered by the English as the instigator of all these outrages. By this attack the eastern Indians were much alarmed and weakened. But about this time a party of French Mohawks, to the number of seventy, made an incursion into this neighborhood. 'September 4, they fell on Dunstable and took two in the evening. Next morning Lieutenant French with fourteen men went in pursuit of them, but being waylaid, both he and one-half of his men were destroyed. After this as many more of a fresh company engaged them, but the enemy being much superior in number, overpowered them, with the loss of one man killed and four wounded.'† A more particular account of this mournful event has been preserved and collected from various sources with much care and labor. It must prove interesting, at least to the descendants of the actors in these scenes, many of whom still reside among us, and may serve to make us all realize more fully the nature, extent and worth of the sufferings of those into whose labors we have entered."

"The two captives mentioned above were Nathan Cross and Thomas Blanchard. They had been engaged in the manufacture of turpentine on the north side of the Nashua, near the spot where the upper part of the city now stands, and were seized while at work and carried off by the Indians. As there were at that time no houses or settlements on that side of Nashua river at that place, these men had been in habit of returning every night to lodge in a saw mill on the south side of the river. This mill was probably John Lovewell's which stood on Salmon brook at the bridge, by the house of Miss Allds, the mud sills of which are now visible. The night following their capture they came not as usual, and an alarm was given, as it was feared they had fallen into the hands of the Indians.

"A party consisting of ten of the principal inhabitants of the place, beside their leader, started in pursuit of them under the direction of Lieut. Ebenezer French. In this company was Josiah Farwell, who was next year lieutenant at Pequawkett under Lovewell. When this party arrived at the spot where these men had been laboring, they found the hoops of the barrels cut and the turpentine spread upon the ground. From certain marks made upon the trees with wax mixed with grease, they understood that the men were taken and carried off alive.

"In the course of the examination, Farwell perceived that the turpentine had not ceased spreading and called the attention of his comrades to this circumstance. They concluded that the Indians had been gone but a short time and must be near and decided on instant pursuit. Farwell advised them to take a circuitous route to avoid an ambush; but unfortunately he and French a short time before had a misunderstanding and were then at variance. French imputed this advice to cowardice and cried out, 'I am going to take the direct path; if any of you are not afraid let him follow me.' French led the way and the whole of the party followed, Farwell following in the rear.

"Their route was up the Merrimack towards which they bent their course to look for their horses upon the intervals. At the brook‡ near Satwych's (now Thornton's) Ferry they were waylaid. The Indians fired upon them and killed the larger part instantly. A few fled, but were overtaken and destroyed. French was killed about a mile from the place of action under an oak tree lately standing in a field belonging to John Lund of Merrimack. Farwell in the rear, seeing those before him fall, sprung behind a tree, discharged his piece and ran. Two Indians pursued him. The chase was vigorously maintained for some time, without either gaining much advantage, till Farwell passing through a thicket, the Indians lost sight of him, and probably fearing he might have loaded again, they desisted from farther pursuit. He was the only one of the company that escaped.

"A company from the neighborhood immediately mustered and proceeded to the fatal spot to find the bodies of their friends and townsmen. Eight of them were found and conveyed to the burying place. 'Coffins were prepared for them and they were decently interred in one capacious grave.' The

* Mass. Records, Journal of Scouts, page 51.

† Penhallow. 1 N. H. Hist. Coll., 109.

‡ Naticook brook, the stream which crosses the road just above Thornton's. The scene of the ambush must have been near the present highway.

names of these persons given in the Boston News Letter were Lieut. Ebenezer French, Thomas Lund, Oliver Farwell and Ebenezer Cummings who belonged to Dunstable, and all of whom excepting the last, left widows and children, Daniel Baldwin and John Burbank of Woburn and Mr. Johnson of Plainfield.

"Cross and Blanchard, the first named, were carried to Canada; after remaining there some time they succeeded, by their own exertions, in effecting their redemption, and returned home."*

The gun owned and used by Cross was carefully preserved by his descendants, and is now in the possession of the Nashua Historical society.

"The place of their interment was the ancient burial ground near the state line, in which there is a monument still standing, with the following inscription, copied verbatim et literatim.

"Memento Mori.

Here lies the body of Mr. Thomas Lund
who departed this life Sept. 5th 1724 in the
42nd year of his age.
This man with seven more that lies in
this grave was slew all in a day by
The Indians."

"Three other grave stones stand close beside the above, very ancient, moss covered and almost illegible. One was erected to 'Lt. Oliver Farwell, aged 33 years;' one to 'Mr. Ebenezer Cummings, aged 29 years,' and one to 'Mr. Benjamin Carter, aged 23 years.'

"It is related by Penhallow, that after the first attack 'a fresh company engaged them' but were overpowered 'with the loss of one killed and four wounded.' The Indians, elated with their success, moved forward to Nashua river, and this second fight is said to have taken place at the ancient fordway, where the highway crossed the Nashua, and very near its mouth. It was probably at this time that the circumstance occurred which has given to that portion of the village its name. Tradition reports that the Indians were on the north side of the river and the English on the south, and that after the fight had lasted a long time across the stream without decisive result, both parties drew off, and that after the Indians had departed, upon a large tree which stood by the river side, near the Concord railroad bridge, the figure of an Indian's head was found carved by them, as if in defiance. Such was the origin of 'Indian Head.'

"There is another version of the account, indeed, which relates, that a fight once took place there between the whites and the Indians; that the latter were defeated, and all of them supposed to be slain; but that one escaped, and carved upon a tree the Indian head as a taunt and a threat of vengeance.

"Sometime during this year, William Lund, 'being in the service of his country, was taken prisoner by the Indian enemy and carried into captivity, where he suffered great hardships and was obliged to pay a great price for his ransom.' The time, place and circumstances of his capture and return are not known, and this brief record is all that remains."†

Lovewell's war and Lovewell's fight have always been surrounded with a halo of romance. An expedition in the fall of 1724 was incepted and led by Capt. John Lovewell of Dunstable against the Pequawketts, a fierce tribe of Indians that had their headquarters in the region between Lake Winnepisiogee in New Hampshire and a pond near Fryeburg, Me., since known as Lovewell's pond.

Inasmuch as the bold Captain Lovewell and several of his men were from Dunstable, it is deemed pardonable to insert herein something more than a mere reference to that war and to the bloody and fatal fight at Pigwacket, in which the brave leader was shot dead, "pierced through by an Indian ball" and the whole company defeated. As narrated by Mr. Fox, the story is as follows:—‡

"In consequence of this attack, and of the devastation everywhere committed by the Indians, John Lovewell, Josiah Farwell and Jonathan Robbins petitioned the general assembly of Massachusetts for leave to raise a company and to scout against the Indians. The original petition, signed by them is still on file in the office of the secretary of state in Boston, and is as follows:—

*Belknap, 207: note. Manuscript corrections thereof by John Farmer, in the possession of the late Isaac Spalding.

† Mass. Military Records, 1734.

‡ Fox's History, page 110, et seq.

"The humble memorial of John Lovell, Josiah Farwell, Jonathan Robbins, all of Dunstable, sheweth :

"That your petitioners, with near forty or fifty others, are inclinable to range and to keep out in the woods for several months together, in order to kill and destroy their enemy Indians, provided they can meet with encouragement suitable. And your petitioners are imployed and desired by many others, humbly to propose and submit to your honors' consideration, that if such soldiers may be allowed five shillings per day, in case they kill any enemy Indian and possess their scalp, they will imploy themselves in Indian hunting one whole year, and if within that time they do not kill any, they are content to be allowed nothing for their wages, time and trouble.

JOHN LOVEWELL,
JOSIAH FARWELL,
JONATHAN ROBBINS."

"Dunstable, Nov., 1724."

"Lovewell* was a man of great courage and fond of engaging in adventurous enterprises. He was particularly successful in hunting wild animals, and in time of war was engaged in exploring the wilderness to find the lurking places of the Indians who ravaged the settlements in New England. His father, it is said, had been an ensign in the army of Cromwell and a soldier under the famous Captain Church in the great Narraganset Swamp fight and his sons inherited his military taste and ardor. This petition was granted, changing the conditions into a bounty of £100 per scalp. The company was raised and a commission of captain given to Lovewell. They became greatly distinguished, first by their success and afterwards by their misfortunes.

"Lovewell was then in the prime of life and burning with zeal to distinguish himself. With his company of picked men he started upon an excursion into the Indian country. The headquarters of the Pequawketts, a fierce and dangerous tribe, were in the region between Lake Winnepisiogee and the pond in Fryeburg, Me., since known as 'Lovewell's pond.' It was called Pequawkett, is filled with lakes, ponds and streams affording excellent fishing and hunting, and embraces the present towns of Conway, Wakefield, Ossipee, Fryeburg, etc. Dec. 10, 1724, while northward of Lake Winnepisiogee, the party came 'on a wigwam wherein were two Indians, one of which they killed and the other took, for which they received the promised bounty of one hundred pounds a scalp, and two shillings and six pence a day besides.'†

"Other similar expeditions had been attempted, but without much success. Some had fallen into ambuscades, and some after long and dangerous journeys through the pathless wilderness had returned without meeting an enemy. But the success of Captain Lovewell roused their spirits and he determined upon another excursion. This company was soon augmented to eighty-eight.‡ He marched again, February, 1725, and visiting the place where they had killed the Indian found his body as they had left it two months before. Their provisions falling short, thirty of them were dismissed by lot and returned home.

"The remaining fifty-eight continued their march till they discovered a track, which they followed until they saw a smoke just before sunset, by which they judged that the enemy were encamped for the night. This was Feb. 20, 1725. 'They kept themselves concealed till after midnight, when they silently advanced and discovered ten Indians asleep around a fire by the side of a frozen pond. Lovewell was determined to make sure work, and placing his men conveniently, ordered a part of them to fire, five at once, as quick after each other as possible, and another part to reserve their fire. He gave the signal by firing his own gun, which killed two of them. His men firing according to order killed five more on the spot. The other three starting up from their sleep, two of them were immediately shot dead by the reserve. The other though wounded attempted to escape by crossing the pond, but was seized by a dog and held fast till they killed him.

"Thus in a few minutes the whole company was destroyed and some attempt against the frontiers of New Hampshire prevented; for these Indians were making from Canada well furnished with new guns and plenty of ammunition. They had also a number of spare blankets, moccasins and snowshoes, for the accommodation of the prisoners which they expected to take, and were within two days march of the frontiers.

* This famous Indian fighter was from near Salmon brook in Nashua.

† Penhallow. 1 N. H. Hist. Coll., 100. 1 Belknap, 208.

‡ So says Report of Committees on the subject in Mass. Records—Towns. 1728.

"The pond where this exploit was performed is at the head of a branch of Salmon Falls river, in the township of Wakefield, and has ever since borne the name of Lovewell's pond. The action is spoken of by elderly people at this distance of time," says Belknap in 1790, from whom the above is chiefly taken, "with an air of exultation, and considering the extreme difficulty of finding and attacking Indians in the woods, and the judicious manner in which they were so completely surprised, it was a capital exploit."

"The brave company, with the ten scalps stretched on hoops and elevated on poles, entered Dover in triumph, and proceeded thence to Boston, where they received the promised bounty of one hundred pounds for each scalp out of the public treasury.*

"Penhallow adds that 'the guns were so good and new that most of them were sold for seven pounds (\$23.33) a piece. The plunder was but a few skins, but during the march our men were well entertained with moose, bear and deer, together with salmon trout, some of which were three feet long, and weighed twelve pounds a piece.'† Scarcely had Lovewell returned from this successful excursion, when Capt. Eleazar Tyng of this town, collecting a large company of volunteers, many of them also from this town, marched into the wilderness. They scouted around Pemigewasset river and Winnipisiogee lake for a month but returned without accomplishing anything.‡

"Encouraged by his former success, and animated still,' as Penhallow says, 'with an uncommon zeal of doing what service he could,' Lovewell marched a third time into the wilderness, intending to attack the Pequawketts in their headquarters on Saco river. Just before he left, it is said, that being at a house in what is now Nashua, he was warned to be upon his guard against the ambuscades of the enemy. He replied, 'That he did not care for them,' and bending down a small elm beside which he was standing into a bow, declared 'that he would treat the Indians in the same way.' This elm is still standing, a venerable and magnificent tree.

"He set out from Dunstable with forty-six men, including a chaplain and surgeon. Two of them proving lame returned. Another falling sick, they halted and built a fort fortified by pointed stakes, on the west side of Ossipee pond. Here the surgeon was left with the sick man, and eight of the number for a guard. The number of the company was now reduced to thirty-four.§

"The names of this brave company are worthy of preservation, and their numerous descendants may trace back their descent to such ancestry with pride. They were Capt. John Lovewell, Lieut. Josiah Farwell, Lieut. Jonathan Robbins, Ensign John Harwood, Ensign Noah Johnson, Robert Usher and Samuel Whiting, all of Dunstable; Ensign Seth Wyman, Corporal Thos. Richardson, Timothy Richardson, Ichabod Johnson and Josiah Johnson of Woburn; Eleazer Davis, Joseph Farrar, Josiah Davis, Josiah Jones, David Melvin, Eleazer Melvin and Jacob Farrar of Concord; Chaplain Jonathan Frye of Andover; Seargt. Jacob Fullam of Weston; Corporal Edward Lingfield of Nutfield, (now Londonderry); Jonathan Kittredge and Solomon Keyes of Billerica; John Teffts, Daniel Woods, Thomas Woods, John Chamberlain, Elias Barson, Isaac Lakin and Joseph Gilson of Groton; Abiel Asten and Ebenezer Alger of Haverhill, and one who deserted them in battle, and whose name has been considered unworthy of being transmitted to posterity.

"Pursuing their march northward they came to a pond about twenty-two miles distant from the fort, and encamped by the side of it. Early the next morning May 8, 1725, (May 19, new style,) while at their devotions they heard the report of a gun, and discovered a single Indian standing on a point of land which runs into the pond more than a mile distant. They had been alarmed the preceding night by noises round their camp, which they imagined were made by Indians, and this opinion was now strengthened. They suspected that the Indian was there to decoy them, and that a body of the enemy was in their front.

* Belknap, 208. The original journal of this expedition, in Lovewell's hand writing, is still preserved among the papers in the office of the secretary of state at Boston. Many of the company were from this town, but the names of few have been preserved. Beside the officers already named, and those who accompanied them to Pequawkett, were Zaccheus Lovewell, Thos. Colburn, Peter Powers, Josiah Cummings, Henry Farwell, Wm. Ayers.

† *N. H. Hist. Coll.*, 113.

‡ *Mass. Records*. Tyng's Journal, 1725.

§ The report of the committee upon Lovewell's tour says that he started with forty-seven men, three of whom returned home sick and lame. *Military Records and tour*, 1728. They had his muster roll before them.

"A consultation being held they determined to march forward, and by encompassing the pond, to gain the place where the Indian stood. That they might be ready for action they disencumbered themselves of their packs, and left them without guard at the northeast end of the pond, in a pitch pine plain, where the trees were thin, and the brakes at that time of the year small. Penhallow adds that fearing a snare, 'the captain calling his men together, proposed, whether it was best to engage them or not?' They boldly replied, 'That as they had come out on purpose to meet the enemy, they would rather trust Providence with their lives and die for their country, than return without seeing them.' Upon this they proceeded.*

"It happened that Lovewell's march had crossed a carrying place, by which two parties of Indians, consisting of forty-one each, commanded by Paugus and Wawha, who had been scouting down Saco river, were returning to the lower village of Pequawkett, distant about a mile and a half from this pond. Having fallen on this track they followed it till they came to the packs which they removed, and counting them found the number of his men to be less than their own. They therefore placed themselves in ambush to attack them on their return. The Indian who stood on the point, and who was returning to the village by another path, met them and received their fire, which he returned and wounded Farwell and another with small shot. Lieutenant Wyman firing again killed him and they took his scalp.

"Seeing no other enemy they returned to the place where they had left their packs, and while they were looking for them the Indians rose and ran towards them with a horrid yelling. A smart firing commenced on both sides, it being about ten of the clock. Captain Lovewell and eight more were killed on the spot. Lieutenant Farwell and two others were wounded. Several of the Indians fell, but being superior in numbers they endeavored to surround the party, who, perceiving their intention, retreated hoping to reach a shelter behind a point of rocks which ran into the pond, and a few large pine trees standing on a sandy beach. In this forlorn place they took their station. On their right was the mouth of a brook at that time unfordable; on their left was the rocky point. Their front was partly covered with a deep bog, and partly uncovered, and the pond was in the rear. The enemy galled them in front and in flank, and had them so completely in their power, that had they made a prudent use of their advantage, the whole company must either have been killed or obliged to surrender at discretion, being destitute of a mouthful of sustenance, and escape being impracticable.

"Under the conduct of Lieutenant Wyman, they kept up their fire, and showed a resolute countenance all the remainder of the day, during which their chaplain, Jonathan Frye, Ensign Robbins, and one more were mortally wounded. The Indians invited them to surrender by holding up ropes to them, and endeavored to intimidate them by their hideous yells, but they determined to die rather than to yield. By their well directed fire the number of the savages was thinned, and their cries became fainter, till just before night they quitted their advantageous ground, carrying off their killed and wounded, and leaving the dead bodies of Lovewell and his men unscalped. The shattered remnant of this brave company collected themselves together, and found three of their number unable to move from the spot; eleven wounded, but able to march; and nine only who had received no hurt. All the rest, eleven in number, were slain.

"It was melancholy to leave their dying companions behind, but there was no possibility of removing them. One of them, Ensign Robbins,† desired them to lay his gun by him charged, that if the Indians should return before his death, he might be able to kill one more. After the rising of the moon they quitted the fatal spot, and directed their march towards the fort, where the surgeon and guard had been left. To their great surprise they found it deserted. In the beginning of the action one man (whose name has not been thought worthy to be transmitted,) quitted the field, and fled to the fort. Here, in the style of Job's messengers, he informed them of Lovewell's death, and the defeat of the whole company, upon which they made the best of their way home, leaving a quantity of bread and pork, which was a seasonable relief to the retreating survivors.

"The fate of the survivors was scarcely less pitiable than that of the dead. 'Lieutenant Farwell, (of Dunstable) and the chaplain, who had the journal of the march in his pocket, perished in the

* 1 N. H. Hist. Coll., 114.

† Robbins lived on Long hill, in the south part of Nashua.

woods for want of dressing their wounds. Mr. Frye languished three days and died.' 'He was a very worthy and promising young man,' says Penhallow, 'and graduated at Harvard college in 1733.' 'Mr. Farwell held out until the eleventh day, during which time he had nothing to eat but water and a few roots which he chewed.' Josiah Jones 'after long fatigue and hardships got safe into Saco.' Solomon Keyes 'being wounded in three places, lost so much blood as disabled him to stand any longer; but by a strange Providence, as he was creeping away, he saw a canoe in the pond which he rolled himself into, and by a favorable wind, without any assistance of his own, was driven so many miles on, that he got safe into the fort. Eleazer Davis was the last that got in, who, after wandering about many days, and being nearly famished, came at last to Berwick, and thence to Portsmouth. The others, after enduring the most severe hardships, and meeting many providential escapes, came in one after another. They were received not only with joy, but were recompensed for their valor and sufferings, and a generous provision was made for the widows and children of the slain.

"Mr. Wyman, who distinguished himself in such a signal manner, was, at his return, presented with a captain's commission. Edward Lingfield was also made an ensign, and the general assembly gave the sum of fifteen hundred pounds to the widows and orphans."*

"In 1 Samuel, xxxi. chap., 11, 12, 13 verses,' says Penhallow, 'it is recorded in the immortal honor of the men of Jabesh-gilead, that when some of their renowned heroes fell by the hands of the Philistines, they prepared a decent burial for their bodies.' Now so soon as the report came of Captain Lovewell's defeat, about fifty men from New Hampshire, well equipped, marched into Pequawkett for the like end, but were not so happy as to find them.† But in the spring another company from Dunstable, under the command of Col. (Eleazer) Tyng, went to the scene of the action, and having found the bodies of twelve, buried them, and carved their names upon the trees where the battle was fought. At a little distance they found the Indian graves which he opened, in one of which he found the celebrated warrior, Paugus, 'a vile and bloody wretch,' as Penhallow mildly adds.

"The news of Lovewell's defeat and death reached Dunstable before the twentieth day of May. All was consternation and grief. What reports were brought by the survivors we know not, but immediate attack upon the town was feared by the inhabitants. The alarm extended through the settlements, and even reached Boston. The governor ordered Col. Eleazer Tyng into the wilderness to protect the frontiers against the anticipated invasion of the victorious foe. The state of excitement and alarm which pervaded the town may be conjectured from the following petition addressed to the governor and council of Massachusetts.‡

"The petition of the selectmen of Dunstable,
Humbly sheweth :

"That whereas your honors hath found it necessary to order Colonel Tyng and his men into the woods, on the said occasion of Captain Lovewell's defeat, we are extremely exposed and weak, by reason of so many of our fighting men being cut off last summer, and so many killed now in the province's service. We would beg leave to represent to your honors our case as very sad and distressing, having so many soldiers drawn out, and our inhabitants reduced to so small a number by the war. Several families have removed, and more are under such discouragement, not daring to carry on their planting or any other business, that they fully design it. We hope your honors will take our deplorable circumstances into your compassionate consideration, and order such measures to be taken for our defence and support, until our men return, as you in your wisdom shall think fit. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

SAMUEL FRENCH,	} Selectmen.	JOHN CUMMINGS,
JOSEPH SNOW,		JOHN CUMMINGS, Jr.,
JOSEPH FRENCH,		NATH'L CUMMINGS,
JOHN LOVEWELL,		JONATHAN CUMMINGS,
JOHN FRENCH,		JONATHAN COMBS.

"Dunstable, May 20, 1725."

* Penhallow. 1 N. H. Hist. Coll., 118.

† Under Capt. Joseph Blanchard, of this town, in July, 1725. Mass. Military Records, 1725.

‡ Military Records, 1725, page 235.

"John Lovewell, the aged father of Captain Lovewell also petitioned the general assembly at the same time, for 'some assistance from the country to defend his garrison, or that he must leave it to the enemy.'*

"The petitions were granted. A guard of twenty-five soldiers was posted in town. Companies of scouts under Capt. Seth Wyman, Capt. Joseph Blanchard and Captain Willard, were scouring the valleys of the Merrimack and the Nashua, during the whole summer and autumn, but no enemy appeared. With Joseph, a Mohawk, as a guide, and Nessa Gawney for an interpreter, they ranged as far as Penacook, 'Winipisocket,' and 'Cocheco path,' but excepting killing a moose and a bear between Dunstable and Penacook, they found nothing.†

"This incursion into the headquarters of the Pequawketts, and the destruction of Norridgewock, alarmed the Indians so much that they resided no more at either place until after the peace. Nor after this did they commit any serious depredations. Their power was broken. 'Our encountering them at such a distance was so terrible and surprising,' says Penhallow, 'that they never formed any body after.' These conflicts were the themes of eulogy throughout the New England settlements. The names of their actors were upon all men's tongues 'familiar as household words.' The story of 'worthy Captain Lovewell' was the subject of many a ballad, and was sung by every fireside. The mother taught it to her child to excite in him a hatred of the 'Indian enemy,' and to set before him an example of valor and patriotism, which he was to imitate when he should become a man.

"Public gratitude kept pace with private enthusiasm. In addition to the gifts above cited, other donations were made, and the township of Pembroke, first called 'Lovewell's Town,' was granted by the general assembly of Massachusetts, 'in May, 1727, to Captain Lovewell and his brave associates in consideration of their services against the Indians. The whole number of grantees was sixty, forty-six of whom accompanied Lovewell in his last march to Pequawkett, and the remainder were among the sixty-two who attended him in his first enterprise.'‡

"Of this company, as has been said, seven or more belonged to Dunstable, including nearly all the officers. Of these every man was killed or wounded. Captain Lovewell, Ensign Harwood and Robert Usher were killed on the spot. Lieutenant Robbins was left on the field mortally wounded. Lieutenant Farwell died on the march home. Samuel Whitney was wounded, and probably died not long after, as no mention of him is found in the records of the town after May, 1725. Noah Johnson was so severely 'wounded in the fight as to be disabled' for many years, but was the last survivor of the company. In 1727 a pension of £10 per annum for seven years was granted him by the colony of Massachusetts, and after its expiration in 1734, the sum was increased to £15 per annum, and continued for many years.§ He died at Pembroke, Aug. 13, 1798, in his hundredth year. The grandchildren of some of these still survive in this town and vicinity.

"Several of the ballads which were written to commemorate this event, one of the most important in our early history, have been preserved. If they do not possess high poetic merit, they answer well the purpose for which they were designed. 'Let me make the ballads of a people,' said the great Chatham, 'and I care not who makes the laws.' There was deep wisdom in the remark, and such ballads, rude though they were, nurtured the free, bold, self-sacrificing spirit, which wrested Canada from the French in 1755, and finally achieved our independence. One of the oldest of these ballads, composed, as is said, the year of the fight, 'the most beloved song in all New England,' is here inserted.||

* Mass. Military Records, 1725: original petition, page 263.

† Mass. Military Records, 1725: page 263.

‡ Farmer's N. H. Gazetteer. Pembroke.—There seems, however, to be an error in this—the report of the committee upon the subject of the grant says, that the whole number was eighty-eight, of whom sixty-two were in the second expedition, and twenty-six in the last as well as in the second expedition.

§ Johnson, it is said, occupied the farm on the south side of the Nashua at its mouth, extending probably as far as the house of Judge Parker. Lovewell is said to have occupied the farm near Luther Taylor's house.

|| Drake's Book of the Indians, 132.

SONG OF LOVEWELLS'S FIGHT.

Of worthy Captain Lovewell I purpose now to sing,
How valiantly he served his country and his king;
He and his valiant soldiers did range the woods full wide,
And hardships they endured to quell the Indians' pride.

'Twas nigh unto Pigwacket, on the eighth day of May,
They spied a rebel Indian soon after break of day;
He on a bank was walking, upon a neck of land,
Which leads into a pond as we're made to understand.

Our men resolved to have him and traveled two miles
round,
Until they met the Indian who boldly stood his ground;
Then speaks up Captain Lovewell, "Take you good
heed," says he,
"This rogue is to decoy us I very plainly see.

"The Indians lie in ambush in some place nigh at hand,
"In order to surround us upon this neck of land;
"Therefore we'll march in order, and each man leave his
pack,
"That we may briskly fight them when they shall us
attack."

They come unto the Indian who did them thus defy;
As soon as they come nigh him two guns he did let fly,
Which wounded Captain Lovewell and likewise one man
more,*
But when this rogue was running they laid him in his
gore.

Then having scalped the Indian they went back to the
spot
Where they had laid their packs down, but there they
found them not;
For the Indians having spied them when they them down
did lay,
Did seize them for their plunder and carry them away.

These rebels lay in ambush this very place near by,
So that an English soldier did one of them espy;
And cried out, "here's an Indian;" with that they
started out
As fiercely as old lions, and hideously did shout.

With that our valiant English all gave a loud huzza,
To show the rebel Indians they feared them not a straw;
So now the fight began as fiercely as could be;
The Indians ran up to them but soon were forced to flee.

Then spake up Captain Lovewell when first the fight
began,—
"Fight on my valiant heroes! you see they fall like rain;"
For as we are informed, the Indians were so thick,
A man could scarcely fire a gun and not some of them hit.

Then did the rebels try their best our soldiers to surround,
But they could not accomplish it because there was a pond,
To which our men retreated and covered all the rear;
The rogues were forced to flee them although they skulked
for fear.

Two logs that were behind them so close together lay,
Without being discovered they could not get away;
Therefore our valiant English they traveled in a row,
And at a handsome distance as they were wont to go.

'Twas ten o'clock in the morning when first the fight
began,
And fiercely did continue till the setting of the sun,
Excepting that the Indians some hours before 'twas night,
Drew off into the bushes, and ceased a while to fight.

But soon again returned in fierce and furious mood,
Shouting as in the morning, but yet not half so loud;
For as we are informed, so thick and fast they fell,
Scarce twenty of their number at night did get home well.

And that our valiant English till midnight there did stay,
To see whether the rebels would have another fray;
But they no more returning they made off toward their
home,
And brought away their wounded as far as they could
come.

Of all our valiant English there were but thirty-four,
And of the rebel Indians there were about fourscore;
And sixteen of our English did safely home return;
The rest were killed and wounded for which we all must
mourn.

Our worthy Captain Lovewell among them there did die;†
They killed Lieutenant Robbins, and wounded good
young Frye,‡
Who was our English chaplain; he many Indians slew,
And some of them he scalped when bullets round him flew.

Young Fullam, too, I'll mention, because he fought so
well,
Endeavoring to save a man, a sacrifice he fell;
And yet our valiant Englishmen in fight were ne'er dis-
mayed,
But still they kept their motion, and Wyman Captain
made,

Who shot the old chief Paugus which did the foe defeat;
Then set his men in order and brought off the retreat;
And braving many dangers and hardships by the way,
They safe arrived at Dunstable the thirtieth day of May.

*Lieutenant Farwell of Nashua.

†The powder horn worn by Lovewell in this fight is preserved in the family, and the cellar of the house where he lived is still visible a little distance from Salmon brook in Nashua.

‡Robbins was from Dunstable. Frye was a son of Rev. Mr. Frye of Andover, as before mentioned. Their notions were all Jewish, and in slaying the "Heathen Indians" they thought themselves obeying the voice of God.

"The statement in the last verse that Paugus was killed by Wyman is not correct. He was slain by John Chamberlain, who afterwards settled in Merrimack. After the heat of the conflict was over, weary and faint, Paugus and Chamberlain both went down to the pond to quench their thirst, and to wash out their guns which had become foul by continued firing. There they met and at once recognized each other, for Paugus was known personally to many of the company. Seeing the useless condition of each other's guns, they tacitly agreed to a truce while they were cleaning them,

"During this process some words were exchanged and Paugus said to Chamberlain, 'It is you or I.' Cautiously but with haste they proceeded in their work, for it was a case of life or death. Paugus had nearly finished loading, and was priming his piece when Chamberlain struck the breech of his gun violently upon the ground, thus causing it to prime itself, and shot Paugus through the heart, the bullet of Paugus at the same time grazing the head of Chamberlain.*

Thus ended 'Lovewell's War.' Deep and universal was the gratitude at the restoration of peace. Well might the people rejoice. For fifty years had the war been raging with little cessation, and with a series of surprises, devastations and massacres which seemed to threaten annihilation. 'The scene of this desperate and bloody action is often visited with interest to this day, and the names of those who survived are yet repeated with emotions of grateful exultation.'† And a century after upon that spot strangers came together, from a broad and populous region won from the savages in that conflict, to pay their tribute of gratitude, with festive celebration, song and eulogy to the waning memory of 'Lovewell's Fight.'‡

"After this fight no other attack was made by the Indians upon this town, although many years subsequently, during the French wars, the inhabitants were alarmed at the ravages committed in the neighborhood at Bedford, Pembroke, Dunbarton, Concord and upon Connecticut river. Garrisons were built and armed scouts kept out constantly, but the frontiers were now beyond us. Sometimes, indeed, individual Indians appeared mysteriously, seeking the life of some offending settler who had slain a relative, to appease his restless spirit by the sacrifice of 'blood for blood.' Such tales they tell of Chamberlain, the slayer of Paugus, of Ford, and others noted in fight, and how, mysteriously disappearing, the layer in wait became the victim.

"Perilous conflicts, providential escapes and strange adventures were thickly woven in the romance of our early history, but the remembrance of most of them has passed away utterly, and of others but dim and doubtful traditionary shadows remain. These traditions, handed down from the survivors long since departed, too direct and circumstantial to be entirely fictitious, and fixing neither time, nor place, nor actors of the scene, meet the enquirer at every step in his investigations and excite longings and questions which cannot be gratified. If there were indeed 'tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,' and 'sermons in stones,' what thrilling tales might not some of our old denizens of field and forest unfold.

"Many anecdotes which have been handed down, if not entirely authentic are at least characteristic of the times in which they are said to have occurred, and probably possess some foundations. The following are specimens:—

"A party of Indians, it is said, once came suddenly upon Ford, 'the Indian fighter,' so that he had no chance to escape. He was splitting logs for rails, and had just driven in his wedge and partly opened a log. Pretending to be very anxious to complete the work, he requested them to put their hands in the cleft, and pull it open, while he drove in the wedge. Suspecting nothing they did so, but watching his opportunity he dexterously knocked the wedge out instead of in. The log closed tight upon their fingers, and held them fast, and the whole party became his prisoners."

"At a later period an Indian appeared in Dunstable enquiring for 'Joe Snow,' who at some former time had slain his kinsman. The duty of revenge had long been transmitted, and the desire nourished; and the descendants of the aggrieved and restless warrior had now come thus far through the wilderness, even from Canada, guided by tradition alone, to avenge and pacify his spirit. This errand, however, was vain, for 'Joe Snow' had long ago departed."

* Rev. Mr. Symme's narrative of the fight. Allen's Chelmsford, 37.

† North American Review.

‡ Its centennial anniversary was celebrated on the spot of the fight, in Fryeburg, Me., May 19, 1825, when an address was delivered by Charles S. Davis of Portland.

"At some period during Lovewell's war, William Cummings of this town was wounded by the Indians, but how, when, or where, no record tells. For his wounds he received the sum of £10 from the colonial treasury."*

"An Indian once called upon Chamberlain at his saw-mill, intending to waylay him on his return homeward at nightfall, through the forest. It was a time of peace, but Chamberlain suspected the character of his pretended friend, and the motive of his visit. While engaged in his work, he invited the Indian to examine the wheelpit, and seizing the opportunity, knocked him on the head with a handspike without compunction."

"Among those indefinite traditions, which have been assigned to a period subsequent to Lovewell's war, is the following: A party once went from this town to the eastward upon a hunting expedition in early winter. While absent they were attacked by a party of predatory Indians, and nearly all of them were killed. A few escaped and returned home bringing the sad tidings of the death of their companions and neighbors.

"One man, however, who was left in the field for dead, survived. His name was Whitney, and he lived in what is now the southerly part of Nashua, near Long hill. He was too weak to think of returning home alone through the trackless and unpeopled forest, so he built him a hut of logs, and bark, and branches of trees, and there passed the winter, subsisting chiefly on roots and cranberries. In the spring another party went out to find and bury the dead, and came to this hut which they supposed to be that of an Indian. As they approached they saw something stir within it. One of the party fired,—a groan followed, but the victim, to their great astonishment and grief, proved to be the unfortunate Whitney. He was just preparing to return home, having survived his wounds and all the perils and hardships of a winter in the wilderness, only to perish by the hands of his own friends and townsmen."

After Lovewell's war, the territory in this section had for a number of years a period of tranquility. The yell of the savage was not heard, and the "settlers felt so great security that they plunged into the wilderness in every direction." The outlands in Dunstable were taken up and soon "the wilderness was alive with population."

As early as 1726 a settlement was made in Concord, and between the years 1730 and 1740, Nottingham, (on the east side of the Merrimack), Rumford or Merrimack, (on the west side of the Merrimack), Litchfield and Hollis were set off and incorporated, followed very soon by Souhegan West, (Amherst). Dunstable was no longer a frontier town, which may account for its immunity from frequent attacks by the Indians.

In the year 1745 the Indians committed much havoc in the frontier settlements around and above us. It was probably in the year 1747 that Jonathan Farwell and Taylor were captured by the Indians, while hunting in the south part of Nashua. They were in captivity three years, having been carried to Canada and sold to the French, but were then released and returned to their friends. (Mr. Fox has recorded in his history that a daughter of Farwell, Mrs. Rachel Harris, a granddaughter of Noah Johnson, one of Lovewell's men, was still living in Nashua in the year 1840).

In the year 1748 another treaty of peace—that of Aix-la-Chapelle—was entered into between George II. of England and Louis XV. of France, those two countries mutually restoring their conquests. England yielded up Cape Briton (Louisburg), whose capture had shed such glory on the colonial arms, and received in return Madras.

From that time (1748) onward, the inhabitants of Dunstable suffered so little at home from the redmen that it is deemed proper to close here any further mention of Indian warfare, and repeat with Mr. Fox "exposed for so many years to the dangers of a border warfare, every citizen was a soldier. The story of Indian atrocities, and French instigation had been handed down from father to son, and not a few had shared personally in the conflicts. To hold a commission was then a high honor, and an object worthy of any man's ambition, for it was only bestowed upon those who had given proofs of courage and capacity. Every officer might be called at any moment into actual service. The military spirit was fostered as a duty, and New England freedom, which placed in the hand of every child a gun as well as a spelling-book, made necessarily of every child not less a marksman than a scholar."†

* Mass. Military Records, 1734.

† Fox's History. Page 159.

Added to the natural hostility of the redman, the almost continual wars between France and England was a chief cause of the frequent attacks upon the early settlers by the savage. One or the other of those great rival nations always sought and secured some of the Indian tribes as allies.

Let us now leave this record or narrative of Indian depredations, incursions and massacres, with the statement, believed to be true, that it is more than three-quarters of a century* since the last Indian living in New Hampshire died in a remote cabin in upper Coos.

The peace declared between France and England in 1748 was broken in 1755 by the "seven years' war," commonly known in this section as the "Old French War."

Early in this war (1755) an expedition under Gen. Sir William Johnson was planned against Crown Point. A regiment of five hundred men was raised in New Hampshire for this purpose, and the command of it was given to Col. Joseph Blanchard of this town. One of the companies of this regiment was the famous Rangers, of which Robert Rogers was captain, and John Stark (afterwards general) was lieutenant.

"Parties of them were frequently under the very walls of the French garrisons, and at one time killed and scalped a soldier near the gate of the fort at Crown Point. Late in the autumn the forces were disbanded, and the regiment returned home. One of the companies composing the regiment went from Dunstable and the vicinity, and was commanded by Capt. Peter Powers of Hollis. Among the officers of the regiment we find the names of Jonathan Lovewell of this town commissary, Rev. Daniel Emerson of Hollis chaplain, and John Hale of Hollis surgeon."†

The home of many of the famous troop known as Rogers' Rangers was in Dunstable. Fox justly says of them:—

"There is scarcely in the annals of America a company of troops more famous than 'Rogers' Rangers.' Their life was one scene of constant exposure, and their story reminds one of the days of romance. The forest was their home, and they excelled even the Indian in cunning and hardihood. Everywhere they wandered in search of adventures, fearless and cautious, until their very name became a terror to the enemy. Ever in the post of danger when the army was advancing, they scouted the woods to detect the hidden ambush, and when retreating they skirmished in the rear to keep the foe at bay. If any act of desperate daring was to be done, the Rangers were 'the forlorn hope.' At midnight they traversed the camp of the enemy, or carried off a sentinel from his post, as if in mockery. Their blow fell like lightning, and before the echo had died away or the alarm subsided another blow was struck at some far distant point. They seemed to be omnipresent, and the enemy deemed that they were in league with evil spirits. The plain, unvarnished tale of their daily hardships and perilous wanderings, their strange adventures, and 'hair breadth 'scapes' would be as wild and thrilling as a German legend.

"Of this company, and of others similar in character, a large number belonged to this town. The records are lost and their names are principally forgotten. Besides the two colonels, Blanchard and Lovewell, and the commissary, Jonathan Lovewell, it is known that the sons of Noah Johnson, the last survivor of Lovewell's fight, were in the war, both of whom were killed. One of them, Noah, was an officer, and was killed at the storming of Quebec, fighting under Wolfe. Nehemiah Lovewell was a lieutenant in 1756, and a captain in 1758 and 1760. Jonathan Farwell, William Harris, Thomas Killicut, Thomas Blanchard, Jonathan Blanchard, Eleazer Farwell, Benjamin Hassell, James Mann, Ebenezer Fosdick, Bunker Farwell, John Lamson, Simeon Blood, Thomas Lancey, Ephraim Butterfield, John Carkin, James French, Henry Farwell, Nathaniel Blood, Joseph Combs, John Gilson, James Harwood, John Huston, Joshua Wright, William Walker, John Harwood and William Lancey, were also out during the war, as was also Lieut. David Alld, and the gun which he then carried is still in the possession of his daughters.

"In the expedition of 1760 Colonel Goffe commanded the regiment which mustered at Litchfield. His destination was Crown Point and Canada. A select company of Rangers was formed from the regiment, and the command given to Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell of this town. As a specimen of the military dress and discipline of the time, the following order is inserted. It is copied from Adjutant Hobart's record, and is dated Litchfield, May 25, 1760:—'Colonel Goffe requires the officers to be

* A. D. 1896.

† 5 N. H. Hist. Coll., 217, 218. 1 Belknap, 319.

answerable that the men's shirts are changed twice every week at least; that such as have hair that will admit of it must have it constantly tyed; they must be obliged to comb their heads, and wash their hands every morning, and as it is observed that numbers of the men accustom themselves to wear woollen nightcaps in the day time, he allows them hats; they are ordered for the future not to be seen in the day time with anything besides their hats on their heads, as the above mentioned custom of wearing nightcaps must be detrimental to their health and cleanliness; the men's hats to be all cocked, or cut uniformly, as Colonel Goffe pleases to direct.'''*

In the year 1759 another regiment of one thousand men was furnished by New Hampshire. Col. Joseph Blanchard having died in 1758, the command of the regiment was given to Col. Zaccheus Lovewell of this town, a brother of Capt. John Lovewell. One or more companies of this regiment were from this neighborhood, and served with the main army under Lord Amherst and did good service at the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The next year (1760) still another regiment of eight hundred men was raised, chiefly from this vicinity, and commanded by Col. John Goffe of Bedford. They were present at the capture of St. John's, Chamblee, Montreal and Quebec, which wrested all Canada from the French and put an end to the war.

From the close of this war there is but little to mention about the military affairs of our people until the aggressions of the mother country, having become unbearable, were openly resisted and culminated in the War of the Revolution.

DUNSTABLE IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The limits to which the compiler of this chapter is restricted will not permit, nor indeed does the editor believe it to be either necessary or advisable to narrate herein, in an extended way, the causes which led up to the open resistance of the North American Colonies to the aggressions of the "mother country," which culminated in the War of the Revolution. But the editor of this compilation of the military history of Dunstable (Nashua)—crude, imperfect and unsatisfactory as it necessarily must be—believes that a brief statement should be made of the condition of the parties most deeply interested and the attitude that Great Britain had assumed toward her dependent colonies.

The penal acts passed by the parliament of Great Britain in 1774 dissolved the moral connection between the two countries and begun the Civil War. The estrangement of the colonies from the mother country had been growing and increasing for years. At first no one desired or even dreamed of absolute separation. As a rule no more loyal hearts beat than those in the breasts of the colonists. None dreaded more than they a possibility that the tension of the chords of affection which bound them to the mother country should be strained to the breaking point. But the continued aggressions upon the rights of the people; the declarations of the omnipotence of parliament; the openly avowed imperious doctrine of the necessity of submission; the unalterable determination to enforce taxation without representation, became at length unbearable, and three millions of people, the genuine descendants of a valiant and pious ancestry, determined to throw off the yoke and rallied to the banner of freedom with the cry "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

The king of England (George III.) ruled as well as reigned. His heart knew no relenting; his will never wavered. Though America were to be drenched in blood and its towns reduced to ashes; though its people were to be driven to struggle for total independence; though he himself should find it necessary to bid high for hosts of mercenaries from the Scheldt to Moscow, and, in quest of savage allies, go tapping at every wigwam from Lake Huron to the Gulf of Mexico, he was resolved to coerce the thirteen colonies into submission.

Experience has proved that England regards as just and honorable whatever is advantageous to herself or disastrous to a rival.

The colony of Massachusetts Bay was considered by England as the most recalcitrant of all the North Americans, and the town of Boston was the headquarters of the dissatisfied; therefore Massachusetts and Boston must be punished. An act was passed by the mother country closing the port of Boston, transferring the board of customs to Marblehead, and the seat of government to

* Regimental Records, in secretary's office, Concord.

Salem. This act reached Boston on May 10, 1774, the day of the accession of Louis XVI. to the throne of France.

As soon as the port act was received, the Boston committee of correspondence invited the neighboring towns to a conference "on the critical state of public affairs." May 12 Metcalf Bowler, the speaker of the assembly of Rhode Island, came before them with the cheering news that, in answer to a recent circular letter from the body over which he presided, all the thirteen governments were pledged to union. Committees from the towns of Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, Newton, Cambridge, Charlestown, Lynn and Lexington joined them in Faneuil hall, the cradle of American liberty.

They felt themselves to be citizens not of "little democracies" of their towns, but of the whole world of mankind. Light broke upon them from their own truth and courage. Placing Samuel Adams at their head, and guided by a report prepared by Warren of Boston, Gardner of Cambridge and others, they agreed unanimously on the injustice and cruelty of the act by which parliament, contrary as well to natural right as to the laws of all civilized states, had, without a hearing, set apart, accused, tried and condemned the town of Boston. But, to make a general union of the colonies possible, self-restraint must regulate courage. These liberty-loving men knew that a declaration of independence would have alienated their sister colonies, and they had not yet discovered that independence was the desire of their own hearts.

On the twenty-eighth of May, 1774, the assembly of New Hampshire, though still desiring to promote harmony with the parent land, began its organization for that purpose. New Jersey, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and New York quickly followed, and in three weeks, less time than was taken by the unanimous British parliament for the enactment of the port bill, the continent, as one great commonwealth, made the cause of Boston its own.

The "Sons of Liberty" of New York advocated the policy of an immediate suspension of commerce with Great Britain; but they also proposed—and they were the first to propose—"a general congress." These recommendations they forwarded through Connecticut to Boston, with entreaties to that town to stand firm; and in full confidence of approval, they applied not to New England only, but to Philadelphia and through Philadelphia to every colony at the south.

Such was the inception of the continental congress of 1774. In Rhode Island, at Providence, on the seventeenth of May, in the same year, after full discussion, the freemen voted to promote "a congress of the representatives of all the North American colonies."

The rescue of freedom, even at the cost of a Civil War, a domestic convention of the people for their own internal regulation, and an annual congress of all the colonies for the perpetual assertion of common rights, were the policy of Virginia. These principles were finally adopted by all the colonies.

And so the fire of freedom burned steadily and strong until the fatal day at Lexington, when the first blood shed by the patriots cemented the union of the colonists in their determination to resist oppression or die in the attempt.

In the disparity of numbers Lexington common was a field of murder not of battle, but, as was said by Clark of Lexington on its first anniversary, "From the nineteenth of April, 1775, will be dated the liberty of the American world." The patriot blood shed at Lexington aroused all the colonies to action. With one impulse they sprang to arms; with one spirit they pledged themselves to each other; with one heart the continent cried "Liberty or death!"

On the day after Lexington, the Massachusetts committee of safety gave by letter the story of the preceeding day to New Hampshire and entreated assistance; but before the summons was received, the ferries of the Merrimack were crowded by men from New Hampshire. By one o'clock of the twentieth upwards of sixty men of Nottingham assembled at the meeting-house with arms and equipments under Cilley and Dearborn; before two they were joined by bands from Deerfield and Epsom; they set out together and by sunrise of the twenty-first paraded on Cambridge common.

The veteran John Stark, skilled in the ways of the Indian, the English, and his countrymen, able to take his rest on a bear skin with a roll of snow for a pillow, eccentric, but true, famed for coolness, courage and integrity, had no rival in the confidence of his neighbors and was chosen colonel of their regiment by their unanimous vote. He rode in haste to the scene of action, where his command became a model for its discipline.

By the twenty-third there were already about two thousand men from New Hampshire in camp around Boston. Hundreds of volunteers from Connecticut, with Israel Putnam as their leader, and hundreds more from the colony of Rhode Island seized their firelocks and followed.

The New England volunteers were men of substantial worth, of whom almost everyone represented a household. The members of the several companies were well-known to each other; known to the old men who remained at home, and to all the matrons and maidens. They were sure to be remembered weekly in the exercises of the congregations; and morning and evening in the usual family devotions they were commended with fervent piety to the protection of Heaven.

The camp of liberty was a gathering in arms of schoolmates, neighbors and friends; and the British army in Boston was beleaguered round from Roxbury to Chelsea by an unorganized mass of men, each with his own musket and his little store of cartridges. But the British officers, possibly from fear of the American marksman, dare not order a sally. History was being rapidly made, and the compiler having perhaps devoted overmuch space thus far, to the beginning of the Revolutionary War, feels that he must move on more rapidly, and reach the battle of Bunker Hill, that terrible fight in which soldiers from New Hampshire and from our Dunstable formed so conspicuous a part.

In the meantime a great deed had been achieved on the tenth of May, 1775, by eighty-three men under the command of the "Green Mountain Boy," Ethan Allen, who captured the fort at Ticonderoga.

A few hours after the surrender of Ticonderoga, the second continental congress—that body which, the next year, gave to the country and the world the immortal Declaration of Independence—met at Philadelphia.

Let us now narrate as briefly as possible the part that our New Hampshire Dunstable took in the Revolution. In this narration the text of the story as told by Mr. Fox will be chiefly used. A few changes will be made and there will be added thereto and interpolated therein, such words and passages as the researches of the compiler seem to find necessary or to warrant.

It is impossible to ascertain with correctness how many soldiers from this town served in the army during the long and bloody struggle of the colonists with the mother country during the years of the War of the Revolution, 1775 to 1783. Not one now survives. The names of the few that are given hereinafter were collected by great exertion and labor "from the records of the town and musty papers on file; from legislative journals; from company or regimental returns in the office of the secretary of state; from vouchers and loose memoranda accidentally preserved, and from personal inquiry of descendants."

"During the long succession of encroachments which preceded and caused the Revolution, the inhabitants of this town were not indifferent. They had watched the storm as it gathered and knew its consequences must be momentous. After the establishment of the boundary line in 1741, which severed us from Massachusetts, no right to send a representative was conceded for many years. At that period this right was a favor granted by his majesty through his 'beloved and trustworthy Benning Wentworth, governor of his majesty's province of New Hampshire,' and bestowed only upon the loyal and obedient. In 1744, however, when a collision with England began to be very generally expected, the general assembly of New Hampshire claimed for itself the exercise of this right, and allowed certain representatives from towns not heretofore represented a seat and a voice in its councils. Immediately a petition was presented from this town, asking the privilege of representation, which was granted.*

"September, 1774, Jonathan Lovewell was sent as a delegate to the convention, which met at Exeter soon after, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the first continental congress. At the same town meeting the town voted to raise a sum of money 'to purchase a supply of ammunition,' and also voted to pay their proportion of the 'expenses of the delegate to the grand continental congress,' which met at Philadelphia the same month, and which published a declaration of rights and formed an 'association not to import or use British goods.' From this time every movement for liberty met with a hearty response.

"January 9, 1775, Joseph Ayers and Noah Lovewell were chosen to represent the town in the convention which met at Exeter, April 25, 1775, for the purpose of appointing delegates to act for

* 2 Province Papers. Towns, 253. In secretary's office.

this state in the grand continental congress, to be held at Philadelphia, May 10, 1775. At this meeting, with a spirit characteristic of the times and evidently anticipating a Declaration of Independence, they chose 'Samuel Roby, Jonathan Lovewell, Joseph Eayers, Benjamin Smith, John Wright, Benjamin French, James Blanchard and John Searle, a committee of inspection to see that the result of the late continental congress be carried into practice, and that all persons in this town conform themselves thereto.'

"Another meeting of this convention was holden at Exeter, May 17, 1775, at which the same delegates attended, and which after several adjournments formed a constitution for the government of the state. The constitution, which is dated Jan. 5, 1776, was the earliest one formed in the United States. § It was adopted at the suggestion of the continental congress of May, 1775, but it was a bold step, for it was a denial of the right of England to rule over us, and a virtual Declaration of Independence. It provided for a house of representatives and a council of twelve men to be chosen by the house, and to form a separate body like our senate. There was to be no governor, but the powers of the executive were vested in the council and house jointly. If the dispute with England continued longer than one year, the members of the council were to be chosen by the people. Of this council, Jonathan Blanchard of this town, was a member in 1776.

"From the first the people of New Hampshire, who, as the royalists complained, 'had never set any good example of obedience,' were desirous and prepared for a collision; and no sooner did the news of the fight at Lexington on the nineteenth of April, 1775, reach the state, than the whole population rushed to arms. In these movements the citizens of Dunstable were among the most zealous; and the military spirit derived from their fathers, and the military experience of many in the French wars, was roused at once into activity by the noise of the conflict. Instantly they hurried to Concord to avenge the blood of their fellow citizens. Who and how many were these 'minute-men' we do not know; but the town paid over \$110 for their expenses. Within less than a week a company of sixty-six men was organized at Cambridge, under Capt. William Walker of this town, forty of whom, including the officers, were also from Dunstable. The following is the company roll:—||

"William Walker, captain.

* James Brown, 1st lieutenant,	Jason Russell,	† Daniel Brown,
* Daniel Warner, sergeant,	* Benjamin Bagley,	† Theodore Stevens,
* John Lund, sergeant,	Moses Chandler,	† Henry Lovejoy,
† William A. Hawkins, sergeant.	* Eliphalet Bagley,	† Eliphalet Blanchard, Jr.,
† Francis Putnam, sergeant,	† Stephen Chase,	† Henry Stevens,
* Medad Combs, corporal,	† Joshua Severance,	† Jonathan Gray,
* Abijah Reed, corporal,	† Nehemiah Winn,	† Isaac Brown,
* John Lovewell, corporal,	† Joseph Greeley,	† Asa Cram,
* Phineas Whitney, corporal,	* David Adams, Jr.,	† Hart Balch,
* William Harris, drummer,	* Nehemiah Lovewell,	† Stephen Blanchard,
* Paul Woods, fifer,	* Henry Lovewell,	* Abel Danforth,
* Simeon Butterfield,	* William Roby, 2d lieutenant.	* Simeon Hills,
* Peter Honey,	* Eleazer Blanchard,	* James Harwood,
* Paul Clogstone,	* Richard Adams,	* Ichabod Lovewell,
* Joel Stewart,	* Ebenezer Fosdick,	* Jacob Blodgett,
* Philip Roby,	* William Butterfield,	Silas Chamberlain,
* Jonathan Harris,	* James Gibson,	Mansfield Tapley,
* William Harris, Jr.,	David March,	* Oliver Woods,
* Archibald Gibson,	* John Snow,	* Nehemiah Wright,
* Benjamin Whitney,	Moses Chamberlain,	† Israel Howe,
* Jonathan Danforth,	† Nathan Abbott,	* Jonathan Emerson,
* David Adams,	† Timothy Darling.	

"The whole male population of the town at this time between the ages of sixteen and fifty was only one hundred and twenty-eight; so that nearly one-half the able-bodied inhabitants must have been in the army at the first call of liberty, a month before the battle of Bunker Hill. From no other town in New Hampshire was there so large a number in the army, as appears by the returns;

§ 4 N. H. Hist. Coll.

|| In the office of the secretary of state.

* From Dunstable, † From Wilton. ‡ From Hudson.

and we record a fact, so honorable to their patriotism and courage, with a feeling of no little pride.

"The convention which met at Exeter, April 25, 1775, a few days after the fight at Lexington, organized two regiments for the assistance of their brethren in Massachusetts. But the men were not to be recruited; they were already in the field. Within two weeks, more than two thousand men from New Hampshire had joined the army around Boston, or more than one seventh of the whole population of the state, between the ages of sixteen and fifty. From these the two regiments were formed and placed under the command of Colonel Stark and Colonel Reed of which this company formed a part.

"It may be a matter of curiosity worthy of record to give the abstract of returns of population, number of soldiers in the army in May, 1775, number of males between the ages of sixteen and fifty not in the army, and ratio of soldiers to the male population. This had been required at an early period by the convention, in evident anticipation of a rupture with the mother country, in order to ascertain our actual condition and resources. The original returns also included the number of arms, deficiencies, quantity of powder, all of which are now in the office of the secretary of state, and furnish an admirable specimen of the forethought of the patriots of that day.*

COUNTIES,	Population.	Number of males in the army.	Number of negroes and slaves for life.	Number males from 16 to 50 not in the army.	Ratio of soldiers to male population from 16 to 50.
Rockingham, .	37,850	927	437	6,383	12 ² / ₃ in 100
Strafford, . .	12,713	275	103	2,282	10 ³ / ₄ in 100
Hillsborough, .	15,948	650	87	2,723	19 ¹ / ₄ in 100
Cheshire, . . .	10,659	376	7	2,009	15 ³ / ₄ in 100
Grafton, . . .	3,880	156	24	834	15 ³ / ₄ in 100
Total, . . .	81,050	2,384	656	14,231	14 ¹ / ₃ in 100

"From this table we may gather some facts which will enable us to appreciate more fully the spirit and the sacrifices of that period. More than fourteen hundred of the whole male population of the state, between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, were in the army in May, 1775, or nearly one out of every five who was able to bear arms. Our own county, old Hillsborough, excelled them all, however, having at that time in the army more than nineteen in every hundred males, between sixteen and fifty, or at least one-quarter part of all the able-bodied inhabitants. A few days after the battle of Bunker Hill, another regiment from New Hampshire, under the command of Colonel Poor, joined the army at Cambridge.

"Previous to the battle the New Hampshire troops were stationed at Medford, and formed the left wing of the American army. 'These troops,' says Major Swett,† 'were hardy, brave, active, athletic and indefatigable. Almost every soldier equalled William Tell as a marksman, and could aim his weapon at an oppressor with as keen a relish. Those from the frontiers had gained this address against the savages and beasts of the forests. The country yet abounded with game, and hunting was familiar to all; and the amusement most fashionable and universal throughout New England was trial of skill with the musket.'

"At eleven o'clock on the morning of the battle, the New Hampshire troops received orders to reinforce Colonel Prescott at Charlestown. 'About fifteen charges of loose powder and balls were distributed to each man, and they were directed to form them into cartridges immediately. Few of the men, however, possessed cartridge boxes, but employed powder horns, and scarcely two of their guns agreeing in calibre, they were obliged to alter the balls accordingly.'‡

"As soon as the British troops landed at Charlestown, the New Hampshire regiments were ordered to join the other forces on Breed's Hill. A part were detached to throw up a work on Bunker Hill, and the residue, under Stark and Reed, joined the Connecticut forces under General Putnam, and the regiment of Colonel Prescott, at the rail fence. This was the very point of the British attack, the key

* 1 N. H. Hist., Coll., 231. Original returns in secretary's office

† Bunker Hill Battle, 20.

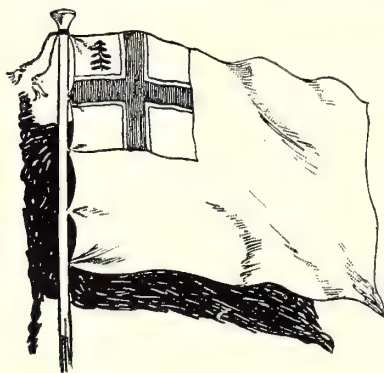
‡ Major Swett's Bunker Hill Battle, 40.

of the American position. Here Captain Walker's company was formed, awaiting the attack. To be stationed there, in the post of danger, was a high honor, and well did the New Hampshire troops merit it, although not a few paid for the distinction with their lives.

"As soon as the British moved forward to the attack, our troops under Stark, engaged in fortifying Bunker Hill under the direction of Putnam, joined their brethren. The battle commenced. The Americans, forbidden to fire upon the enemy until 'they could see the whites of their eyes,' swept them down by companies. Again and again were the British driven back, and not until their scanty supply of ammunition was exhausted, and the British assaulted the works at the point of the bayonet, did the Americans retire from their position. Even then they retreated like the lion, disputing every step with stones and clubbed muskets, and lay upon their arms during the night at Winter Hill, directly in the face of the enemy.

"The number of Americans engaged in the battle was fluctuating, but may be fairly estimated at little more than two thousand men. Their loss was one hundred and fifteen killed, three hundred and five wounded, and thirty captured; in all four hundred and fifty. The New Hampshire regiments lost nineteen men killed, and seventy-four wounded, a large proportion of those engaged. The British loss was one thousand and fifty-four, including eighty-nine officers. One regiment, the Welsh fusiliers, lost every officer except one.*

"None of Captain Walker's company were killed; two only were wounded—Joseph Greeley and Paul Clogstone. The latter died soon after. William Lund of this town, however, who was in another company, was killed in the battle. The original return of Captain Walker, including articles lost by the company, in the battle and in the retreat, is now on file in the office of the secretary of state. It is as follows: 'Six great coats, thirty-one shirts, twenty-four pairs of hose, eighteen haversacks, one pistol, one fife, two guns, one cartridge box, five straight body coats, two jackets, ten pairs of trousers, six pairs of leather breeches, two pairs of shoes, twelve blankets.' 'The unusual heat of the day compelled them to lay aside their knapsacks, which were lost in the excitement and hurry of the retreat.'"



The editor of this chapter has been unable to learn with certainty what flag, if any, the New Hampshire soldiers used for their colors at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The "embattled farmers" of Lexington had neither uniforms nor colors; but two months later, at the fight at Bunker Hill, when the American minute men had become more like a trained army, there were flags in their lines. These ensigns were apparently of several different designs and patterns. One is described as red, bearing only the defiant motto, "Come if you dare." Another, is chronicled by Lossing, on the authority of a Mrs. Manning, whose father was a soldier in the battle. It was blue, with a white canton quartered by a red St. George's cross, and a pine tree in the top

inner corner. In his well-known picture of the fight which hangs in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, John Trumbull has painted a red flag with a white field, bearing a green pine tree. His authority is not known, and he may or may not have been correct.

Engravings of these two flags are given on this page, and it is probable that the volunteers from Dunstable fought under one and perhaps both of these flags.

The pine tree appeared on several Revolutionary flags. It was a favorite symbol of New England and is familiar to coin collectors on the colonial money. When Washington was besieging the British forces in Boston, his floating batteries on the Charles river carried a white banner bearing a green pine tree and the words, "An appeal to Heaven." This same flag was among those at Bunker Hill, for General Warren is said to have rallied his men by pointing to the inscription on their standard.†



* 2 N. H. Hist. Coll., 145. Mrs. Adams' letters. Original papers in office of secretary of state.

† Richard H. Titherington in *Munsey's Magazine*, July, 1895. pp. 401, et seq.

"The bond of allegiance to Great Britain was severed by this battle, never to be again united. The people of New England expected a Declaration of Independence, and awaited it impatiently, long before the Fourth of July, 1776. In February, 1776, we find the officers of this town warning the annual meeting, not as heretofore, 'in his majesty's name,' but, 'in the name of the people of the state of New Hampshire.'

"At this meeting the 'spirit of '76' was strongly manifested. 'Samuel Roby, Noah Lovewell, William Walker, Joseph Eayrs, Joseph French, Jr., Capt. Benjamin French and Thomas Butterfield were chosen delegates to the county congress.'

"Jonathan Lovewell, Robert Fletcher, Joseph Eayrs, Capt. Benjamin French, Noah Lovewell, Samuel Roby, Joseph Whiting and Thomas Butterfield were chose a committee of safety."

"Samuel Roby, Benjamin Smith, Thomas Butterfield, John Searls, David Alld, James Blanchard, William Walker, John Wright and Henry Adams were chosen a committee of inspection to see that no British goods were sold in town."

"In November, 1776, in consequence of the great depreciation of paper money, the exorbitant prices asked by the speculators who had forestalled the markets, and the consequent discouragement to the exertions of those who were laboring to sustain the heavy public burdens, a meeting was holden at Dracut to petition congress and the state legislature upon the subject; and to devise such other measures as might be necessary for the protection of the people. A large number of delegates were present, and Dunstable was represented by Capt. Benjamin French, Capt. Noah Lovewell and Joseph Eayrs. The convention met November 26, 1776, at the house of Maj. Joseph Varnum, and prepared a petition to the legislature, praying that the resolves of the continental congress of 1775, respecting prices, might be enforced more strictly.*

"Early in 1776 New Hampshire raised three regiments of two thousand men, which were placed under the command of Colonels Stark, Reed and Hale. They were sent to New York to join the army under General Sullivan for the invasion of Canada. They proceeded up the Hudson, and down the lakes to Canada, but were obliged to retreat to Ticonderoga. A part of Captain Walker's company enlisted in these regiments. They suffered severely, and lost one-third of their number by sickness and exposure.† Of those who were in the army at this time, in the company commanded by Capt. William Reed, and said to belong to Dunstable, we find the following names: Joel Lund, ensign, Silas Adams, James Blanchard, Peter Honey, John Wright, Jr., Jonathan Butterfield, John Lovewell, Oliver Wright, Nehemiah Wright, Daniel Wood, Timothy Blood, Asa Lovejoy, Daniel Blood, Jonathan Wright.

"The following persons were in the company of Capt. Daniel Wilkins, in Col. Timothy Bedell's regiment, which was stationed on our northern frontier; Philip Abbot Roby, Ebenezer Fosgett (or Fosdick), Joseph Farrar, James Harwood and Reuben Killicut.

"In July, 1776, Capt. William Barron raised a company for Canada, in which there were the following Dunstable men: John Lund, first lieutenant, Richard Whiting, second sergeant, Abijah Reed, third sergeant, John Fletcher, second corporal, Ephraim French, Benjamin Bailey, Charles Butterfield, William Butterfield, Abraham Hale, John Comb, Thomas Blanchard, Thomas Killicut, Israel Ingalls, Medad Combs, Levi Lund, Thomas Harris, Peter Henry, James Jewell, William Stewart.

"In consequence of the loss sustained by the New Hampshire regiments, Jonathan Blanchard of this town was sent by the legislature to Ticonderoga in October, 1776, to recruit the army. In December, 1776, Captain Walker of this town raised a company from Dunstable and vicinity. It was attached to a regiment commanded by Colonel Gilman of which Noah Lovewell of this town was quartermaster, and ordered to New York. Among those who enlisted we find Phineas Whitney, Silas Swallow, Joseph Dix and Jacob Adams.

In 1777, also, three regiments, consisting of two thousand men, were raised in this state for three years and placed under the command of Colonels Cilley, Hall and Scammel; Stark and Poor having been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. The same quota of troops was furnished by New Hampshire during the war, besides voluntary enlistments in other regiments, which were very

*2 N. H. Hist. Coll., 50.

†1 Belknap, 370.

numerous. In every levy of two thousand men, the proportion to be furnished by this town was about sixteen. More than twice this number, however, must have been constantly in the army.*

"In March, 1777, the town offered a bounty of one hundred dollars to every soldier who would enlist, and a large number joined the army. Besides those already mentioned we find the following: Jonathan Emerson, lieutenant in Cilley's regiment; James Blanchard, quartermaster in Scammel's regiment; John Butler and James Harwood killed at Hubbardton, Vt., July 7, 1777, on the retreat from Ticonderoga, John Manning taken prisoner there, and afterwards re-taken; Simeon Butterfield, David Alld, Israel Ingalls, John Lund, William Gibbs, Paul Woods, Eliphalet Manning, John Manning, James Seal, Isaac Adams, Noah Downs, Jeremiah Keith, who served in a Massachusetts regiment; Ephraim Blood, William Mann and John Crocker, in the artillery corps. Just before the battle of Saratoga, Lieutenant Alld returned for volunteers, and a large number from this town and vicinity hastened to join the army, and arrived in season to compel and witness the surrender of Burgoyne. In November, 1777, the town voted to raise 'seven hundred and thirty-five pounds lawful money to defray the extraordinary expenses of the present war.'

"By the constitution of 1776 no provision was made for a governor, or any chief executive officer of the state. The legislature was itself the executive, and upon every adjournment, therefore, it became necessary to give to some body the power of acting in case of emergency during the recess. This power was vested in a committee of safety, varying in number from six to sixteen, composed of the wisest, best and most active men in the different sections of the state, and those who had shown themselves the truest friends of their country. Their duty was like that of the Roman dictators—'ne quid respublica detrimenti caperet'—to take care that the republic received no injury; and a corresponding power to effect this object was given them. Of this most responsible committee, two members belonged to this town. Jonathan Lovewell was a member from June 20, 1777, to January 5, 1779, and Jonathan Blanchard from January 6, 1778.†

"The complaints of the people respecting the high prices of all the necessities of life still continuing and the recommendations of congress having no effect upon many of the extortioners, it was then recommended that a convention should be holden at New Haven, Conn., January 15, 1778, to be composed of delegates also appointed by the legislatures of the several states. Its object was 'to regulate and ascertain the price of labor, manufactures, internal produce, and commodities imported from foreign ports, military stores excepted, and also to regulate the charges of inn-holders, and to make report to the legislatures of their respective states.' Jonathan Blanchard of this town and Col. Nathaniel Peabody were appointed delegates from New Hampshire, and acted accordingly.

"After the Declaration of Independence, which was the abolition of all existing government, it became necessary to form some plan of government, both for the state and the union. The people in their primary assemblies had commenced and carried on the Revolution, and they entered with the same zeal into the discussion of their political rights and duties, and the best mode of preserving and perpetuating them. February 9, 1778, in town meeting, 'the articles of confederation formed by the honorable continental congress having been taken into consideration were consented to unanimously.'

"April 17, 1778, Capt. Benjamin French and Dea. William Hunt were chosen delegates to the convention, which was to be holden June 10, 1778, for the purpose of forming a constitution for the state. We may see with what jealousy the people watched their servants, and regarded the powers of government, from the fact that they appointed a committee of eleven, viz: Cyrus Baldwin, Joseph Whiting, Robert Fletcher, Jonathan Lovewell, Capt. Daniel Warner, Joseph Fayrs, Capt. Benjamin Smith, Lieut. David Alld, Col. Noah Lovewell, Lieut. Joseph French and Lieut. Jacob Taylor 'to assist said members during the convention's session.' So early was the right of instruction claimed, practiced and acknowledged. A bill of rights and a constitution were drafted accordingly, and an able

*The regiment of militia to which Dunstable was attached, was then commanded by Col. Moses Nichols of Amherst. It embraced the following towns, containing the number of males between the ages of sixteen and fifty, in each respectively: Amherst, three hundred and twenty-one; Nottingham West (Hudson), one hundred and twenty-two; Litchfield, fifty-seven; Dunstable, one hundred and twenty-eight; Merrimack, one hundred and twenty-nine; Hollis, two hundred and thirty-four; Wilton, one hundred and twenty-eight, Rindge, twenty; Mason, one hundred and thirteen. This was the basis for all drafts for soldiers for the army. In May, 1777, one hundred fifty-five men were drafted from the regiment, or one in every eight.

†2 N. H. Hist. Coll., 39.

address to the people issued, signed by John Langdon, president of the convention. But the people would not sanction either. Their experience of royal usurpation and the fear of giving too much power to their rulers prevailed, and both were negatived by a great majority. This town 'voted unanimously to reject them.'

"In August fourteen men went from this town to Rhode Island, as volunteers, with Col. Noah Lovewell. The town voted to pay them a bounty of about thirty-five dollars each. Of this number were James Jewell, Eleazer Fisk, Isaac Foot and others. During this year a very large number of soldiers from this town were in the army in New York and at the South.

"In December, 1778, Col. Noah Lovewell was chosen 'representative for one year,' being the first representative elected by the town under the constitution.

"How many soldiers were furnished to the army from this town during that long and bloody struggle, it is impossible now to ascertain with correctness, but the number continued to be very large during the war. It is estimated that New Hampshire sent to the army at various times, 14,000 men, a number nearly equal to the whole able-bodied population of the state at the commencement of the wars, and of whom 4,000 died in the service.

"The whole male population of this town in May, 1775, between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, was only one hundred and twenty-eight, and nearly every inhabitant, either as a volunteer upon an alarm, or as a drafted man, was at some period in the service. They were in almost every fight from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, and their bones are mouldering upon many a battlefield from Massachusetts to Virginia. When the news of 'the Concord fight' flew hither on the wings of the wind, our 'minute men' saddled their horses and hastened to the scene of conflict, and, although they did not reach there in season to share in its dangers, they formed a portion of that fiery mass of undisciplined valor which 'hung upon the steps of the retreating foe like lightning on the edge of the cloud.' They were at Bunker Hill in the post of danger and honor, and shared largely in the glory of that day. They were at Ticonderoga, where, borne down by sickness, by pestilence, and by want, they were compelled to retreat, fighting step by step, in the face of a victorious enemy. They were at Bennington, under Stark, where the first gleam of light broke in upon the darkness which was lowering over our prospects, cheering every heart to new efforts, and at Stillwater and Saratoga, where this first omen of victory was converted into a triumph most glorious and enduring.

"They wintered at Valley Forge with Washington, where, 'without shoes or stockings, their pathway might be tracked by their blood.' They were at Trenton and Princeton, where, under the very eye of Washington, they surprised and captured the Hessians, and gave new hope and courage to the disheartened nation. They fought at Germantown and Monmouth, and at the memorable conflicts on Long Island. At Monmouth, the New Hampshire regiment, under Cilley and Dearborn, was 'the most distinguished, and to their heroic courage the salvation of the army was owing.' General Washington acknowledged the service, and sent to enquire what regiment it was. 'Full blooded Yankees, by G-d, sir,' was the blunt reply of Dearborn. And at Yorktown, when the whole British army capitulated, they were there with Scammel, a glorious and fitting finale to the great Revolutionary drama, whose opening scene was at Lexington.

"Of those who, during this long period, when the fears of even the stout-hearted prevailed over their hopes, and darkness seemed resting upon their freedom, rallied around the standard of their country, and perilled 'their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor' in its defence, not one now survives. Their service was no holiday sport, and to them, their exertions, and their sufferings, do we all owe the birth-right of our liberty."

The following list of soldiers from that part of Dunstable which is now in New Hampshire has been gathered from Fox's history and from all the sources to which the compiler has had access. Some of the names sound strange to Nashuans of the present day, but most of them are known positively to have served in the armies of the Revolution from 1775 to 1783. The names of those who were in the battle of Bunker Hill are taken from the lists of rolls prepared by Col. George C. Gilmore of Manchester, who has devoted several years of careful research in his effort to make them accurate. The compiler hereof desires to make grateful acknowledgement to Colonel Gilmore for his cheerful assistance in going over and comparing his voluminous papers with the writer.

In 1891 Colonel Gilmore published a "Roll of New Hampshire soldiers at the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777." In his introduction to that roll Colonel Gilmore uses the following words: "In

April, 1775, when the British soldiers held Boston, two thousand New Hampshire men were in the ranks under command of Stark, Prescott, Reed and others, and on June 17, 1775, names appear on the rolls as taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill.

The battle of Bennington was fought Aug. 16, 1777, under command of Gen. John Stark with two thousand men, of whom one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven were New Hampshire men as appears by the rolls, or seventy-five men out of every hundred. A goodly number of these men were from Nashua, but it has not seemed to be advisable to list them separately. There is no doubt that perhaps hundreds of Nashua men, other than those named below, served their country in the Revolution, but it is now impossible to get accurate lists of them from the fact that official rolls are now nowhere to be found. If such rolls ever existed they may have been burned in the war office, when the British destroyed the city of Washington in the year 1812. At all events, the researches of the compiler as well as of others who have given far more time to the matter have failed to discover them.

LIST.*

David Adams,* David Adams, Jr.,* Henry Adams, Isaac Adams,† Jacob Adams,† Richard Adams,* Silas Adams,† David Alld, John Alld, Ebenezer Bancroft,† Jonathan Bancroft, Benjamin Bayley,* Eliphalet Bayley,* Eleazer Blanchard,* James Blanchard,† quartermaster of Scammel's regiment, John Blanchard,† Nathaniel Blanchard, Oliver Blodgett, Jacob Blodgett,* James Brown,* lieutenant, John Butler, killed at Hubbardton, Vt., July 7, 1777, Abel Butterfield, Charles Butterfield, Jonathan Butterfield,† Josiah Butterfield, Samuel Butterfield,† Simeon Butterfield,* Thomas Butterfield, William Butterfield,* Ephraim Blood,† Daniel Blood,† Reuben Blood,† Simeon Blood,† Timothy Blood,† Moses Chandler,* Moses Chamberlain,§ Silas Chamberlain,§ Thomas Clark, John Cockle,† John Clogstone, Paul Clogstone,* died at Cambridge, July 15, 1775, of wounds received in the battle of Bunker Hill, Thomas Colburn,* Joseph Combs, died in the army, Medad Combs,* corporal, John Conery,† Samuel Conery, Stephen Conery,† William Cox, William Dandley, James Dandley, Abel Danforth,* Jonathan Danforth,* John Davidson,* Castor Dickinson, (colored), Joseph Dix, Noah Downs,† Jonathan Emerson,* lieutenant under Cilley, Jonathan Emerson,* Joseph Farrar, David Fisk, Eleazer Fisk, Nathan Fisk, John Fletcher, Isaac Foot, Ebenezer Fosdick,* Richard Francis, Benjamin French, Jr., killed in the army, John French, Theodore French, William Gibbs,† Archibald Gibson,* James Gibson,* David Gilson,† David Gilson, Jr.,† Abraham Hale, Jonathan Harris,* died in the army, Ebenezer Harris, William Harris,* a drummer, William Harris, Jr., Archibald Harrod, James Harrod,† died in the army in December, 1777, James Harwood,* killed at Hubbardton, Vt., July 7, 1777, John Harwood, Thomas Harwood, Simeon Hills,* Abijah Honey, Calvin Honey,† died in the army, John Honey, John Honey, Jr., died in the army, Joseph Honey,† Peter Honey,* Peter Honey, Jr., died in the army, William Honey, Israel Hunt, Sr.,|| William Hunt, Israel Ingalls, James Jewell, Nathaniel Jewell, Jeremiah Keith,† Nathaniel Kemp, Reuben Killicut, Charity Killicut, Joseph Lamson, Jr.,† Thomas Lancy, William Lancy, Asa Lovejoy, Henry Lovewell,* Ichabod Lovewell, John Lovewell, sergeant,* § Jonathan Lovewell,† Jonathan Lovewell, Jr., Nehemiah Lovewell,* Noah Lovewell,† quartermaster of Colonel Gilmore's regiment, Richard Lovewell, Stephen Lovewell, (colored), Levi Lund, Joel Lund,† an ensign, John Lund,* sergeant, Jonathan Lund, Samuel Lund,* Thomas Lund, William Lund,* killed at Bunker Hill, William Mann,† killed in the army, Eliphalet Manning,† John Manning, taken prisoner at Ticonderoga and afterwards retaken, Ebenezer Perry, Thomas Perry,† — Pike, William Powell, Jonathan Powers, William Quinton,† Abijah Reed,* corporal, David Reed,† Benjamin Robbins, John Robbins, Jr., Philip A. Robey,* William Robey,* William Robey, second lieutenant, Abbot Roby,* Samuel Roby, Thomas Roby, William Roby, an ensign, and died in the army, Jason Russell,* James Seal,† Daniel Searles, John Searles, Daniel Shed,† David Smiley,† Benjamin Smith, John Snow, Jr.,* Joseph Snow, died in the army, Joel Stewart,* Joseph Swallow,* Silas Swallow,† Mansfield Taplin,* § Benjamin Taylor, Benjamin Taylor, Jr.,† Jacob Taylor, Benjamin Temple, Levi Temple, William Walker,* captain in Reed's regiment and major, Daniel Warner,* sergeant, (quartermaster), Joseph Whiting, Oliver Whiling,† Samuel Whiting,† Benjamin Whitney,† Phineas Whitney,* Sylvanus Whitney,* Daniel Wood,† Oliver Woods,* died at Cambridge, Oliver Woods, Jr., Paul Woods,* fifer, John Wright, Jr.,† Jonathan Wright,† Nehemiah Wright,* Oliver Wright.†

* Those persons to whose name * is appended were in the battle of Bunker Hill; those with † appear from the records to have belonged to this town; the others are derived from various sources hereinbefore mentioned.

‡ Resided on the southern border of the town and were called of Dunstable, though afterwards living in Tyngsborough.

§ The names of these men are found on Colonel Gilmore's list as being in Walker's company. It is uncertain where they resided at time of enlistment, perhaps at Newbury, Vt. Colonel Gilmore has reason to believe they were Nashua men, although he does not credit them to this town. The compiler gives Nashua the benefit of the doubt.

|| Israel Hunt, Sr., was born in Beverly, Mass., Aug. 27, 1758, and served in the army during the Revolutionary War. Although he could not be credited to New Hampshire during the war, he was a resident and a prominent citizen of Nashua from the year 1802 to the day of his death on March 2, 1850, a period of nearly fifty years. He volunteered in Dunstable for the war of 1812, but on account of his age and infirmities he was not accepted. (See biographical sketch).

WAR OF 1812.

Fox's history seems to be strangely deficient concerning the part taken by the inhabitants of Dunstable in the war with Great Britain in 1812-15. But it is not strange when one is brought to the knowledge that neither the archives of the United States nor the state of New Hampshire, nor the town itself, contain any roll of soldiers and sailors, from which such men as fought in that war—and ought to be credited to Nashua—can be correctly quoted. The state of New Hampshire furnished a large number of men for the War of 1812. But only authentic rolls of those troops were filed in the war department at Washington, and the authorities there declined to allow copies of them to be made. Therefore, for many years, and indeed prior to 1867, the rolls of the officers and men of New Hampshire in the War of 1812 were wanting on our state archives. In that year—1867—General Grant, then acting secretary of war, issued an order directing the assistant adjutant-general of the United States army, in charge, to furnish to the adjutant-general of New Hampshire such rolls and papers as he might wish to copy.

These rolls were then copied, and were published in the report of the adjutant-general for the year ending June 1, 1868.* Therefore, while it is true that rolls are preserved that give the names of men who served from New Hampshire, it is also true that those rolls are incomplete for our purpose, because they fail, in a large majority of cases, to state the towns wherein such men resided or from which they enlisted. Consequently the writer has found it impossible to obtain a complete and accurate list of the names of the men from Nashua who served their country in that war.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." On Nov. 11, 1811, President Madison had called an extra session of congress and laid before it the state of our relations with Great Britain and recommended preparations for war. Congress was convinced not only of the hostile intentions of Great Britain who had committed a series of aggressions long continued without apology or redress, but also that there was "no hope of a change of policy on the part of that haughty power, and that a resort to arms was the only alternative for maintaining our rights, sustaining the national honor and protecting our citizens." Therefore, on June 18, 1812, the twelfth congress passed an act declaring war against Great Britain.

Anticipating this result, our general government had been making active preparations for war. President Madison made requisition on the governor of New Hampshire for its quota of militia pursuants to an act of congress of April 10, 1812. On May 29, 1812, Gov. John Langdon issued general orders for detaching three thousand, five hundred men from the militia of the state and organizing them into companies, battalions and regiments, to be armed and equipped for actual service, and in readiness to march at the shortest notice. These orders were duly obeyed. The declaration of war found the militia of New Hampshire in as flourishing a condition as it had ever been at any period of its existence.

The governor, William Plumer of Epping succeeded John Langdon, June 5, 1812, who, from his position was commander-in-chief of the militia, though not a military man, was one of energy, patriotism, method and good executive ability. His predecessors in that office without an exception had been men engaged in the Revolutionary struggle, and had learned by experience the worth of a well regulated militia, and had carried out the maxim, "in time of peace prepare for war." The adjutant-general was a soldier of the Revolution and had been in that position since the adoption of the constitution, and many of the officers of the militia had been his comrades in arms in that great struggle. Such being the situation of our militia, compliance with the requisitions of the general government was met with the greatest promptness.†

In this war the state of New Hampshire not only had to furnish her quota of troops for the general government, but also to defend her seaboard and northern frontier. The harbor of the Piscataqua and the navy yard at Portsmouth were in danger, as was also the "Coos country," and the safety of our territory demanded the attention of the state government. In 1813, five companies of the militia were detached, four of them being stationed at Portsmouth, under Major Bassett, and one, under Capt. E. H. Mahurin, at Stewartstown, in the "Coos country." In 1814 an attack from the British fleet off

*Report of adjutant-general of New Hampshire, 1868, p. 10, et seq.

† Report of adjutant-general of N. H. 1868.

our coast was expected to be made upon the navy yard at Portsmouth, and upon the town itself, and was probably only prevented by the presence of the state militia, which, upon the call of Governor Gilman, rushed to their protection with its former alacrity and patriotism.

More than three thousand men of the militia of New Hampshire were at Portsmouth and upon the shores of the Piscataqua, at the call of our state government in 1814* but it is impossible, for reasons stated hereinbefore, to give the names of such of these patriotic men as were from Dunstable who either enlisted or were detached from the militia for that service.

We cannot claim many soldiers from Dunstable in this war. That it was not owing to any lack of patriotism or military spirit is evident from the fact that this town, and its successor, Nashua, has always done its full share towards maintaining the dignity of our government and its prowess in arms. That this war was not a popular one in this section of country is true, but during that period our population was small—the population in 1810 is given as one thousand and forty-nine—in 1817 the total number of inhabitants was one thousand, one hundred and forty-two. It was not until after the year 1820 that the public attention was turned toward the unusual facilities afforded by the power of the Nashua river and Salmon brook for manufacturing. With the factories, population rapidly increased.

The editor therefore feels constrained to bring to a close that part of the military history of Nashua pertaining to the War of 1812 by giving a list of the names of those men that are found in the rolls of the New Hampshire troops* as of Dunstable, (N. H.)

Squire Blanchard, Isaac Conery, Mark Harris, Zephaniah Kittredge, Haven Parker, David Philbrick, John Smith, George Glym, Hezekiah Hamlet, Leonard Harris, Gould Robbins, Russell Robbins, Luther Robbins, Joseph Blood, John Courey (Conery.)

THE INDIAN STREAM WAR AND THE FLORIDA WAR.

Any published account of the military history of New Hampshire or of any town in it, would seem to be incomplete unless it alluded to any war in which the state was concerned. But justice will here be done if the compiler of this chapter passes over with only very brief reference to the "Indian Stream War" and the Florida War, for the reason that very few, if any men from Nashua served in either of them.

The Indian Stream War seems really to have been only a "tempest in a teapot," although at one time it seemed likely that the difficulty would produce a rupture between the governments of the United States and Great Britain.

The matters in dispute arose from the inertness of the two governments to definitely agree upon and establish the boundary lines between the state of New Hampshire and the province of Lower Canada described in the treaty of peace concluded at Paris in September, 1783.

The difficulty was definitely settled by the earnest action of the government of New Hampshire who sent armed men into the territory in the fall of 1835, and the malcontents residing in the disputed territory either quietly submitted to the laws, or immigrated to Canada. No Nashua men are known to have taken part in this war.

The reader is referred to the report of the adjutant-general of New Hampshire for the year ending June 1, 1868, pages 269-287, and also a paper prepared by Edgar Aldrich as the annual oration of the New Hampshire Historical society and delivered Sept. 12, 1894. This valuable and interesting paper was published in full, with maps, in the October (1894) number of the Granite Monthly.

The intelligent reader is aware that the war with the Seminole Indians, commonly called the Florida War, was the most protracted and cruel one in the history of the United States. It commenced in earnest in 1835 and did not end by proclamation until 1848. It cost the nation nearly thirty millions of dollars and thousands of valuable lives. Many men of New Hampshire—and several from Hillsborough county—took an active part, but the rolls and files to which the writer had access are so incomplete and the records are so misty that it is well nigh impossible to give a correct list of Nashua men who served in the army of the United States and for whom the town should have credit.

* Archives of N. H. See Adjutant-General's Report, 1868.

It is known that John Lawrence Noyes, who was a brother of Col. Leonard W. Noyes of Nashua, was a major in the service and was actively engaged during this war. It is also known that Timothy E. Parks, who is still living and resides in Nashua at the age of seventy-five, served in the Seminole War three years, from 1838 to 1841, as private, company F, Eighth regiment, U. S. A. Andrew Kelly, who has resided in Nashua some time and is now seventy-four years of age, served in the United States marine corps, from which he was discharged at Indian Key, Florida, in February, 1842. Mr. Kelly was in several skirmishes with the Seminole Indians during the Florida War. He also served his country, in the Union army, as a private in company C, Seventeenth Massachusetts regiment.

In this, as in every other war in which the United States has been engaged, their arms were triumphant, and if the world judges solely by the result of the last resort, an "appeal to arms," this nation has always been in the right.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The scope of this chapter would not permit, nor is it the desire of the editors or publishers of this history to comment upon or even to mention the political causes which led up to the hostile rupture between the United States and its sister republic, Mexico. It is enough to say that the difficulties or differences that had long existed between the governments of those two nations were not settled by diplomacy or arbitration, but culminated in open war in the spring of 1846.

The state of New Hampshire not only contributed its quota of soldiers for this war, but, also many officers and men who distinguished themselves and added luster to the military prowess and glory of the state. But the compiler hereof has met with the same difficulty concerning the men who served from Nashua in the Mexican War, that he stated on the first page of his narration of the War of 1812 in this chapter. As a matter of justice to all parties interested, he deems it not only proper but necessary to repeat the statement referred to, which is as follows: "While it is true that rolls are preserved that give the names of men who served from New Hampshire, it is also true that those rolls are incomplete for our purpose because they fail, in a large majority of cases, to state the towns wherein such men resided or from which they enlisted. Consequently the writer has found it impossible to obtain a complete and accurate list of the names of men from Nashua who served their country in that war.

The portion of this history under the heading, "The Mexican War," will consequently be unsatisfactory not only to the writer but to the reader, as was that portion under the heading, "The War of 1812."

The military spirit of the men of Nashua showed itself early in this war. Both the Nashua Gazette and The Nashua Telegraph newspapers in their editions of June 11, 1846, published the proceedings of a meeting held in the court-room of the townhouse on the evening of the third of June "to organize a company of volunteers to serve in the Mexican War." That record is as follows:

The meeting was called to order by Capt. Daniel M. Fiske and organized by choosing Henry Lawrence, chairman and Henry Onion, secretary. It was voted that any person present wishing to become a member of the company might do so by signing the roll. It was voted to choose the officers and non-commissioned officers by ballot. Daniel M. Fiske was unanimously chosen captain, C. James Emery was unanimously chosen first lieutenant, Dustin L. Bowers was chosen second lieutenant, William L. Dudley was unanimously chosen first sergeant; Henry Lawrence, George R. Kimball, and George W. Gilman were chosen sergeants.

Voted, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions to be presented to the meeting. Messrs. William L. Dudley, H. C. Smith, Henry Onion, Joel R. Langdon and David P. Barber were appointed.

It was proposed that the time of enlistment should be changed from during the war to twelve months, but the proposition was rejected by a large majority.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:—

RESOLVED, That we, having volunteered to form a company of infantry in this state, in obedience to the requirements of the act of congress entitled "An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," will willingly lend our aid to defend our country and institutions from the invasions of a foreign foe.

RESOLVED, That it is the unanimous sense of this meeting that the Hon. Franklin Pierce be, and he is hereby recommended to the executive of this state to be appointed to take command of the "New Hampshire Volunteer Forces."

RESOLVED, That we have the utmost confidence in the courage and patriotism of the officers that we have chosen and will cheerfully march with them to the most distant section of the union to maintain our rights, or to any post of danger our country may call us to defend.

RESOLVED, That we will obey orders and do our duty, that we may never be ashamed to call the regiment to which we belong ours.

It was voted that the proceedings of this meeting be presented to the editors of each of the newspapers published in Nashua and Nashville. Voted to adjourn.

HENRY UNION, Secretary.

The military company thus organized did not enter active service but, as will be seen hereinafter, many men from Nashua served their country as soldiers and sailors in this war.

Congress declared war against Mexico May 13, 1846. The primary cause of this war grew out of a dispute with Mexico over the western boundary line of the newly acquired territory of Texas. The immediate cause was the attack on a small reconnoitering party of United States troops under Captain Thornton, from Gen. Zachary Taylor's "Army of Occupation" on the east side of the river Rio Grand del Norte by a superior force of Mexicans under General Torrejon, in which the entire party was killed or taken prisoners.

The slaughter or capture of the troops under Captain Thornton was soon followed by the famous battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma and the brave defence of Fort Brown.

In planning the aggressive action in Mexico, it had been determined to attack Vera Cruz and its strongly fortified castle of San Juan de Ulloa and in case of success, to march upon the capital of Mexico, "the city of the Montezumas." Accordingly, in November, 1846, Gen. Winfield Scott was ordered from Washington to the Rio Grande to set on foot that expedition. He arrived on the Rio Grande, Jan. 1, 1847. The troops from General Taylor's command were turned over to him, as before named, and he soon left for the island of Lobos, the place of general rendezvous of the fleet and the various detachments. General Patterson marched with his division from Victoria to Tampico, and there embarked; Generals Scott and Worth sailed from the Brazos, and the remainder of the troops were to proceed directly from the United States to Lobos. Congress had authorized the raising of ten new regiments to serve during the war. These were to be raised and organized. During the month of February, the various detachments arrived that had been ordered to the rendezvous at Lobos, and, although many of the supplies had not arrived, General Scott determined to lose no time by delay, and, on March 6, the whole fleet hove in sight off Vera Cruz. The debarkation of the troops was fixed for March 9, and was effected on that day with the most perfect order and regularity. The beaching was a splendid sight. General Patterson was the ranking officer, being a full major-general, and took command of the forces when landed, and they had serious work to do. The arsenal and the malebran were defended and the following day these were both taken, and the sand hills cleared of the foe that crowned them, and the Mexican forces driven within the walls of Vera Cruz, so that upon the landing of General Scott on the evening of the second day, he had no enemy to obstruct his operations save from the walls of the city and the castle. A succession of severe "northers" succeeded and prevented the landing of the mortars and guns, so that it was not until March 22, that General Scott demanded the surrender of the city. The demand was refused, and then a tremendous fire was opened upon the city, both seaward as well as landward, Commodore Tatnall having been ordered to commence a simultaneous fire upon the town from the flotilla under his command. At length, battery after battery being added to the line of investment, and horrors upon horrors added to the suffering inhabitants the livelong night of the twenty-fifth, nothing being heard but the booming of cannon, the explosion of bombs, the crash of falling houses, the shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying; on the morning of March 26, 1847, the batteries ceased playing. Articles of capitulation were signed on the twenty-seventh, and on March 29, the Mexican forces marched out of town, laid down their arms, and went their way in the interior. Thus fell the boasted impregnable fortress of the Mexicans, leaving General Scott an open way to the interior, whither he marched with most commendable dispatch on his way to the capital. At the heights of Cerro Gordo he met the combined Mexican forces under Santa Anna, and on April 17, 1847, gained the memorable "battle of Cerro Gordo," hurling Santa Anna

from his supposed impregnable position, and driving his demoralized troops in hot haste towards the capital. Jalapa, Perote and Puebla offered little resistance to his conquering army, and at the latter town General Scott reposed his army and awaited his expected reinforcements. These consisted of the Ninth United States infantry, under Col. Truman B. Ransom, and other detachments, amounting in all to two thousand, five hundred men, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Franklin Pierce† of New Hampshire. The Ninth regiment of United States infantry had been recruited in New Hampshire under the auspices of Col. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, as its colonel, Abner B. Thompson of Maine as its lieutenant-colonel, and Gen. Truman B. Ransom of Maine, as its major, their commissions severally bearing the date of Feb. 16, 1847. March 3 Colonel Pierce was appointed a brigadier-general by President Polk and assigned to take command of the detachment of troops about to be sent to reinforce General Scott, and on March 16 Major Ransom was promoted colonel of the regiment in his place.

It is with this regiment that this chapter has mainly to do, for the reason that the chief interest in men who served in the army in the Mexican War is centered in companies H and C. Company H was first commanded by Capt. Daniel Batchelder of Haverhill, and afterwards by Capt. George Bowers of Nashua.

Company C was first commanded by Capt. Stephen Woodman, but this company, as was the case with company H, sailed from Newport, R. I., on May 21, 1847, for the seat of war in command of its first lieutenant, who was John H. Jackson.

In this company served Thomas P. Pierce‡ as second lieutenant, and John F. Marsh, a private, both of whom became afterwards, and for many years, prominent citizens of Nashua.

The roll of Captain Bowers' company§ H, Ninth United States infantry, commonly called the New England regiment, as given in the military history of New Hampshire is as follows:—

Daniel Batchelder, captain,	John W. Bewer,	Benjamin F. Osgood,
George Bowers,* 1st lieutenant,	George E. Barnes,	Chester Perry,
Daniel H. Cram, 2d “	Josiah Butler,*	James Powers,
Richard C. Drum, 2d “	Guy Carleton,	Michael W. Page,
John Bedel, 1st sergeant,	Jeremiah E. Curry,	Benjamin E. Porter,
John C. Stowell, 2d sergeant,	Ferdinand Carson,	Arthur L. Pike,
Ezra T. Pike, 3d “	Caleb Chamberlain,*	Asa Randall,
George C. Spencer, 4th “	Michael Cochran,	Nahum G. Swett,
Thomas F. Davis, 1st corporal,	Samuel Davis,	John Shaw,*
J. K. Ramsdell, 2d “	David Dunlap,	Suel Simpson,

† Gen. Franklin Pierce, fourteenth president of the United States was the son of ex-Gov. Benjamin Pierce of Hillsborough, where he was born Nov. 23, 1804. He was graduated from Bowdoin college with the class of 1824. He read law in the offices of Edmund Parker of Amherst, Levi Woodbury of Portsmouth, and at the law school at Northampton, Mass. He was admitted to the bar of the county of Hillsborough in 1827.

‡ Lieut. Thomas P. Pierce was born in Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 30, 1820. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Ninth regiment, United States infantry, April 9, 1847. He was brevetted first lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and distinguished conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. Lieutenant Pierce led his company at Contreras. Captain Kimball's company from Vermont was immediately in front, and bringing his company to a halt, he exclaimed, “Steady, men; remember that you are ‘Green Mountain Boys,’ take good aim and do such execution upon the Mexicans as shall do credit to old Vermont. Ready, aim, fire!” The company fired and filed off. Company C came next, marching steadily up. “Halt!” cried Lieutenant Pierce; “Now boys, take steady aim and give the Mexicans such a fire as will make old Vermont ashamed of herself.” When such was the coolness and rivalry of our soldiers, one ceases to wonder why six thousand men should have whipped thirty thousand Mexicans upon their own soil. Upon his return from Mexico, Mr. Pierce resumed his occupation as an ornamental painter. After General Pierce was elected president, Mr. Pierce was appointed postmaster at Manchester, March 28, 1853, and was re-appointed by President Buchanan, March 31, 1857. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, he was appointed by Governor Goodwin colonel of the Second regiment of New Hampshire volunteers, and when that regiment was transferred under the second call of President Lincoln for troops for longer service he resigned. Colonel Pierce afterward became a resident of Nashua and was for many years superintendent of the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper company. He died suddenly at Nashua in 1887, while acting as chairman of the committee of arrangements for entertaining Gov. Charles H. Sawyer and the Amoskeag veterans.

§ Adjutant-General's report, N. H., 1868.

Captain Batchelder was detailed for recruiting service, May 20, 1847, at Newport, R. I., and First Lieut. George Bowers assumed command of the company.

*All those men having a * affixed to their names are carried on the rolls as having enlisted from Nashua.

Leonard Morrill, 3d corporal,
 William D. Parker, fifer,
 George Sumner, drummer,
 Michael D. Lawton, "
 David Amey,
 Henry Albert,
 Kinsman Avery,
 Chandler Averill,
 James Andrews,
 Robert A. Brown,
 Benjamin Bean,
 William Burns,
 William F. Bailey,
 John Boudle,
 Solon B. Collins,* †

Joseph Duso,
 Foster Edson,
 John Flynn,
 Marshall L. Grant,*
 Isaac Grace,*
 William Gould, Jr.,
 Sanford Gardner,
 Albert Knapp,
 Nathan W. King,*
 Joseph E. Little,
 Aaron G. Lane,
 Lorenzo D. Montgomery,*
 Bernard McClusley,
 Alfred Noyes,*
 Charles Clement,*†

Daniel M. Smith,
 Henry Stevens,
 John H. White,*
 Elijah Wallace,
 Harvey Wade,
 George W. Woods,
 Thomas J. Wiser,
 Nelson B. Woodward,
 John Webster,
 George Welch,
 James Williams,
 Nathaniel W. White,*
 William W. Welch.

All of the men who are named in the foregoing roll enlisted between March 25 and May 17, 1847, and term of their enlistment was "during the war." The name of Caleb J. Emery of Nashua is not given in the foregoing roll, but there is no doubt that he served in company H and was commissioned as a lieutenant. The New England regiment, in which most of the men from Nashua served, formed a part of the army under Gen. Winfield Scott that fought in all the engagements that culminated with a blaze of glory in the capture of the City of Mexico, which practically brought the war to an end. In the attack of the enemy on the heights of Contreras, at Churubusco, at Molino del Rey and the castle of Chapultepec, all of which were fought not only against greatly superior numbers of the enemy, but also against strongly fortified positions, the determined valor of Nashua soldiers was illustrated.

At Molino del Rey, which was defended not only by its own guns but also by those of the castle of Chapultepec, the attack was made September 8, and the division under General Worth was hard pushed. General Scott rode up to General Pierce, who was at the right of the Ninth regiment, and ordered him to go to the relief of General Worth at once. This order was obeyed, and the Ninth and Second infantry moved up under General Pierce by a happy manœuvre in the face of fifteen thousand of the enemy and under a most destructive fire. The enemy's works were carried at the point of the bayonet, but it was a bloody and dearly bought victory costing the life of many a gallant soldier. Among those severely wounded was Lieut. John G. Foster† of Nashua. The castle on the heights of Chapultepec commanded the City of Mexico, and, on September 12, four days after the capture of Molino del Rey, the Mexicans still retained possession of that castle and city. On the twelfth our army commenced the bombardment of the castle and heights of Chapultepec. During this bombardment, General Pierce, at the head of the First and Fourth brigades, gallantly held in check a large body of lancers on our left.

At about eight o'clock on the morning of September 13, the charge by order of General Pillow, commenced under the command of Colonel Ransom of the Ninth regiment, and in half an hour the stars and stripes were waving over the castle of Chapultepec. The two New Hampshire companies that behaved with their usual gallantry were commanded respectively by Lieut. George Bowers and John H. Jackson, who, on this as on other occasions, proved themselves worthy sons of the "Old Granite State." During the night following the surrender of the castle of Chapultepec, a deputation from the city councils of the City of Mexico, visited General Scott and informed him that Santa Anna, with his army, had marched out of the city. On the morning of September 14, the stars and stripes floated in triumph over the national palace. The army of the United States thus gained possession of the capitol of Mexico and dictated terms of peace in the "halls of the Montezumas."

A number of Nashua men served in the United States navy in the war with Mexico. Of such the compiler has been able to learn the names of but few. The following are the names of those that have been reported from sources believed to be authentic: Edward P. Whitney, John G. Smith, (who

* All those men having a * affixed to their names are carried on the rolls as having enlisted from Nashua.

† The name of Solon B. Colling and Charles Clement, both of Nashua, do not appear on this roll, but they were in the war and probably in this company. Charles Clement died as a prisoner of war in Mexico; he was a brother of Luther Clement, late of Nashua, deceased,

‡ See biographical sketch.

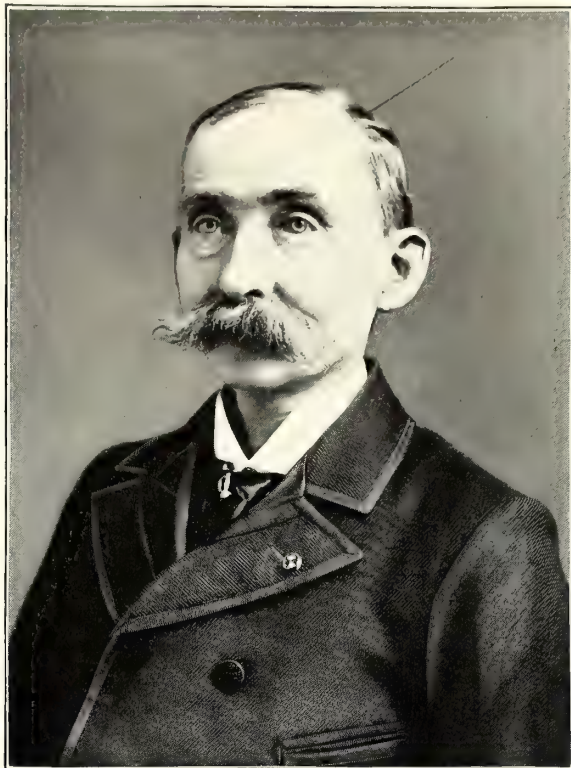
shipped as Andrew Brown), Asa D. Kimball, Sidney Hildreth, Dorus Seavey, Benjamin Warren, Henry V. Warren. Doubtless there are omissions of names of Nashua men who served in this war, both in the army and navy, but repeated appeals through the public press have failed to obtain any others than those named in this chapter.

The compiler, in closing his chapter of the history, claims without fear of contradiction, that men from the territory now embraced within the limits of Nashua, from the time of the earliest troubles with the Indians, and certainly before the year 1670, down to the War of the Great Rebellion, 1861-1865, have shown qualities of patriotism and valor unexcelled in the world's history. Men from New Hampshire were the first who struck at Fort William and Mary near Portsmouth and precipitated the Revolutionary War. They burned the first powder at Bunker Hill, when New Hampshire furnished the men and Massachusetts the ground. It was the New Hampshire militia who struck Burgoyne the first blow; it was old John Linton who gave him the first black eye; at Trenton, it was New Hampshire men who led Washington's advance; poor bare-footed men who left their tracks of blood over long steps of that journey. In the Mexican War none were more distinguished than New Hampshire men, among whom may be named without invidiousness Col. George Bowers and Lieut. John G. Foster, both of Nashua and both of whom were brevetted for gallantry in that war. The first man killed in the War of the Rebellion was a New Hampshire man in a Massachusetts uniform (Sixth Massachusetts at Baltimore), and in the War of the Rebellion none showed more patriotism nor greater heroism than those from New Hampshire who shed their blood in defence of the integrity of the federal union in almost every battle from Fort Sumter to Appomattox.

Frank G. Rogers.

DANA WILLIS KING.

Col. Dana W. King, twin brother of Dean W. King, M. D., of Boulder, Colo., was born at Alstead, June 29, 1832. He is a descendant of William King of Langdon, and



DANA W. KING.

Capt. William King of Alstead, who were among the early settlers of that region, the last named being prominent in the militia of that day, and, to some extent, an actor in the anti-masonic troubles of his time. Colonel King was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the age of nineteen sought his fortune in Boston. At the end of two years' employment in a grocery store, in 1852, he shipped as a sailor on a whaleboat and was about ready to sail from East Boston when his twin brother persuaded him to take "French leave." He wandered to Detroit, Mich., where he had kinsmen, secured a clerkship in a grocery store, and remained until November of that year, when he came to Nashua, whither his parents had come shortly before. He then entered the employ of Josephus Baldwin, manufacturer of bobbins and shuttles. He remained here, being employed in several mechanical pursuits and was conspicuous in the fire department of that day until the spring of 1854, when he was seized with the western fever. The country was excited over the outlook of fame and fortune in Kansas and Nebraska, and the colonel, being at that age when men seek both, journeyed thither. He spent two and a half years in the country mentioned

and experienced all the ups and downs and hair-breadth escapes incidental to an unsettled country, including friendly and unfriendly relations with the wandering savages of the plains. Having had enough of this sort of life, he returned to Nashua and obtained employment in the repair shop of the Nashua Manufacturing company, where, although, as he says, he did not develop first-class talent, he was the one man for great emergencies and undertakings that required nerve.

The uprising of the north in 1861 found him at the bench. He, however, recognized that his opportunity to make a career for himself had come. The fighting blood which flowed in him was roused. He enlisted in company F, First regiment, New Hampshire volunteers, and served with credit in the three months' campaign that opened the War of the Rebellion. He returned to the state with his command, but had not had enough of war. Corporal King, for that was his rank in the First, resumed his uniform, and enlisted in the Eighth regiment volunteers, and was commissioned second lieutenant of company A. The regiment was assigned to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's New Orleans expedition, and sailed from Boston to Ship Island, at the mouth of the Mississippi river. The colonel was in New Orleans after its capture and served in the engagements in which his regiment participated. In fact he was in nearly all the battles and skirmishes of the Department of the Gulf and was promoted to a captaincy for meritorious conduct in the face of the enemy. He had a horse shot under him in Banks' Red river expedition and was wounded and taken prisoner at the Sabine Cross Roads on April 8, 1864. The hardship and suffering which he endured during the next seven months in the prison at Shreveport, La., and in the stockade at Tyler, Tex., from which place, with other comrades, he made his escape only to be recaptured and suffer other hardships and indignities in punishment for his attempt to get free, were such as to cause the death of many another veteran. The story of this experience of his life is a book in itself. Following his exchange, when



RESIDENCE OF DANA W. KING.

he certainly was an object of pity, he rejoined his regiment at Natchez, Miss., and at the close of the war, Nov.

8, 1865, came home in command of the veteran battalion of the Eighth with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, being the only remaining officer of those originally commissioned for the regiment, who was in the line when it left the state.

Since those days the colonel has been a prominent and active citizen of Nashua, and one of the foremost of those who have sought to give the city a good name and develop its resources. He was elected register of deeds for Hillsborough county in 1868, by the Republican party, and although that ticket has been frequently defeated through the past decades, he has been invariably re-elected and still holds that office. He is an expert in examining land titles and his time is fully taken up in that occupation. Colonel King was an alternate to the Republican National convention at Chicago in 1888, and a delegate to the Republican National convention at Minneapolis in 1892.

Colonel King makes no claim to the honors of an orator. He is a talker, both interesting and humorous, and has made more than twenty-five memorial addresses in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, counseled the boys at a hundred campfires, lectured to schools, made a few political speeches, and told many an agricultural and horticultural meeting what he knows, and often times what he doesn't know, about tilling the soil, propagating fruit trees, vines, bushes and flowers. The colonel resides on Concord street in a handsome house built in 1879. Conspicuous upon the outer wall of his castle, in enduring granite and blazoned in gold, is the corps badge of the Army of the Gulf; vines creep to the coving and the latch-string is ever out to comrades and friends. The colonel is not of that class of mortals who have their good days and their bad days. With him all days are alike, and whether it rains or shines, snows or blows; whether he is under the weather from old army troubles, or some company in which he has invested has sought the court of insolvency, is cheerful and hopeful. He enjoys the peace and comfort that by reason of the dangers he has passed, the hardships and privations he experienced in battles and in prisons, he is entitled to.

The colonel is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, Israel Hunt council, St. George commandery, K. T., and is a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32d degree, being a member in the Valley of Nashua; also a member of the Loyal Legion and John G. Foster post, G. A. R. He has been treasurer of the New Hampshire Veterans' association since its organization in 1877. In the matter of creed he is a Universalist.

Colonel King was married in Nashua in September, 1857, to Jennie L. Carter, daughter of Joseph and Elmira Carter of Concord. The children born of this marriage are Willis D., Aug. 17, 1858, and Winnifred May, March 10, 1870, who was united in marriage June 14, 1893, with Levi A. Judkins of Claremont.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WARREN.

Capt. John Q. A. Warren, son of David and Annie H. (Smith) Warren, was born at Winthrop, Me., Aug. 5, 1826, killed in battle in Louisiana, Oct. 27, 1862. He was educated in the common schools of his native place and came to Nashua to reside when he was fourteen years of age. He was employed two years at the mills of the Nashua Manufacturing company, and afterwards in the bobbin and shuttle works on Water street. In 1857 he

became a clerk in a store on Main street, where he remained till the breaking out of the war. Captain Warren was an enthusiastic member of the old fire department



JOHN Q. A. WARREN.

and foreman of Niagara company eleven years. He enlisted in the Eighth regiment New Hampshire volunteers and was commissioned captain. In the first battle in which that command was engaged, and while in advance of his company and urging it onward to victory, he fell, a martyr to the cause of his country. His body was buried near where he fell and a few months later disinterred and forwarded to Nashua, where it was buried in the Hollis Street cemetery, now Woodlawn, and a beautiful monument erected by the firemen and citizens. Camp John Q. A. Warren, Sons of Veterans, was named in honor of him. He was a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and attended the First Congregational church. Captain Warren was united in marriage June 14, 1851, with Maria J. Worcester, daughter of Orvill and Nancy (Williams) Worcester, who died in 1896. A son and daughter were born of his marriage; William Mason, born Sept. 17, 1852; Addie M., born Sept. 18, 1854, married Clarence E. Goodspeed, locomotive engineer on the Boston & Maine railroad, April 9, 1884.

RICHARD OLIVER GREENLEAF.

Maj. Richard O. Greenleaf was born in South Berwick, Me., Jan 31, 1823. He is a son of Richard and Eliza (Ackerman) Greenleaf. Major Greenleaf was educated

in the public schools of Haverhill, Mass., and graduated at its high school. He began life as an operative in the cotton mills at the place last mentioned, and at the age of



RICHARD O. GREENLEAF.

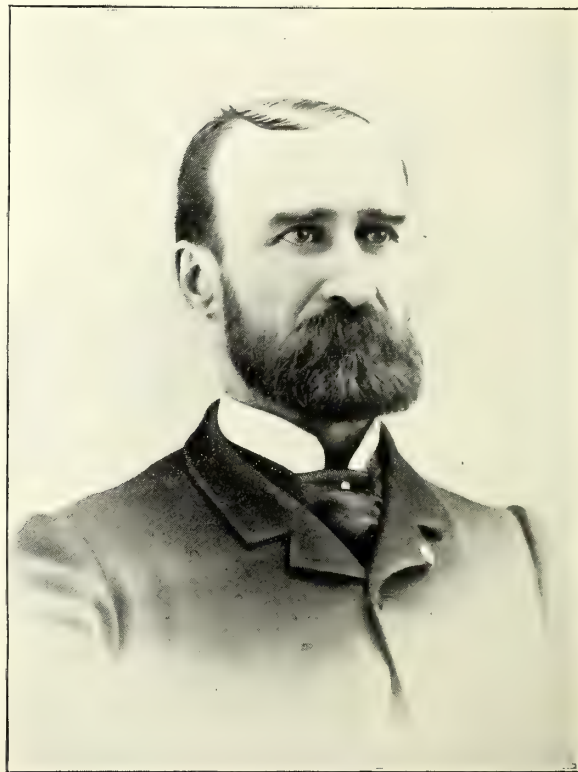
twenty-six years went to Lawrence as an overseer in one of the mills at that place. In 1857 he came to Nashua and was employed in the office at the mills of the Jackson Manufacturing company as book-keeper. When the flag was fired upon at Fort Sumter his patriotism was such that he was the first man, (April 19, 1861), in Nashua to enlist. He was commissioned captain in the First regiment New Hampshire volunteers, and immediately went to the front. It was a three months' regiment, and when his term of enlistment expired he was re-commissioned (Sept. 20, 1861) captain in the Fourth regiment New Hampshire volunteers. He suffered all the hardships and privations of war, participated in all the battles and skirmishes of his command, and was promoted to the rank of major, Aug. 24, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the line of duty. Major Greenleaf was mustered out Sept. 27, 1864, and it is the unanimous vote of his comrades that no braver or truer man ever trod the field of glory in the cause of nations. He returned to Nashua in 1866, and in 1872 went to Chicago and remained there till 1878, when he came back to Nashua. In 1881 he went to Joliet, Ill., and in 1891 he again made Nashua his home. His occupation has been that of a book-keeper, and at the present time he is the manager of the Aerated Oxygen company. Major Greenleaf represented Ward Two, Nashua, in the common council in 1860, was secretary of the board of trade and three years a member of the board of education, and its clerk in Joliet. Since returning here he has been secretary of the Nashua board of trade, quartermaster of John G. Foster post, G. A. R., of which he was a charter member and has been commander. He is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of the Church of the Good Shepherd, (Episcopal), of which he is treasurer.

Major Greenleaf has been twice married; first, 1851, with Mary Cary, who died in 1854; second, in 1861, with Martha A. Flinn, daughter of Samuel and Clarissa (Langley) Flinn of Nashua. One son was born of his first marriage, Thomas, who died in 1853 in infancy.

JAMES HARVEY HUNT.

Lieut. James H. Hunt was born in Stoddard, Nov. 25, 1841. He is a son of Dea. Timothy and Tryphena (Fisher) Hunt. His immigrant ancestor, William Hunt, came from England in 1635 and settled at Concord, Mass. Timothy Hunt, Sr., his grandfather, came from Grafton, Mass., to Stoddard about 1810 and became prominent in the early history of the place. On the maternal side he is a descendant of James Harvey Fisher, M. D., from whom he takes his name, and who was a prominent practicing physician in Stoddard and vicinity during the first half of the present century.

Lieutenant Hunt received his rudimentary education in the district schools of his native place and beyond that is a self-taught and self-made man. He lived at home on his father's farm in Stoddard until his twenty-first year, when he enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, in company G, Fourth regiment New Hampshire volunteers as corporal, and was promoted to sergeant, then to orderly-sergeant, and finally, in recognition of meritorious service, was commissioned second lieutenant in the same company, which rank he held until the close of the war. His regiment did provost duty in Washington in 1863, was in the Army of the Gulf in 1864, and, being transferred to Virginia in July of that year, participated in General Sheridan's memorable campaign in the Shenandoah valley against the confederate army under General Early. He was with his regiment in all the campaigns, skirmishes and battles in which it was engaged, the most important engage-



JAMES H. HUNT.

ments of which were at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. After the war he spent one year in the dairy business in California, and then, upon returning to

New Hampshire, he located in the tin and stove trade in his native town, where he became postmaster in 1868 and served until 1871.

In January, 1872, he came to Nashua and for several years was engaged in the tin and stove business on Factory street with A. S. Powers, under the firm name of Powers & Hunt. Sept. 1, 1879, he was appointed by Mayor Holman assistant marshal of the Nashua police force, which position he held until Jan. 1, 1881, when Mayor Fletcher appointed him marshal. He served in this position, being reappointed by Mayors Fletcher and Norton, till Jan. 1, 1884, when he was succeeded by Willard C. Tolles and appointed assistant marshal. In January, 1885, he was again appointed marshal. He served two years, and Jan. 1, 1887, retired, since which time he has been engaged in the livery business. His administration of police affairs was marked with prudence, justice and efficiency and is remembered as one of the most popular in the history of the city. In 1887, Lieutenant Hunt was appointed by Governor Currier, coroner for Hillsborough county, which commission he now holds by reappointment in 1892 by Governor Tuttle. In April, 1893, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Hillsborough county and is still in that office. Lieutenant Hunt is an energetic and progressive citizen who rejoices in everything calculated to boom Nashua, and who has the good will of the community. He is a York Rite Mason and a member of St. George commandery, K. T., of which he is captain-general, a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32d degree and a member of Edward A. Raymond consistory; he is also a member of Nashua lodge, K. of P., and a past chancellor in the order; a member of John G. Foster post, G. A. R., and has served his comrades many times as chief marshal and in other stations on Memorial days and when important events were transpiring.

Lieutenant Hunt was united in marriage Nov. 21, 1867, with Rosalthe Upton, daughter of Alson and Sarah (Scott) Upton of Stoddard. Their adopted son, Fred E., born Jan. 1, 1877, a bright, intelligent and promising boy, was drowned in the Nashua river June 3, 1892.

ALVIN SUMNER EATON.

Alvin S. Eaton was born at Hillsborough Bridge, Dec. 4, 1840. He is a son of James B. and Sarah R. (Hobson) Eaton. (For ancestors see sketch of his father.)

Mr. Eaton came to Nashua in a canal boat with his parents, landing at Gay's store, Main street, when he was an infant in arms and his home has been here ever since. In early life he was employed as a locomotive engineer upon the Boston & Lowell railroad. When the flag was assailed on the walls of Sumter the blood of an honorable ancestry was aroused, and, Dec. 23, 1861, he was mustered in the service of his country in the New Hampshire battalion of the First New England cavalry, the name of which was changed after the battle of Front Royal to the First regiment of Rhode Island cavalry. When the battalion re-enlisted in 1864, and eight new companies were added, it was again changed to First New Hampshire cavalry. Mr. Eaton was in all the skirmishes and engagements of his command, excepting those that occurred when he was a prisoner of war, and was promoted to orderly sergeant for gallant and meritorious conduct in action. He was wounded in the arm in the fight at Tom's Brook, and taken prisoner Nov. 12, 1864, at

Back roads. He suffered the hardships and privations of four months confinement at Stanton jail, Libby prison, Pemberton castle and Salisbury, N. C., and was paroled



ALVIN S. EATON.

March 1, 1865. He was honorably discharged June 24, 1865.

Since the war Mr. Eaton has been active in the pursuits of peace. He kept a market for some time on Canal street and for many years was engaged in the concrete business, at the same time holding commissions as deputy sheriff for Hillsborough and Rockingham counties interesting himself in police affairs and the things that make a lively and progressive city. Jan. 1, 1890, Mayor Beasom appointed him city marshal, and when a board of police commissioners was appointed in 1892 he was retained in that position and is still in office. His administration of the police department has been efficient. He has brought the force up to a high state of discipline and performed the onerous, and often disagreeable, duties of his office with fidelity. Mr. Eaton was among the first of the Nashua soldiers to become a member of John G. Foster post, G. A. R., and was commander of the state department in 1875, making an honorable record. He has always taken a deep interest in the order, has served it on great occasions as chief marshal, and is one of the most liberal contributors to further its ends and for the relief of comrades. In fact he is a liberal giver and supporter for the things that benefit Nashua and Nashuans. He attends the Methodist church, is a member of Watananock tribe of Red Men, Nashua lodge, K. of P., and the Knights of Honor. Mr. Eaton was united in marriage Oct. 16, 1868, at Nashua, with Rebecca H. Sawyer, daughter of David and Cordelia A. (Harmon) Sawyer of West Buxton, Me. One son has been born of their marriage, Ivory Custer, born Dec. 8, 1876.

BENJAMIN SHIPLEY WOODS.

Benjamin S. Woods was born at Tyngsboro, Mass., May 28, 1845. He is a son of Solomon and Lucy (Shipley) Woods. He is a descendant on the paternal side of Solomon Woods, who came to this country from England in 17— and settled at Westford, Mass. On the maternal side

he is a descendant of Benjamin Shipley, for many years a resident of Nashua.



BENJAMIN S. WOODS.

Mr. Woods was educated in the common schools of Nashua, Amherst, Merrimack and Lyndeborough, in each of which places his parents resided during his minority. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted in company D, Eighth regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and in the four years of war that followed endured the hardships of the campaign of the Nineteenth army corps. He was with the regiment at the capture of New Orleans, at the siege of Port Hudson and in the Red river campaign, and, in fact, participated in all the battles of the army of the Gulf. Following the war he settled in Nashua and has followed the occupation of a merchant, being engaged in the grocery trade. Mr. Woods represented Ward Eight in the common council in 1891 and 1892, and in the legislature of 1893 and 1894. He is a member of John G. Foster post, G. A. R., and has held every office in the gift of his comrades, including that of commander. Mr. Woods was president of the Eighth regiment, New Hampshire veteran association six years, is a member of the United Order of the Golden Cross and the Baptist church. No citizen-soldier of Nashua is held in higher esteem, or is more worthy of the regard of the public than Mr. Woods.

Mr. Woods was united in marriage Nov. 17, 1865, with Jennie F. McIntire, daughter of Jonathan and Louisa (Marshall) McIntire of Lyndeboro, N. H. Mrs. Woods died at Houston, Tex., while on her way to California in search of health, Dec. 26, 1894. Two sons were born of this marriage: Ernest Stanley, born April 9, 1871; Arthur Roy, born April 9, 1881.

CHARLES W. STEVENS.

Gen. Charles W. Stevens was born at Cavendish, Vt., Nov. 18, 1844. He is a son of John L. and Sarah M. (Emerson) Stevens. His childhood was spent in his native place and at Francestown. He came to Nashua with his parents in 1850, where he has since resided.

General Stevens was educated in the public schools of Nashua, at the academy at Francestown and at Bryant & Stratton's business college in Boston, graduating at the

latter place. His occupation is that of a stonemason and contractor; he controls quarries in Nashua and Milford, having formed the Stevens Granite company at the latter place and holds the position of president and general manager. Many prominent public and private buildings in the state, together with bridges and monuments attest his skill and practical knowledge in his chosen line of work. He is a director in the Nashua Building and Loan association, the Nashua Boot and Shoe Manufacturing company and the board of trade.

He served his country a year during the Civil War as quartermaster sergeant of company H, First New Hampshire cavalry, and since then has given two years as a non-commissioned officer on the staff of the Second regiment, New Hampshire national guard, and two years on Gov. Hiram A. Tuttle's staff as quartermaster-general. General Stevens has represented his ward in the common council and in the legislature, 1885, and was five years a member of the board of education. In 1888 he was chairman of the Republican city committee and he has been several times urged to stand as a candidate for mayor. Gov. David H. Goodell appointed him on the board of managers of the Soldiers' Home at Tilton in 1889, and upon the expiration of his term he was reappointed by Governor Tuttle. In 1894 he was elected state senator from the twentieth district for 1895 and 1896 and served his constituents with fidelity and credit to himself. He attends the Pilgrim Congregational church, and is a director in the society; is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Granite lodge, I. O. O. F., Nashua lodge, K. of P., City Guards club and New Hampshire club. He is also a member of John G. Foster post, G. A. R., which he served as commander and on several public occasions as chief marshal.

General Stevens was united in marriage June 29, 1868, with Lizzie Butterfield, daughter of David C. and Mary F. (Heimington) Butterfield of Nashua. Three sons have been born of their marriage: Charles B., born Dec. 6,



CHARLES W. STEVENS.

1869, died as the result of an accident, July 1, 1882; Fred L., born July 9, 1872, died Aug. 3, 1873; Everett M., born Aug. 9, 1878.

DAVID WADSWORTH.

Capt. David Wadsworth, son of David and Caroline E. (Metcalf) Wadsworth, was born in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 4, 1838. At an early age his parents removed to Vermont. He was educated in the common schools of Cambridgeboro' and Richford, in that state, and at Crosby's Literary institution in Nashua, and during his early manhood was employed as a lockmaker. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted as a private in Company F., Third regiment, New Hampshire volunteers, and shortly afterwards was promoted to sergeant. His prompt and efficient performance of his duties soon attracted the attention of his superior officer and won for him, Nov. 16, 1862, a commission as second lieutenant. In the engagements that followed he was conspicuous as a brave officer, and, May 16, 1863, was advanced to first lieutenant. April 16, 1864, in recognition of meritorious service in the line of duty he was promoted to a captaincy. Captain Wadsworth was honorably discharged Sept. 28, 1864. He participated with his regiment — which has a record for gallantry among the first in the state — in the battles of Elba island, Port Royal, Bluffton, Jehasse, James Island, Secessionville, Pocotalige, Stone inlet, Morris island, Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff, where he was slightly wounded, Wier Bottom, Petersburg, Hatchor's and Deep Bottom. Returning to the avocations of peace he worked at his trade as a locksmith with the Nashua Lock company. Captain Wadsworth represented Ward Seven in the legislature in 1875 and 1876 and was chairman of the committee on accounts. In 1877 he was appointed deputy sheriff and superintendent of the Hillsborough county jail at Manchester, which position he continues to hold with credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the people. The

same promptness, care and conscientious performance of duties which he exhibited in his career as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion have characterized his record in civil life since the war. As superintendent of the county jail he has shown in a marked degree, those qualities of mind, which are everywhere acknowledged as necessary adjuncts to success in any and all undertakings in life, whether the results involved are of little or great consequence, and which are especially desirable and requisite in such a position as this. By good judgment, a thor-

ough knowledge of human nature, and a careful consideration of the equities of all affairs coming under his supervision and management, he has succeeded in obtaining the reputation of being one of the most successful managers ever in charge of the institution.

As a citizen of Nashua, Captain Wadsworth was known as a genial companionable gentleman, who was ever ready to assist a friend, and to respond to the calls of charity, whether public or private, and always willing to do whatever lay in his power to advance the city's interests; and since removing to Manchester he has abundantly sustained this reputation. During his residence in Manchester he has represented Ward Six of that city, 1893 and 1894, in the legislature, being

chairman of the committee on county affairs, and has been active in many things that pertain to good citizenship. He is a member of John G. Foster post, G. A. R. of this city, and attends the Baptist church.

Captain Wadsworth was united in marriage Jan. 5, 1860, with Sarah A. Moore, daughter of Laban Moore of Nashua, who died June 10, 1866. His second marriage, January, 1875, was with Mrs. Mary E. Buel, daughter of Benjamin and Elvira (Duntley) Lund of Milford. One child, the wife of Carl W. Anderson of Manchester, was born of their marriage.



DAVID WADSWORTH.

ELBERT WHEELER.

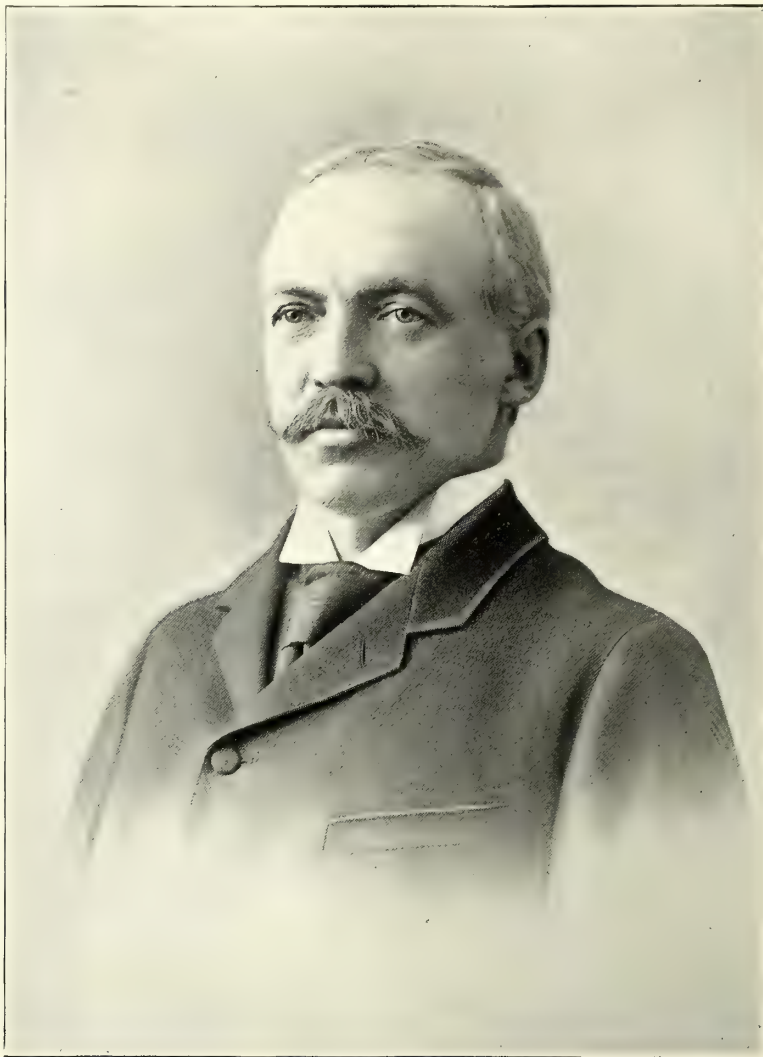
Gen. Elbert Wheeler was born at Concord, Mass., Sept. 18, 1849. He is a son of Edwin and Mary (Rice) Wheeler and a descendant on the paternal side of George Wheeler, who came to this country early in the seventeenth century and settled at Concord, Mass., where he died in 1687. The descent is William, born in England; William, 1665; Francis, 1698; Noah, 1750; Cyrus, 1786; Edwin, 1817; Elbert, 1849. His great-great-grandfather on the maternal side, Joseph Smith, who died in 1803, was a captain in the militia, or minute men, and participated in the engagement at Concord, April 19, 1775.

General Wheeler was educated in the public schools of his native place and at the United States military academy at West Point, where he was graduated in the class of 1875. His assignment in the regular army, a lieutenancy, was to the First United States artillery. He was stationed first at West Point, then at Fort Adams, R. I., Fort Sill, I. T., and later at Washington. Resigning from the army in 1877, he went into business at Laconia, and during his residence there organized a military company, the Belknap rifles, and was commissioned as its captain. This was when the New Hampshire national guard

was in an embryo condition, and the initiative work that he performed in drilling and disciplining his command—between which and the Nashua City guards, commanded by Capt. E. J. Copp, afterwards promoted to colonel, there was a spirit of generous rivalry—till it had a wide reputation for efficiency, and, with the Nashua company, created enthusiasm throughout the state and made possible our present efficient brigade. General Wheeler removed from Laconia to Nashua in 1881, just previous to which time the service he had rendered was recognized

by the state authorities, by an appointment and commission as inspector-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, which commission he resigned in 1891, greatly to the regret of those with whom he had been associated in the line of duty, and all who believe in maintaining a creditable military organization. No one man who has been in the service of the state since the Civil War has done more or better service in encouraging and maintaining a military spirit in young men and making the New Hampshire national guard first among the similar bodies of the country.

He is treasurer of several water supply companies and the Wheeler Reflector company, with office in Boston and residence in Nashua. He is a member of the First Congregational church and treasurer of the New Hampshire club. General Wheeler is the owner of a beautiful summer residence at Nane-pashemet, Mass., where he passes the summer months. He is a member of the Eastern Yacht club. At home, in Nashua, he is an active and interested participator in society affairs. He is a member of the Fortnightly Club, a frequent and valued contributor to its programmes. He was a member of the board of education from 1885 to 1887. As a citizen, General Wheeler enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, by whom he is recog-



ELBERT WHEELER.

nized as an honorable and upright man whose word is as good as his bond. He belongs to the Young Men's Christian association, in which he takes a deep interest, having expended freely of his time, money and talents in assisting it in its philanthropic work. He is also recognized as an interesting and capable public speaker.

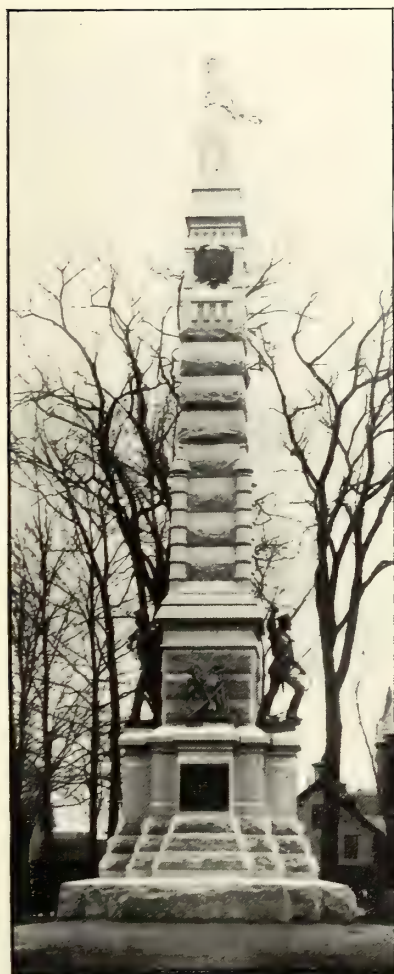
General Wheeler was united in marriage June 22, 1875, with Clara M. Roby, daughter of Luther A. and Eliza (Campbell) Roby of Nashua. (For ancestors see sketch of her father.) No children.

NASHUA IN THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-65.

BY ELBERT WHEELER.

THE OBJECT in view in the few pages allotted to this subject, is not to set forth a detailed account of the four years' struggle, its causes, campaigns or battles, or even to present a connected historical statement of the corps, brigades or regiments in which Nashua organizations or men served. These are at our command in regimental histories and other publications. Even if the space were available, the time within which it is urged the work must be completed, prevents more than a very imperfect outline of the record that should be made. History requires extensive research. It cannot be hurriedly written and accomplish even approximate justice towards the great majority of participants.

On the fifteenth day of October, 1889, the city of Nashua dedicated with impressive ceremony a monument bearing this inscription:—



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

A tribute
to the men of Nashua,
who served their country
on land or sea
during the War of the Rebellion,
and aided in
preserving the integrity
of the
Federal Union,
A. D. 1861-1865.
Erected by the City of Nashua,
A. D. 1889.

Thus briefly shall generations to come be reminded of the patriotic service which Nashua's sons rendered their country in her hour of supremest need.

We can inscribe but few of the many deeds equally deserving of record, and our chief regret shall be that the limitations imposed upon us operate so largely to prevent that honorable mention which is as justly due to "the man behind the gun," "the unsung hero of the war," as to his more distinguished commander. Each participant would command our honor, if history, as he personally saw it, were set before us. Who that reads can appreciate, even faintly, what army service really meant, with its first decision to sever the delicate home ties and enlist, followed by the unromantic and tedious round of drill, weary march in mud or dust, guard and picket duty in cold or rain, loss of sleep,

home anxieties, skirmish and battle, to say nothing of sickness, prison, wounds or death? Men have ever tried to preserve in history a picture which shall make clear the doings of their time, but only the original actors who really lived then, have understood the deeds recorded. The full story must remain forever untold until omniscience reveals it.

Immediately following the attack upon Fort Sumter, President Lincoln issued his call April 15, 1861, for 75,000 men for three months, to suppress the Rebellion. Quick response was made throughout the North. New Hampshire's quota was one regiment. Nashua's citizens, regardless

of party, rallied at a most enthusiastic meeting, over which the mayor, Col. George Bowers, presided. Patriotic addresses were made, and resolutions adopted urging the state to immediately place all its militia upon a service basis, and pledging the support of the city in aid of the families of men who would enlist. Entire unanimity was manifested in favor of maintaining the integrity of the Union. Enlistments were called for. Patriotic citizens rapidly responded, volunteering for military service as a public duty. Nashua's quota was soon filled, and assigned to the First regiment, Col. Mason W. Tappan. Aaron F. Stevens, then lieutenant-colonel of the First regiment, N. H. volunteer militia, having tendered his services to Governor Goodwin in any capacity in which he might be required, was commissioned major. George Y. Sawyer was made sergeant-major, and Albert Lull, quartermaster-sergeant. Company E, composed almost entirely of Nashua men, was mustered in May 2, organized as follows: Captain, Richard O. Greenleaf; first lieutenant, William F. Greeley; second lieutenant, John W. Thompson; first sergeant, Major A. Shaw; sergeants, David P. Ricker, Oliver M. Sawyer and Franklin L. Woods; corporals, William H. Barnes, James McManus, Matthew Sullivan and Irving G. Wilkins.

The company was sworn in, in a body, at City Hall, the oath of allegiance being administered by Aaron W. Sawyer.

Niagara Fire Engine company, No. 5, Capt. Augustus S. Edgerly, voted unanimously to enlist, and was organized as company F, as follows: Captain, Augustus S. Edgerly; first lieutenant, George W. Handley; second lieutenant, George W. Whipple; first sergeant, Orlando Lawrence; sergeants, Daniel B. Newhall, Henry Blodgett and Henry C. Williams; corporals, Dana W. King, Henry M. Mills, George W. Thompson, second, and Francis Morse.

This company was mustered in May 3. Each aggregated eighty-two officers and men. Their uniforms were gray, coats of the claw-hammer style, their muskets the old percussion smooth-bores.

It is proper here to remark that at the end of this chapter is given the individual record of all men credited to Nashua, either by birth, residence (then and now) or otherwise, as far as has been ascertained, who served during the Rebellion. It has been deemed just to omit those who were credited to Nashua only as "substitutes," and who shortly afterwards deserted; also those who were neither born in or residents of Nashua, and who deserted before reaching the seat of war. These men were generally "bounty-jumpers," and our city should not be credited, or rather discredited by them. Perhaps some other names might properly be stricken out, but with this explanation only the two classes named are thus omitted.

This record is compiled mainly from the "Register of Soldiers and Sailors of New Hampshire," so carefully prepared by Maj.-Gen. Augustus D. Ayling, adjutant-general, and published in 1895. It does not claim to be absolutely complete, especially as to natives or residents of the state serving in other than organizations from New Hampshire, neither can it be supposed to bear full record of veterans from other states, who have since become residents of our state and city. It is, however, the most complete and accurate publication of this character yet issued by any state, and reflects exceeding great credit upon him, who, previous to his appointment as adjutant-general in 1879, was for many years a resident of our city.

Public interest in war measures during these latter days of April, 1861, manifested itself in many ways. The Pennichuck bank offered and loaned the state \$20,000 for carrying on the war. The ladies of Nashua gave a levee in City Hall April 25 for the benefit of the soldiers. Company E attended, marching into the hall amid great enthusiasm, escorted by thirty-four young ladies wearing scarfs of the stars and stripes. Alvin Beard, editor of *The Telegraph*, presided. Patriotic songs were sung, and speeches were made by C. R. Morrison, Rev. M. W. Willis, Dr. Edward Spalding, Maj. A. H. Dunlap, Rev. J. O. Skinner, Dr. F. B. Ayer and Fred Coggin. "Pounce," the faithful dog who was with his master, Capt. John G. Foster, U. S. A., throughout the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and bore honorable scars there received, was presented, with cheers for his gallant owner. Col. Joseph Greeley, A. P. Hughes, and Dr. Edward Spalding were appointed a committee to raise funds for buying revolvers and other supplies for the volunteers.

The Granite State cadets voted to tender their services to the governor, and active measures were set on foot to organize another rifle company in the city.

Gen. George Stark, commanding the Third brigade, Second division, N. H. volunteer militia, was, May 2, assigned to the command of the troops at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth.

Col. John H. Gage was assigned to command of Camp Union at Concord, where the First regiment was being organized.

Gen. Israel Hunt organized a company of men forty-five years of age and upward, called the Home Guard, for such service as should be required of them.

To return to companies E and F, they joined their regiment at Camp Union, where organization was speedily effected. May 25 they left Concord with the benediction of mingled encouragements, prayers and tears of multitudes of friends, who could but be moved by the departure of those deemed their best and bravest. These were repeated at Manchester and Nashua. Ovations, too, were accorded them at Worcester, and in New York (where the Sons of New Hampshire presented them a stand of colors), also in Philadelphia, where the Soldiers' Aid society gave the regiment a collation. They arrived in Washington May 28, were reviewed by President Lincoln and General Scott, and complimented upon their superior equipment.

It is recorded that the first uniformed New Hampshire soldier to reach Washington, was Private W. H. D. Cochrane of company H, who was sent by Colonel Tappan in advance of the regiment to arrange with the N. H. Congressional delegation for its reception and entertainment.

It went into Camp Cameron at "Kalorama," and took up the necessary round of drill and camp duty. Two weeks later it was assigned to a brigade under Col. Charles P. Stone, and marched to Rockville, Md., where Camp Lincoln was formed. Evidence was here given of the thoughtful care of the lady friends at home, who sent havelocks and other articles of comfort, which were gratefully acknowledged.

Illustrating the intense interest felt in every event incidental to the first days of the war, the daily papers of June 8 mention seeing a piece of the rebel flag pulled down by the lamented Colonel Ellsworth at Alexandria, just before he was shot, sent home by Corp. Henry M. Johnson of company E.

June 15 Major Stevens with five companions, including company E, Captain Greenleaf, was sent to Conrad's Ferry for picket duty, and here first received the enemy's fire, but without loss. At Point of Rocks, Md., July 21, five men of company E (while off duty) were captured by the enemy, and remained prisoners nearly a year before being released. The regiment performed guard and other duty at various points upon the upper Potomac, until its three months' term of enlistment expired, when it returned, reaching Concord Aug. 5, where it was mustered out Aug. 9.

The next day the Nashua companies returned home, and were given a public reception under the auspices of the city government and fire department, in which the citizens generally joined. Col. Thomas G. Banks was chief marshal, followed by the Brookline band, Granite State cadets under Captain Bowers, fire department under Isaac Eaton, chief engineer, and Governor's Horse guards, company B, Capt. J. H. Gage, with the ex-mayors, clergy and city government, all escorting the returned soldiers. Amid the ringing of bells and firing of salutes, the procession marched up Pearl to Main street, thence to the grove of Zebediah Shattuck, at the end of North Elm street, where a collation was served, and where appropriate addresses were made, after which return was made to City Hall, where all were dismissed. Captain Edgerly was presented a sword by his company, and in parting with them gave each man his thanks and a farewell grasp of the hand.

The record of the regiment is brief. It did no fighting, but faithfully served wherever placed, and furnished an invaluable training and discipline to its members, which was afterwards made useful. Nashua men numbered one hundred and thirty-seven out of the eight hundred and sixteen in the regiment, and ninety-four of them, or sixty-nine per cent., re-enlisted in other organizations. Their names appear in nearly every other New Hampshire regiment, and many of them gained enviable record. No less than twenty-seven of these were given commissions. Further illustrating the patriotic spirit actuating these first volunteers, is noted the fact that but one Nashua soldier in this regiment is recorded as a deserter, and he shortly after re-enlisted and served throughout the war.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The enlistments at President Lincoln's call for three months' men were largely in excess of the number required for the First regiment, and were being assigned to the Second regiment, under

command of Col. Thomas P. Pierce, later a resident of Nashua, when orders were received from the War department to send no more troops except upon enlistment for three years. Nearly all the men then enlisted for three years, and the regiment was soon filled. Colonel Pierce resigned, and Col. Gilman Marston of Exeter succeeded to its command. It left camp at Portsmouth, June 21, receiving great ovations at Boston and New York, and arriving in Washington, June 23, where it was assigned to a brigade commanded by Col. A. E. Burnside, of the Second Rhode Island. Nashua had no distinctive company in the regiment, but was represented during the war by about sixty men in the various companies.

We can but briefly review their service. Continued drill and rigid discipline was their portion, when not actively campaigning. Their brigade opened the fight at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, so disastrous to the union forces. They shared in more than a score of hard-fought engagements, including the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862, where ten out of twenty-one officers of the regiment were either killed or wounded, including two from Nashua, Lieut. Sylvester Rogers, killed, and Lieut. Andrew G. Bracy, wounded. Feb. 26, 1863, the regiment was practically furloughed for three months, being ordered to Concord, N. H., during which it was handsomely entertained, and men were allowed to spend much time at their homes. It returned in time to well perform its part at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, where it sustained a loss in killed, wounded and missing, of more than three-fifths of those engaged. July 26 it was brigaded with the Fifth and Twelfth New Hampshire, under command of Gen. Gilman Marston, and established the great prison camp at Point Lookout, Md., where it remained until Apr. 8, 1864. It completed its original three years' service with the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1-8. On the ninth the men who had not re-enlisted set out for Concord, N. H., where they arrived on the seventeenth, and were discharged on the twenty-first. The regimental organization was continued, with accessions made to the men who re-enlisted, and the regiment continued to do most excellent service on the lower Potomac and James until the end of the war, and was mustered out of the United States service, Dec. 19, 1865. Dec. 25 it was given a reception in Concord, and on the following day the regiment was paid off and discharged.

THIRD REGIMENT.

In August, 1861, New Hampshire raised its second regiment of three years men, and organized the Third infantry, commanded by Col. Enoch Q. Fellows of Sandwich, who had been for a time a cadet at West Point, but was not a graduate. Company F was composed almost entirely of Nashua men under Capt. James F. Randlett, with Charles S. Burnham, first lieutenant, and Henry A. Marsh, second lieutenant. Its non-commissioned officers were: First sergeant, George Stearns; sergeants, Horatio T. Moore, Thomas Nottage, Jr., King H. Flanders and David Wadsworth, Jr.; corporals, Zeri S. Sager, Eugene J. Button, Joseph E. Farmer, Joseph Ackerman, James E. McCoy, George H. Gay, Wesley T. Harris and Ross C. Duffy. The uniforms were of regulation cut, but gray cloth; the arms the Enfield rifle. Their organization and drills previous to joining the regiment, were in the armory in the upper story of the City Hall.

Sept. 3 the regiment left Camp Berry at Concord to join the corps being formed at Camp Winfield Scott, Hempstead Plains, Long Island, for a secret expedition under Gen. T. W. Sherman. Sept. 15, at midnight, the regiment left camp in light marching order for Washington, where it was soon after joined by the remainder of the brigade under command of General Viele. Oct. 4 they moved to Annapolis, and temporarily occupied the Naval Academy buildings. Thence, on Oct. 18, they embarked for Fortress Monroe, where the entire corps was formed, which place they left on Oct. 29 for Port Royal, South Carolina, where they arrived, after considerable difficulty, on Nov. 4 and witnessed its capture by the naval fleet under Admiral Dupont. Dec. 4 company F was sent on a foraging expedition to Pinkney Island.

The regiment's first baptism in blood was a severe one, and occurred June 16, 1862, at Secessionville, on James Island, S. C., where one out of every six men were either killed or wounded, Lieut. Henry A. Marsh being numbered among the latter, together with seven other Nashua men, viz: Daniel N. Atwood, Edgar Duples, David Fitzgerald, King H. Flanders, James French, George W. Miller and Ezra B. Peabody. Capt. James F. Randlett and Sergeant-Major Elbridge J. Copp are mentioned, among others, by Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, commanding regiment, as particularly deserv-

ing notice for gallant conduct in this engagement. Lieut. Henry A. Marsh is also credited with courage and coolness in at first refusing attention after being wounded and insisting that others were more in need of assistance. The Third here demonstrated that it could be relied upon as a fighting regiment, and its subsequent record abundantly confirmed it.

Jan. 3, 1863, company F, under Capt. Charles S. Burnham, was part of a force of two hundred men sent to Florida to capture a lot of lumber on St. John's river, but the rebels had destroyed it. On their return they were fired upon and three men were wounded.

Various movements occupied them during the early summer. July 10 it participated in the successful morning surprise upon the enemy's rifle pits and batteries at the lower end of Morris Island. It performed gallant service in the unsuccessful assault upon Fort Wagner July 18, followed by the tedious and perilous siege, which later terminated in its capture. So well recognized was its valor, that it was one of the three regiments selected by Gen. Q. A. Gillmore "to be at all hours in front of the army." From July 21 until Jan. 20, 1864, Captain Randlett was the ranking officer present, and had command of the regiment.

Sept. 6 another charge upon Fort Wagner was ordered, with the proposition by General Terry that the Third lead "the forlorn hope." Captain Randlett, in command, communicated to his regiment, through the chaplain, the nature of the service before them, its danger so great that probably not one in twenty would survive the first charge, and asked none to go except willingly and after mature consideration. Every man volunteered for the service or the sacrifice, upon which the chaplain suggested that they return to their tents, write their letters, settle their worldly business and commit themselves to God, asking that He do to them as seemeth to Him good. "The hour came; the assault was made; on these noble souls rushed, into the 'imminent deadly breach,' right into the jaws of death. But like Daniel when he was thrown into the lions' den, it pleased God that the lions' mouths should be shut. Scarcely an hour before, the enemy had secretly evacuated the fort, and the forlorn hope entered into full possession, without the loss of a single man."

The following winter was occupied mainly with provost and guard duty. Nov. 25 one hundred men from the regiment participated in the contemplated surprise upon Fort Sumter. Before March 1, 1864, two hundred and seventy men re-enlisted, and left for home on thirty days' furlough under Captain Randlett. The local papers report the reception given them April 8, on the eve of their return to the seat of war. At noon they formed in Railroad square, under Major Randlett and Adjutant Copp, whence, escorted by companies A and B of the Governor's Horse Guards, under command of Lieuts. C. C. Webster and Gus. Walker, with Major Virgil C. Gilman of the Horse Guards as chief marshal, they marched through the principal streets to the City Hall, where a collation was served, grace being said by Rev. Doctor Richards, and an address of welcome by the mayor, Dr. Edward Spalding.

March 1, 1864, the regiment was mounted and designated as the Third New Hampshire mounted infantry. In April the regiment proceeded to Fortress Monroe and the James river, reaching Bermuda Hundred May 6. May 9 it was engaged in the affair at Chester Station. May 13 it won laurels and made severe losses in the twenty minutes' charge at Drewry's Bluff, where Major James F. Randlett and Adjutant E. J. Copp and thirteen other Nashua men were severely wounded. May 16, the last of the four days' battle at Drewry's Bluff, Lieut. Eugene J. Button was instantly killed while in command of his company. Drewry's Bluff leads the entire list for fatalities in this regiment among Nashua men, no less than fifteen being here wounded, and three killed. The engagements following at Bermuda Hundred, in front of Petersburg and at Ware Bottom Church, were memorable and resulted in severe losses; while at Deep Bottom, Va., on Aug. 16, the regiment was nearly annihilated in repeated charges and countercharges. Entering the fight with less than two hundred men, it captured some three hundred prisoners; and with many of its men having but seven days more to serve before being entitled to return to their homes, its killed, wounded and missing numbered ten officers and eighty-three men. Adjutant E. J. Copp here received another severe wound, and Lieut. Joseph Ackerman was slightly wounded.

Aug. 23, 1864, the three years' enlistment having expired, such men as had not re-enlisted were mustered out, less than twenty per cent of the original strength of the regiment thus returning home. They had won immortal honors. The remainder, a mere handful, were engaged in the five weeks' siege of Petersburg and the affairs at New Market Heights, the reconnoissance near Richmond, at

Laurel Hill and Darbytown Roads. Nov. 2 the regiment embarked for New York, there to defend the ballot box at election. The service was exceedingly trying from cold and the lack of food other than short rations of pork and hard bread. Nov. 19 they were again back at Bermuda Hundred in winter quarters.

Early in January, 1865, they were ordered to North Carolina and participated in the midnight assault and capture of Fort Fisher Jan. 15, followed by the engagements at Sugar Loaf Battery Feb. 11, and Wilmington Feb. 22.

Here the regiment remained, doing provost and other responsible duty until June, when it proceeded to Goldsborough, N. C., and remained until June 20, when it was finally mustered out and returned to Concord, N. H., arriving there on the twenty-eighth, where it was appropriately received and given appreciative welcome. Its colors were returned to the governor, and Aug. 2 it was paid and discharged.

Nashua's part in the record is a brilliant one. Of her one hundred and thirteen officers and men, twelve were killed in battle, thirty-eight wounded and seven died of disability while in the service, a total of casualties of fifty per cent, not including prisoners. Private Albert Blood of company H enjoys the unique distinction of being the only Nashua man in this regiment who was captured during the war.

Capt. Joseph Ackerman, Private John F. Ennes (who died June 25, 1864, of wounds received at Ware Bottom Church) and Corporal Charles D. Smith (killed Aug. 16, 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va.,) were awarded the "Gillmore Medal" by Major-General Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the siege of Charleston, S. C., in 1863. The medals were of bronze, representing Fort Sumter in ruins on one side, and on the reverse a fac-simile of General Gillmore's signature. It was attached to a bar bearing the name, rank, company and regiment of the recipient.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Within two weeks after the return and discharge of Nashua's two companies of three months' men in the First regiment, Captain Greenleaf set about raising a company of three years' men for the Fourth regiment. His advertisement in the Nashua Gazette of Aug. 22, 1861, was as follows:

"Recruits wanted. I am now enlisting recruits for the Fourth regiment of New Hampshire volunteers, which will be under the command of that brave and chivalric soldier, Col. Thomas J. Whipple. The pay of each non-commissioned officer and private is as follows: First sergeant \$24, sergeant \$21, corporal \$17, private \$13. In addition to which each man receives from the state a bounty of \$10. Pay and board to commence from the time of enlistment. Office at the armory, City Hall."

Sept. 18, two weeks after the Third left the state, the regiment was mustered into the service at Manchester, company B being largely composed of Nashua men. Its non-commissioned officers were as follows: First sergeant, Adelbert White; sergeants, Grovenor D. Nichols, Leonard A. Gay, Charles A. Harris; corporals, John B. Bussell, Hugh Watts, George H. Emerson, Charles H. Perkins and John R. Kimball.

Rev. Martin W. Willis of the Unitarian church was chaplain of the regiment, Dr. George P. Greeley, assistant surgeon, and Israel T. Hunt, hospital steward.

The regiment left camp at Manchester for Washington on the twenty-seventh of September, leaving there Oct. 9 for Annapolis, Md., to join Gen. T. W. Sherman's expedition to Port Royal, S. C., which embarked Oct. 19, stopping at Fortress Monroe until Oct. 29. The Fourth, on board the side-wheel steamer Baltic, towing the ship Ocean Express, encountered a terrible storm off Hatteras, and struck on Frying Pan Shoals, but with the assistance of other vessels in the fleet was after a time relieved. A three days' gale followed, but on Nov. 4 they arrived at Port Royal and witnessed its capture Nov. 7, after three days' bombardment by the navy. The Fourth immediately landed at Hilton Head, and here they remained nearly three months, actively employed in building fortifications and wharves, drilling and other work.

In the latter part of January the regiment embarked upon the expedition south, which captured Fernandina, Jacksonville and St. Augustine. Seven of the ten companies of the regiment garrisoned St. Augustine until September, when they joined the other three, including company B, located at Beaufort, S. C., since June.

They took part in the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., after which they went into winter quarers at Beaufort, where they remained about five months.

In the spring of 1863 operations were begun with a view to the capture of Charleston, S. C., the navy assisting. After two unsuccessful movements, it was decided possible only by protracted siege, and our company B of the Fourth is credited with commencing the work of building batteries for attacking Morris Island on the night of June 17, which labor was silently continued for twenty-one nights. On July 10 began the attack on Fort Wagner by the forty-four guns and mortars in position. After unsuccessful charges it was decided to take it by regular approaches. On July 23 the Fourth dug the first parallel, and planted chevaux de frise; and for forty-six days thereafter, under a blazing South Carolina sun, the battle of shell, shovel and sortie was continuous, until, on Sept. 7, when line was formed for the final charge, the fort was found to have been evacuated. Its capture resulted in that of the whole island. From this time until January 15, 1864, the regiment was engaged in garrison, fatigue and picket duty connected with the siege of Charleston. Two Nashua men, Michael Connolly of company C, and John Nolan of company G, were given the "Gillmore Medal," heretofore referred to, for gallant and meritorious conduct during their operations.

The regiment was then again ordered to Beaufort, where three hundred and eighty-eight men, the largest number in any New Hampshire regiment, re-enlisted for three years or the war. In February it was engaged in the expedition up the Savannah river, and thence was ordered to the defence of Jacksonville, but soon returned to Beaufort. Early in March the re-enlisted veterans were furloughed for thirty days, and arrived home, under Colonel Bell, in season to vote at the state election.

April 12 the remainder of the regiment embarked for Fortress Monroe and Gloucester point, York river, where the furloughed men joined them. On the fourth of May the army of the James, of which the Fourth regiment was now a part, started up the James river for Bermuda Hundred, which was immediately fortified. May 9 an advance was made and the enemy attacked at Swift creek and driven to the defenses of Petersburg. The following day the advance was continued to the first line of the defenses of Richmond. Then followed the severe ordeal at Drewry's Bluff on May 16. Against great odds the regiment avoided capture by retreating through a perfect rain of bullets, losing one hundred and forty-two men in killed, wounded and missing. Sharp engagements followed for several days near Bermuda Hundred. On the twenty-eighth of May the division was transferred to the Eighteenth corps, and ordered to report to General Meade, commanding the army of the Potomac. It took part in the eight days' battle of Cold Harbor, and on the twelfth of June returned to the south bank of the James river. June 16 the regiment joined in the first attack on Petersburg, Colonel Bell's brigade capturing one hundred and twenty-five prisoners and several pieces of artillery. The siege of Petersburg followed. The Fourth well understood this kind of duty, which continued for thirty-six days, at the end of which time the federal picket trenches were within twenty feet of the rebel outpost. The regiment lost fifty men during this ordinary trench duty. On the thirtieth of July it took part in the Crater fight, or the battle of the "Mine," where for hours, under the hottest enfilading fire, it held its position, losing fifty out of its total strength of two hundred men. Its flag-staff was twice cut off, and fifty-five bullets and shells pierced its flag. The next day what remained of the regiment returned to Bermuda Hundred. Aug. 14 to 16 it was engaged in the battle of Deep Bottom, with heavy losses, the brigade being in command of a captain, and only one captain remaining for duty in the regiment.

On the eighteenth of September, the original enlistment having expired, one hundred and seventy-four men left for home. Of the three hundred and eighty-eight who re-enlisted the previous February, and over seven hundred recruits, only forty men were available for duty in the attack on Fort Gilmer, Sept. 29, a lieutenant being in command of the regiment. The Fourth was engaged in the two expeditions against Fort Fisher, the first under General Butler, without success, the second under General Terry resulting in its capture, but only after two days of severest bombardment by Admiral Porter, followed by a land assault Jan. 15, terminating in fearless hand-to-hand struggles, fought inch by inch from traverse to traverse, the flag of the Fourth in advance of all, locked for twenty minutes with the confederate flag on the top of traverse number eight. The night of the capture, as the remnant of the regiment slept over a magazine, it exploded, adding to the long list of casualties.

On the eleventh of February advance was made upon Wilmington. Feb. 18 Fort Anderson was found evacuated and possession was taken of Wilmington. Then followed a quieter period, awaiting the advance of General Sherman's army on his northward march. Guard duty followed at Magnolia until after the surrender of Lee, when the regiment was quartered at Raleigh until its return home. It was mustered out Aug. 23 and arrived home Aug. 27, when a grand reception was given it, Gov. Frederick Smythe expressing the most appreciative welcome.

Nashua had ninety-one men in the Fourth regiment, and suffered thirty casualties, including deaths, wounds and captures; and of her ten men suffering capture, six died in rebel prisons.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Nashua's representation in the Fifth regiment was small, and with the single exception of one man born in the city, but residing elsewhere, no member at time of enlistment was identified in any way with Nashua, except by being credited to it through being drafted as a substitute. A few members later became residents of the city, as appears in the personal record.

The character of the service performed by the Fifth regiment is most brilliant. It well earned the name, "The Fighting Fifth," and is credited with having suffered the severest losses of any union regiment in the war. Its engagements appear in the list preceding the personal records of its members.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

In November, 1861, the Sixth regiment was organized at Keene, but at that time had less than a dozen Nashua men. Dr. William A. Tracy was made surgeon, and James H. Noyes hospital steward, who later was successively promoted through the several grades to surgeon.

The regiment saw the hardest kind of service in seventeen different states, as far south as North Carolina, in Virginia, in the Southwest at Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., later returning to Virginia, where it served with great credit during the war.

Capt. Osgood T. Hadley, company E, has recently (July 27, 1896) received tardy recognition from the War department, a medal of honor, "for most distinguished gallantry in action near Pegram House, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Soon after his return from the three months' service in the First regiment, Orlando Lawrence opened a recruiting office at the corner of Main and Franklin streets and organized company B of the Seventh regiment, of which he was given command. The regiment was organized at Camp Hale, Manchester, under the personal direction of Adjutant-General Joseph C. Abbott, who waived command on condition that it be given to a graduate of West Point. The colonelcy was therefore bestowed upon Lieut. Haldeman S. Putnam of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, appointed from New Hampshire, General Abbott being made lieutenant-colonel.

The regiment left the state Jan. 14, 1862, for New York, remaining there a month in White Street Barracks, whence it proceeded to the Dry Tortugas, Fla., where, in Fort Jefferson, it remained until June 16, busy with drill and fatigue duty, and guarding commissary stores and munitions of war. Thence it proceeded to Port Royal, S. C., followed by service at Beaufort, St. Augustine and Fernandina.

Thus far it had had no fighting, but disease had severely decimated its numbers by nearly five hundred men. June 7, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Hilton Head, preparatory to another attempt on Charleston. After ten days it embarked for Folly Island, where, until June 10, it was engaged in the construction of batteries, which, on this date, opened upon the enemy and successfully covered the advance of General Strong's column upon the south end of Morris Island, followed by the remainder of the forces. At night the regiment went on picket within a mile of Fort Wagner, and commenced work upon the first parallel laid for its siege. The next day it supported the first attack upon Fort Wagner, and that evening commenced work upon the second parallel, and for the week following was actively engaged in the trenches, preparatory to the second assault on Fort

Wagner. This was ordered about sunset on the eighteenth, the Second brigade, under Colonel Putnam, supporting the First, under General Strong. The engagement was of the most desperate character and without success. The Seventh regiment lost two hundred and eighteen killed, wounded and missing, including its gallant colonel, out of its aggregate of four hundred and eighty-one when line was formed for the assault, its loss of officers exceeding that of any other regiment in any engagement during the war, Lieut. Alfred N. Bennet of Nashua being among the killed, and Lieut. Ezra Davis so severely wounded as to cause his death a few days later. The hitherto carefully drilled and disciplined regiment had proven its men by this severest ordeal to be veterans indeed.

The siege of Fort Wagner followed, in which the regiment shared, and was ordered in as a part of the storming party of Sept. 7, rendered unnecessary, however, by its sudden evacuation.

Dec. 20 the regiment left Morris Island and went into camp on St. Helena Island opposite Hilton Head, being assigned to Gen. Joseph R. Hawley's brigade. Here it received over three hundred recruits, many of them worthless, and here it exchanged its Enfield rifles for Spencer repeating carbines.

Feb. 4, 1864, the regiment embarked for Jacksonville, Fla., and took part in General Seymour's disastrous campaign, culminating in the battle of Olustee, where its losses were severe, numbering two hundred and nine.

While at Jacksonville, one hundred and eighty-three re-enlisted and went home on thirty days' furlough. April 14 the regiment embarked for Fernandina, and thence, on the seventeenth, for Fortress Monroe and Gloucester Point, to join the army of the James under General Butler.

It participated in all the movements and engagements of the Tenth corps from Bermuda Hundred and in front of Petersburg, including the affairs at Chester Station and Lempster Hill, the battle of Drewry's Bluff, the demonstration on Petersburg under General Gillmore, Ware Bottom Church, Deep Bottom, the siege of Petersburg, New Market Heights, reconnoissance toward Richmond, Laurel Hill and Darbytown Road. The duty was of almost uninterrupted severity, causing large losses in effective strength.

The Seventh was among the troops sent to New York for possible riot duty at the November election, but happily it was not needed, and returned to its quarters, Laurel Hill, Nov. 17. It took part in the expedition against Fort Fisher, N. C., leaving its winter camp Jan. 4, 1865. After the two days' bombardment by Admiral Porter's fleet, the land forces, on Jan. 15, made their successful assault, the Seventh leading against the sea-angle, and planting its colors upon the bastion, following with an advance upon Battery Buchanan, which immediately surrendered, thus gaining the entire system, heretofore deemed almost impregnable.

General Terry's forces then advanced on Wilmington, where the Seventh was in garrison until June, followed by a short service at Goldsborough, where it was mustered out July 20. It returned to Manchester and Concord, where it was appreciatively received and addressed by Gov. Frederick Smythe, in behalf of a grateful people, whom it had so faithfully served. Less than one hundred of those who originally went out with the regiment returned with it to receive the honors so gladly bestowed upon them.

The Nashua men in this regiment who were recipients of the "Gillmore Medal" were Private Michael Cahill and Corporal George F. Carson, both of company B.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Eighth regiment was organized at Camp Currier, Manchester, in the fall and winter of 1861, under Col. Hawkes Fearing of Manchester. Company A of Nashua was the first to enter camp, on Oct. 12, Capt. William M. Barrett commanding, with J. Q. A. Warren, first lieutenant, and Dana W. King, second lieutenant, and George S. Eayrs, first sergeant. Company E was largely enlisted in Nashua, under Capt. Daniel M. Fiske, Alonzo W. Putney being its first lieutenant, and George W. Thompson, 2d, first sergeant. Dr. Samuel G. Dearborn was regimental surgeon.

The state was still paying the paltry bounty of \$10, but ranks were soon filled by patriotic men, many of them veterans of the three months' campaign, conscious of the gravity of the situation, and well realizing that such enlistment meant willingness, if need be, to meet martyrdom.

Company A was mustered in Oct. 25, and then returned to Nashua on a two days' furlough. Nov. 14 it again went to Nashua to witness the presentation of swords to its officers, given by appreciative friends. Jan. 14 the regiment escorted the Seventh regiment, ordered to the front, to the depot. Jan. 22 it received its guns, and Jan. 25 it left camp for Boston, where it was quartered over night in Faneuil Hall, and next day was transferred to Fort Independence, where it was actively engaged in drill for about three weeks. Feb. 15 six companies, under Colonel Fearing, embarked on the ship E. Wilder Farley for Ship Island, to join the "Butler Expedition." The remaining four companies, "A" included, under Lieut.-Col. O. W. Lull, left for the same point Feb. 18 on the ship Eliza and Ella, arriving March 29 after much difficulty.

May 3 companies A, F and K, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lull, took possession of Fort Pike on one of the channels leading into Lake Ponchartrain. Other troops coming up to garrison it, the battalion moved on to Fort Macomb, Fort Bienvenu and Tower Dupre. June 28 it rejoined the regiment at Camp Parapet, Carrollton. Lieut. Dana W. King says that "company A had the honor of being the first occupant of four forts, viz: Forts Pike and Bienvenu, Tower Dupre and the Mexican Gulf Battery, mounting in all sixty-five guns." Sept. 19 companies A, B, G and K drove in the enemy's pickets at Pass Manchac, which was repeated Oct. 11 by companies G and H.

On Oct. 27 at Georgia Landing occurred the first serious engagement of General Weitzel's brigade, of which the Eighth New Hampshire was now a part. Success crowned the day for the union forces, but with severe losses on both sides, including Capt. J. Q. A. Warren of company E—one of the best line officers in the Eighth. The regiment went into this engagement with only four hundred men, to which number the original strength of one thousand men had been reduced within its first year by the inroads of death and disease.

For several months after this, the regiment was stationed near Baton Rouge; company B meanwhile taking part in the expedition up to Bayou Teche, under General Weitzel. March 14 it participated in the expedition against Port Hudson, under Banks and Farragut, returning to Baton Rouge. April 7 it entered upon the first Red river expedition, under General Paine, taking part in the three days' engagement at Bisland, and being the first to plant its colors on the enemy's works. Further advance was made, with little resistance, to Opelousas, and May 8, after a day's forced march, Alexandria was reached. At this time Lieutenant Eayrs was acting brigade commissary, and Lieutenant King as brigade ordnance officer on the staff of General Paine.

May 15 began the movement towards Port Hudson, where, on the twenty-third, position was taken on the right of the line of investment at the Big Sandy. May 27 a general advance was ordered, the Eighth making a brilliant charge against the outer works, carrying everything before them, but suffering severer losses than any other regiment, one hundred and twenty-four being killed and wounded out of an aggregate of two hundred and ninety-eight taken into the fight. A long and trying siege followed, with frequent casualties. Lieut. George W. Thompson, 2d, of company E was killed May 29 while in the rifle pits. June 14 an assaulting column of 3,000 men, under General Paine, was formed, the Eighth New Hampshire, under Capt. Barrett, and the Fourth Wisconsin in advance as skirmishers. The assault at daybreak was met by a desperate reception, but was successful to the scaling of the parapets by the Eighth and Fourth. The capture would have been easily complete if the supporting columns had followed up the advance; failing to do which the remnant were captured or obliged to retire. The Eighth lost one hundred and twenty-two out of two hundred and seventeen men, Lieut. Luther T. Hosley, company A, being among the killed. June 15 General Banks issued a congratulatory order upon the results attained, and at the same time called for a storming column of one thousand men, a "forlorn hope," to make another assault upon the works. The column was speedily raised and organized, three volunteering from the Eighth, one of whom was Lieut. Dana W. King of company A. The siege continued, the lines being drawn closer and closer to the enemy's works, with continuous firing going on at every exposed object. Pending the careful preparations being made, the expected attack by the "forlorn hope" was deferred from day to day, until the news came on July 7 that Vicksburg had surrendered to General Grant, which immediately resulted in the capitulation of Port Hudson on July 9, rendering the assault by the "forlorn hope" unnecessary. It was given the post of honor, however, the head of the column, marching in to take possession of the captured works, immediately followed by the Eighth New

Hampshire, in recognition of its gallant service during the siege. Its part in this crowning act of the opening of the Mississippi to navigation will ever remain an almost matchless honor.

Aug. 22 the regiment marched back to Baton Rouge; early in September it embarked with the unsuccessful expedition to Sabine Pass, thence was ordered to Algiers and back to Camp Bisland. Oct. 3 it left Bisland on the second Red river expedition, reaching Opelousas the twenty-fourth, and New Iberia on Nov. 12. Dec. 21 the regiment was detached and ordered to Franklin to be mounted, and was then designated as the First New Hampshire cavalry, but from March 31 to June 30, 1864, as the Second New Hampshire cavalry. Jan. 4, 1864, two hundred and nineteen of the veterans re-enlisted, but without receiving the usual furlough. Jan. 6 it left for New Orleans, where it remained until March 2, when it left upon the unfortunate Red river campaign, taking part in the actions at Henderson's Hill, Natchitoches, Crump's Hill and Wilson's Farm.

April 8 occurred the action at Sabine Cross Roads, where the Second New Hampshire cavalry suffered the capture of about fifty men (including Capt. Dana W. King, whose horse was shot under him), who were confined six months in the prison pen at Tyler, Texas, an experience of suffering too frequently incident to the defense of the flag, quite beyond the power of adequate description.

Hard service continued to be the lot of the regiment. It shared in the engagements at Monett's Bluff, April 23, Cane river, April 24, and in those at and near Alexandria, continuously for nearly two weeks following. In the retreat, it was assigned the most difficult of all services, the rear-guard, being constantly exposed to attack. Finally, after the actions at Marksville, Bayou de Glaize and Yellow Bayou, the Atchafalaya was crossed on May 19, at Morganzia, whence it left June 16 for New Orleans, to be returned to an infantry organization, thus ending a disappointing campaign of three and a half months, "the most arduous, toilsome and exhausting in which the regiment had ever participated; one of ceaseless marches, constant watchfulness by day or night, and daily exposure to the enemy's fire and harrassing attacks; one of suffering from hunger and thirst, from exposure to the elements, without blankets, tents or sufficient clothing, and under the depressing, demoralizing influence, much of the time, which a long retreat always brings; a campaign of such exacting and constant service that, of the seven hundred horses with which the regiment started out, but two hundred of the original animals were returned; with casualties occurring almost every day, and aggregating about one-fourth of its force; yet, under these adverse conditions, maintaining such heroic bearing, such unyielding purpose and such unflinching courage, that it received the commendation of three commanding generals, expressed in general orders. No New Hampshire regiment was put to a severer test of true courage and heroism; none made a better or more enviable record under adverse and demoralizing influences."

July 11 the re-enlisted men were furloughed for thirty days, reaching Concord July 23. Returning, they reached Camp Parapet Sept. 6. The regiment was then ordered to Natchez, Miss., where it was engaged in garrison and picket duty until the expiration of its term of service Dec. 23, shortly after which officers and men who had not re-enlisted were ordered to Concord and mustered out on Jan. 18, 1865, when the regimental organization ceased to exist.

Jan. 1 the veterans re-enlisting, together with recruits, were organized into the Veteran battalion, Eighth New Hampshire volunteers, company B of which was commanded by Capt. Dana W. King. It did duty at Vidalia and Natchez until Oct. 28, when it was mustered out at Vicksburg. Oct. 29, it embarked for Cairo, under command of Captain King, and reached Concord Nov. 7, where it was appropriately received, and on Nov. 9, 1865, was paid off and discharged, after nearly four years of such faithful service as to win from its brigade commander, General Paine, the tribute that "the Eighth New Hampshire have learned how to fight and not how to retreat," and that "for them to be brave was only to be true to their hard-earned fame." The regimental historian, Captain Stanyan, says, "it marched and fought over the whole length of Louisiana, and got nearer to Texas than any other portion of the army ever did."

The officers of the Veteran battalion were given brevet commissions by Gov. Frederick Smythe, in recognition of their distinguished services, Capt. Dana W. King, the only officer remaining who went out with the regiment, being made lieutenant-colonel, Second Lieut. Nelson H. Peterson being brevetted first lieutenant, and Lieut. James H. Marshall, captain.

As in every other regiment, simple justice demands more extended mention of the worthy service of many a man than is here made, or than is contained in the official record annexed. The reader is

necessarily referred for this to the regimental histories, which abound with recital of brave deeds and faithful devotion to duty, producing in us a just pride that such men were of our flesh and blood, so far did their valor and devotion outdo what we had considered humanly possible.

The names of King and Nolan, Warren and Hosley and Marshall, and many another, will always remind us of the Eighth New Hampshire, and the gallant part it took in fighting for the flag.

NINTH REGIMENT.

The Ninth New Hampshire was organized in the summer of 1862, at Camp Colby, Concord under Col. Enoch Q. Fellows of Sandwich. Capt. Augustus S. Edgerly, a veteran of the First New Hampshire, from Nashua, but now a resident of Sanbornton, assisted by First Lieut. Charles D. Copp, enlisted many Nashua men, who were largely assigned to company C.

The regiment left Concord Aug. 25 for Washington, and immediately crossed the Potomac to Camp Chase, Arlington Heights, thence was put into the field without delay to join in the movements to check Lee's advance. On the fourteenth of September, twenty days after leaving Concord, it alone charged a rebel brigade, driving it from the crest of South Mountain, and three days later it did veteran service at Antietam, joining in the carriage by storm of the "stone bridge" over Antietam creek. No other New Hampshire regiment met the enemy in battle so early in its experience. Its conduct was so creditable as to gain immediate official commendation.

After a few days the regiment went into camp at Pleasant Valley, Md., remaining here until Oct. 27, when it crossed the Potomac at Berlin and joined in the pursuit of Lee. Nov. 15 it was engaged with a rebel battery at White Sulphur Springs, Va., and on the nineteenth went into camp at Stafford Heights, Falmouth. It crossed the Rappahannock Dec. 12, occupying the streets of Fredericksburg that day and night. It shared in the next day's fighting, a regiment at a time, meeting the hottest kind of a reception, but with magnificent credit to itself at the "Slaughter Pen," one of the bloodiest fields the war had thus far seen. Many casualties resulted. When several of the color-guard had been killed or disabled, and Sergt. Edgar A. Densmore, carrying the national colors, fell, mortally wounded, Lieut. Charles D. Copp of company C, caught up the flag, and, advancing in front, called out, "Hurrah boys! Come on," leading them forward into the very front of the engagement. So fearless was his courage and so worthy the act as to gain for him the award of the medal of honor given by congress for conspicuous bravery.

Movements resulting in no advantage followed until the withdrawal of the army on the night of the fifteenth to the old camp on Stafford Heights, where the Ninth remained nearly two months, suffering much from the severities of the winter, and conditions to which they were unused. Feb. 9 an agreeable move was made to Newport News, where it remained until March 25, when it embarked for Baltimore, en route to Lexington, Ky. Service followed here, at Winchester and Crab Orchard Springs and vicinity, until June 4, when the regiment left, via Cincinnati and Cairo, to join Grant's army investing Vicksburg. It participated in various movements incident to the capture of this stronghold, suffering not a little from the summer heat and other privations. After the surrender it joined in the pursuit of Johnston's retreating army until July 13, when he made a stand at Jackson. Very disagreeable picket duty, and the repulse of a night attack were the lot of the regiment here, followed by withdrawal, upon Johnston's further retreat. Aug. 8 it embarked for Cairo, en route to Kentucky, reaching Nicholasville Aug. 23, much reduced by sickness, and consequently assigned to light guard duty on the Kentucky Central railroad, with headquarters at Paris. Jan. 25 its old Windsor rifles were exchanged for the new Springfield. The same day it set out for Point Isabel, leaving there Feb. 27 for Knoxville, Tenn., via Cumberland Gap, arriving March 17 after a very cold and wearisome march. Four days later it set out to return by another route through the Gap, and reached Camp Burnside at Nicholasville again March 31. April 2 it started for Annapolis, Md., where the Ninth corps was being re-organized. It was quickly hurried forward to join the army of the Potomac, arriving in season to participate in the second day's battle of the Wilderness May 6, on which day Capt. A. S. Edgerly was killed while serving on the staff of Col. S. G. Griffin commanding the brigade.

May 10 it came under the enemy's artillery fire. May 12 it was engaged in the severest day's struggle of its three years' history, the battle of Spottsylvania, where it took part in the general

charge along the whole line, advancing beyond it, however, into the "Bloody Angle," there meeting a most murderous fire, which in a few minutes caused a loss of over two hundred men. Constant skirmishing followed until the eighteenth, when it was again heavily engaged.

It participated in the engagements at North Anna river May 24-26, and won laurels in a successful assault, under a galling fire, upon the enemy's rifle-pits May 31 at Totopotomoy creek. It shared in the disagreeable work at Bethesda church June 2-3, and did picket duty incident to the battle of Cold Harbor. It was then moved to the vicinity of Petersburg, which was its principal field of action for the remainder of its service. June 17 it took part in the successful assault upon the Shand house, but with numerous casualties among its small aggregate of one hundred and twenty-five effective strength now remaining.

Two months of severe siege duty followed, mostly in front of the "Mine," where, on July 30, at its explosion, the Ninth bore conspicuous part leading the assault and being the first to plant its colors upon the enemy's works at the "Crater." In the desperate attempt made to retain possession the regiment lost ninety-two in killed, wounded and missing, about one-half its strength engaged, Lieut. George H. Drew being among the captured.

Aug. 20-21 it did sturdy service at Weldon railroad, and for several weeks following was employed in picket duty, building earth-works and corduroy roads.

Sept. 30 it joined in the charge at Poplar Springs church, but under a flank movement by far superior numbers, found itself obliged to retire to the Pegram house, its effective strength decimated to less than sixty muskets, twice that number being killed, wounded and missing.

It remained in this vicinity till Oct. 27, receiving some recruits and doing some skirmishing in the movement in Hatcher's Run, two days later returning to its former quarters near Petersburg, whence, Nov. 29, it moved to Fort Alexander Hayes, where it passed the winter.

In the final movements of the army of the Potomac it took no active part after April 8, when it assisted in guarding eight thousand prisoners of Ewell's army, captured by Sheridan. April 20 it set out for City Point, leaving there the twenty-sixth for Alexandria, where it went into camp. May 23 it participated in the final grand review of the army at Washington and June 10 the regiment broke camp preparatory to return to New Hampshire. June 14 it returned its colors to the governor at the state house and was discharged, leaving a record of which the state and every member may well be proud.

TENTH REGIMENT.

The Tenth regiment was organized at Camp Pillsbury, Manchester, under the call of July 1, 1862, for 300,000 three years' men. Command was given to Col. Michael T. Donahoe. Nashua furnished one company, B, under Capt. Timothy B. Crowley, First Lieut. George Edgecumbe and Second Lieut. Michael Moran, with Daniel W. Russell as first sergeant; and nearly all the Nashua men in the regiment were in this company. Sept. 22 the regiment left for Washington, arriving, after an uncomfortable journey, with two railroad accidents, on the twenty-fifth, marching next morning to Camp Chase, Arlington Heights. Almost its entire three years of active service were destined to be upon the soil of Virginia. After a few weeks spent mainly in preparations for active campaigning, the regiment had its first experience under fire Nov. 15 in its support of a battery at the crossing by the Ninth corps of the north fork of the Rappahannock at White Sulphur Springs. Nov. 19, after a severe four days' march, Falmouth was reached, where it camped for three weeks. On the evening of Dec. 11 it crossed the pontoon bridge, laid under heavy fire, remaining in the streets of Fredericksburg until the thirteenth, when it occupied an important defensive position until, late in the afternoon, it joined in the last desperate but unsuccessful assault upon Marye's Height, in which, thanks to the darkness, its loss aggregated only about fifty. Two days later it re-crossed the river to its old camp, where it remained, suffering not a little from cold and lack of fuel and clothing, until Feb. 9, when it went to Acquia creek, thence to Newport News, where it was much more comfortably quartered.

March 14 General Longstreet's forces having threatened an attack upon Suffolk, General Getty's division was sent to reinforce it. April 11 Longstreet advanced in force and invested it. Companies B and E of the Tenth were sent to man Fort Halleck. The siege, which was extremely wearing,

was kept up until May 4 when the rebels were forced to retire. The regiment shared in the work for the defense of Portsmouth, and later in the hardships of the movement to Yorktown and the Pamunkey river, returning thereafter to its former camp at Getty's Station, near Portsmouth. July 30 its camp was moved to Julian's creek. Work on fortifications was resumed until their completion in November, and the winter was spent in drill and target practice. March 19 its camp was removed to Great Bridge, where it did picket duty and scouting for the month following.

April 19, 1864, the regiment set out via canal to Portsmouth, Va., thence via Newport News and Big Bethel to Yorktown, being assigned to the army of the James, under General Butler. Thence it embarked to Bermuda Hundred, where it arrived May 6. The next day it led the advance along the Richmond & Petersburg railroad, meeting the enemy near Port Walthal, and being under fire all day.

May 9 a further advance was made, and the enemy again encountered, the regiment being hotly engaged all day. After dark an attack was made by South Carolina troops, and the Tenth counter-charged upon them, driving them across Swift creek and inflicting great loss upon them. The next day, after tearing up the railroad, the whole force retired, companies B, D and F, under Captain Crowley, acting as rear guard.

Another advance was made on the twelfth towards Richmond, meeting the enemy strongly entrenched at Proctor's Creek, and making a gallant and successful charge upon them, clearing the way for the passage and deployment of the entire corps.

The next day the advance was resumed, the regiment being under a heavy artillery fire in the afternoon. May 14 the corps advanced and occupied the outer line of defenses at Drewry's Bluff. On the sixteenth the enemy charged, under cover of a dense fog, upon the right wing of the corps, carrying everything before them until the Tenth was reached, who, with the Thirteenth New Hampshire, repelled charge after charge, and held them in check for two hours after the remainder of the brigade had been withdrawn, when they also retired, acting as rear guard of the corps to Bermuda Hundred. The remainder of the month the picket lines of both armies were frequently engaged. June 1, after a hard march, the Tenth joined Grant's army lying in front of Cold Harbor, and was at once put into the fight, making a charge upon the enemy and driving them into their works. The next day was devoted to the construction of rifle pits under the enemy's fire, in which Lieut. Daniel W. Russell, a valued and courageous officer of company B, was instantly killed. June 3 the Tenth led the assaulting column upon the enemy's works, meeting with the hottest reception thus far in its history, but carrying the first line of defense and holding it throughout the day. For nine days more the regiment remained at the front, with losses every day, then returned to Bermuda Hundred, but not to rest. June 15 it led the brigade in the assault and capture of Battery Five, the Thirteenth New Hampshire leading the skirmish line. The following morning companies A, E and K assaulted an inner line and captured more prisoners than they themselves numbered.

The following two months and more the regiment was engaged in the siege of Petersburg, with only brief respites at Bermuda Hundred, to which place it returned Aug. 27. Aug. 5 company B suffered the loss of one man killed and nine wounded from the explosion of a shell in its midst. Sept. 28 it was armed with Spencer repeating rifles, which next day it used with most telling effect in the storming and capture of Fort Harrison, and in its most gallant defense the day following, incident to which was a sortie in which the regiment took part, capturing about five hundred prisoners and many battle flags. The losses of those two days were very severe, including about one-sixth of its strength, and its regimental, brigade, corps and division commanders.

Oct. 27 it shared in the desperate charge upon the rebel works at Fair Oaks, going into the fight with ten officers and one hundred and twenty-four men, but coming out with only two officers and twenty-five men, Captain Crowley, who commanded the regiment, being among the wounded. Many were captured, nearly all of whom died later in Salisbury prison. The next day the regiment returned to Fort Harrison, where the winter was spent.

When Richmond fell, April 3, 1865, the Tenth was among the first to enter, taking post at Manchester, opposite the city, and there doing provost duty until June 21, when it was mustered out of service, returning to New Hampshire with the Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments, and being accorded such reception at Nashua, Manchester and Concord as was its due after such heroic and faithful service as stands to its credit.

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH REGIMENTS.

The Eleventh and Twelfth regiments had but few Nashua men. The service of the former was in Virginia, excepting one year, March 31, 1863, to April 1, 1864, in Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee. The latter served its entire term in the armies of the Potomac and the James. Both regiments reflected great credit upon the state and themselves.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth New Hampshire was organized at Camp Colby, Concord, in September, 1862, its ten companies coming from seven different counties. Its members were almost entirely natives of the state, of excellent character. Nashua had special interest in it because of her large contribution to its field and staff, Col. Aaron F. Stevens being given command, with George Bowers, lieutenant-colonel; George H. Gillis, adjutant; George G. Jones, chaplain; George H. Taggard, commissary sergeant; and John J. Whittemore, hospital steward. Most of the Nashua men were in company I, of which Luther M. Wright was captain, and Major A. Shaw was second lieutenant.

The regiment left Concord for Washington Oct. 6 and was first assigned to duty at Camp Chase, in General Casey's division, the defenses of Washington. Here it remained until Dec. 1, when it joined the army of the Potomac (via "Camp Freeze-to-Death") at Acquia creek, near Fredericksburg. Here, on Dec. 11, it met its first engagement, and acquitted itself with credit against heavy odds in General Getty's night assault, Dec. 13, upon the enemy's batteries on Marye's Heights, where Lieutenant Shaw was among the wounded.

The winter was a severe and uncomfortable one, spent at Falmouth and Newport News. March 13 it was sent to Suffolk, and shared in its defense against the siege of General Longstreet. May 3 it gained itself compliments for gallantry in the bayonet charge upon the enemy's intrenchments at Providence Church road. The summer, fall and winter were mainly spent in the vicinity of Portsmouth, upon guard and picket duty and the construction of fortifications with occasional details upon short expeditions. In March, 1864, the greater part of the regiment were permitted to go home to vote.

Later in April the regiment was, with the Tenth New Hampshire, assigned to the Second brigade, First division, Eighteenth army corps, army of the James. It shared with the Tenth, and with like credit, the trying service and repeated engagements incident to the summer, including the charge June 1 at Cold Harbor, where Colonel Stevens was wounded, and the early morning charge all along the line June 3, in which the federal army lost 10,000 men within twenty minutes. Later in the day, Lieut. George H. Taggard was severely wounded, while the division was massed, waiting orders to again storm the enemy's works.

The valor of the regiment was specially conspicuous in front of Petersburg June 15, being deployed as skirmishers in advance of the whole division, when, late in the afternoon, with less than two hundred men, it charged the enemy's rifle pits, capturing about a hundred prisoners; then, under Colonel Stevens' direction, while suffering a galling fire, dashed forward again on Battery Five, carrying it and capturing several field guns, two rebel battle flags and over a hundred men. Its own loss was forty-six killed and wounded. For conspicuous ability and gallantry in this affair, Colonel Stevens was recommended for promotion by his immediate superiors.

In the storming and subsequent defence of Fort Harrison, its conduct was superb. The assault by bayonet alone, with muskets not capped, across a mile of open ground, under a galling fire and terrible losses, was steady and determined, ending with a hand-to-hand struggle as the parapet was reached and carried. Its color guard of six men were all killed or wounded, and its total loss, including that in defense of the next day, was eighty-one out of a total strength engaged of one hundred and eighty-seven muskets. Colonel Stevens fell, severely wounded, while at the head of the regiment, within a few yards of the works.

The regiment receives special mention for its part in the final entry into Richmond on April 3, 1865, when the city fell under the master movements of General Grant, now rapidly culminating. Lieut. Royal B. Prescott, who was in command of the skirmish line, led the first troops into the city early that morning. The Thirteenth was the leading regiment to enter, and its colors the first of the

union army to be floated in triumph in that city. Other troops quickly followed, and all immediately set to work putting out the fires that had been set, restoring order and guarding property. Ten days later it moved to Camp Lee, two miles north of the city. In May it was ordered across the river to Manchester, where it remained until it was mustered out. June 22 it embarked with the Tenth and Twelfth regiments for home, arriving in Nashua June 26, where a splendid reception was given it. General Stevens was presented by his officers with a sword, sash and belt befitting his rank, and the brigade tendered him a review on Main street, which was equally gratifying to the many citizens and friends who witnessed it.

The following day similar receptions were given to the brigade at Manchester and Concord, and on July 1 all were paid off and discharged. The Thirteenth had on its rolls but three hundred and twenty-one out of an aggregate of one thousand two hundred and eighty-five who had seen active service. Its regimental historian states that "no one of its officers deserted, was reprimanded, cashiered or dismissed the service; and it maintained by its acts that character for efficiency, patriotism, intelligence, bravery and trustworthiness which made it surely one of the American nation's most prominent historic regiments."

FOURTEENTH TO EIGHTEENTH REGIMENTS.

The Fourteenth, the last of the three years' regiments raised in New Hampshire, and the Fifteenth, the first of the nine months' regiments, had but few Nashua men among them, as had the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth. The service of all was exceedingly creditable wherever they were called to serve.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTALION, FIRST REGIMENT, NEW ENGLAND VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

In the autumn of 1861 each of the New England states, excepting Rhode Island and New Hampshire, raised a regiment of cavalry. The four companies organized in New Hampshire were formed into a battalion and assigned, with the two battalions raised in Rhode Island, to a regiment known first as the First New England cavalry, but later as the First Rhode Island cavalry.

Company M of the New Hampshire battalion was raised by Capt. William P. Ainsworth of Nashua, and nearly all the Nashua men in the battalion were in his company. His recruiting office was in Franklin hall. Joseph F. Andrews was first lieutenant. James B. Greeley was assistant surgeon of the regiment.

In January, 1862, the battalion joined the regiment at Pawtucket, R. I., and in March joined the cavalry brigade under General Stoneman at Washington.

We shall not attempt to outline the particulars of its service. At Front Royal it had its first engagement, and gained high credit for most brilliant action, capturing more men than it numbered, but suffering the loss of the brave and accomplished Captain Ainsworth.

At Middleburg it demonstrated its courage when, surrounded by a force twenty times as strong, it fought its way out of a position found untenable, but with terrible losses.

The regiment is credited with having fired the first shot and received the first artillery fire in each of the four great battles of General Pope's campaign, viz: Cedar Mountain, Groveton, Second Bull Run and Chantilly.

Its list of engagements, together with a perusal of the individual records of its members, showing casualties by capture, disability, wounds or death, will make clear the character of the service rendered. Add to this the hardships incident and peculiar to cavalry service from raids, picketing and scouting by night and by day, and it is readily seen that comparisons with the infantry service are exceedingly favorable.

FIRST REGIMENT, NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

In January, 1864, the New Hampshire battalion was detached from the First Rhode Island cavalry and was ordered to New Hampshire as the nucleus of a New Hampshire regiment of cavalry, most of the men having re-enlisted. The four veteran companies, I, K, L and M, were quickly filled, together with three new companies, A, B and C, and were sent to the front, reaching Washington

April 25 and joining the army of the Potomac in May. The remaining five companies, under Major Joseph F. Andrews, followed in July, doing detached service, however, apart from the regiment, until the following March.

The service of the seven companies was quite as severe as had been that of the veteran battalion. Its record of twenty-seven engagements within ten months after its return to the seat of war, shows the field of its operations and attests the faithfulness with which it met every demand upon it. The severity of the service rendered is evidenced by the record showing that over fifty-five per cent. of the Nashua men in it were killed, wounded, captured or discharged for disability.

The names of Nashua men are found in nearly every other organization sent from New Hampshire, as well as in those of other states, the regular army and navy. They served in light and heavy artillery, in that most trying of services, the sharpshooters, in organizations raised for home or sea-coast defense, and in every other line of duty incident to the saving of the nation. Besides those mentioned in appended detailed list, she furnished others in honorable capacities. Dr. Norman J. Moore and Dr. J. C. Garland served long and faithfully in their professions, under contract with the surgeon-general. Nashua gave to New Hampshire its most distinguished soldier in the regular service, Gen. John G. Foster, in whose record she takes a just pride. She gave to the navy Capt. James S. Thornton, of long and honorable career, who is remembered with special satisfaction as executive officer of the "Kearsage" when she sunk the "Alabama." The record of her sons, wherever found, is alike creditable to the city and themselves, and we sincerely regret that the limits of space prevent the detailed mention which is manifestly their due. Biographical sketches of many of them are specially delegated to another's pen, else those of her leading soldiers would find respectful mention in this chapter.

The joy with which the news was received April 9, 1865, that Lee had surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, and that the war was over, can hardly be described. Word was first received in Nashua by a telegram from the Boston Journal to Elbridge J. Copp, who was home from the war on account of his wounds, and temporarily in charge of the newspaper business of his brother, Charles D. Copp, located at the corner of Main and Water streets. He immediately got out a small cannon, loaded it to the muzzle, and fired it repeatedly on Main street, shouting: "Lee has surrendered, Lee has surrendered!" It was hailed by the booming of cannon, the ringing of bells and the display of flags and bunting and other joyful expressions, in which all joined. That for which the whole North had been struggling and striving was at last accomplished.

Illustrating the outlay made by the city to encourage enlistments, it is interesting to note that it paid in bounties during the Rebellion the sum of \$147,322, besides which there was paid individually, by subscription and by sixty-five men who were drafted and procured substitutes, the sum of \$52,067. The city also provided aid for the families of soldiers, passing, among others, an ordinance Sept. 16, 1861, appropriating \$5,000 from which to pay the wives of volunteers \$1 per week and \$1 for each child under sixteen years of age, not exceeding, however, \$12 per month to each family. Mayor George Bowers and Aldermen Clark C. Boutwell and C. V. Dearborn were made a committee to disburse the money.

Nashua's record in the Civil War would be incomplete if it failed to mention the aid systematically given to her soldiers in the field by various organizations at home. The local branch of the Sanitary commission enlisted the interest and efforts of the ladies and school children in preparing lint, bandages and other hospital supplies to be regularly sent to the front. A box for the reception of hospital stores was located at the house of its president, Mrs. John A. Baldwin, 1 Amory square. Its meetings were held in the vestry of the Olive street church. The daily papers published its notices gratuitously, and Morrill & Co.'s express forwarded its contributions to the soldiers free of charge. A knitting circle of about one hundred and fifty members held weekly meetings for making socks, gloves and mittens for the soldiers. The ladies busily plied the needles, while the gentlemen contributed yarn or money. In February, 1863, a "Young Ladies' Soldiers' Aid society" was formed of which Miss Mary A. Baldwin was secretary and treasurer, and Misses Lucy F. Thayer, Laura M. Bowers, Lucy J. Beard, Atelia Slader, Julia A. Gilman and Mary Crombie were directors. And in various other ways did those at home strive to hold up the hands of those who were at the front.

A very considerable amount of seven and three-tenths per cent. government bonds were placed among our citizens, largely through the instrumentality of Jeremiah W. White, even when many questioned the nation's ability to redeem them. Several of our manufacturing industries were engaged upon government work. The Nashua Manufacturing company had several large contracts during the war for hand-sewed cotton-flannel drawers for the soldiers, and employed hundreds of hands outside to assist in making them. Holt & Jones had government contracts for soldiers' blouses, making as many as one thousand per week. The Nashua Iron and Steel company turned out many tons of boiler plate for armor for iron-clads, including some parts of the Monitor. The Underhill Edge Tool company was largely engaged in the manufacture of sabres for the cavalry service. Luther A. Roby furnished the navy yard at Charlestown large quantities of oak ship-timber for government gun-boats and men-of-war. Several other Nashua industries also were interested, either directly or indirectly, in supplying various government needs.

The appended personal record list contains the names of one thousand, three hundred and forty-eight different men, natives or residents of the city, or credited to her otherwise. Their record is magnificent. They stood the test of heroes. In the words of another: "They marched with Sherman, they charged with Sheridan, they conquered with Thomas, they fought it out on his own line with Grant." They went forth with a single great purpose; to save the fatherland. Every son who battled for his country's honor deserves more credit than a people in the enjoyment of peace know how to give him. We are too forgetful of his worth. We fail to remember the offering he made that the nation might live. None fought for his own fireside, his town or city. None fell in battle on the soil of his own state. But hundreds of graves from the Chesapeake to the Gulf witness to what they did for other firesides, other states and the nation, "all for love and nothing for reward." All honor then, to them all, and a loving remembrance always.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[THREE MONTHS.]

- Adams, William F. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 8 N. H. V. and U. S. C. T.
- Badger, Henry E. Co. D; b. Warner; age 18; res. Warner; enl. Apr. 27, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 U. S. S. S.
- Balch, Enos C. Co. E; b. Addison, Vt.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 1 Co. N. H. H. Art.
- Baldwin, Edwin T. Co. C; b. New Ipswich; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. June 4, '61; must. in June 4, '61, as musc.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Manchester. Served in band.
- Barnes, William H. Co. E; b. Cambridge, Mass.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as corp.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 8 N. H. V.
- Barry, Lackey. Co. E; b. Fredericton, N. B.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 8 N. H. V.
- Bates, William R. Co. F; b. Derby, Vt.; age 28, res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Bell, Bowers H. Co. F; b. Lunenburg, Vt.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 18 N. H. V. and miscel. organizations.
- Blodgett, Henry. Co. F; b. Billerica, Mass.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. April 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as sergt; must. out Aug. 9, '61. Died July 4, '72, Goffstown.
- Boutelle, Adelbert D. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Penacook. See 8 N. H. V.
- Brooks, George W. Co. F; b. Dublin; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Waltham, Mass. See 1 U. S. S. S.
- Brown, Allen S. Co. E; b. Newbury; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. April 22, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 10 N. H. V.
- Buck, Sewell M. Co. F; b. Norway, Me.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., South Lyndeborough.
- Burke, George W. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Acworth. See miscel. organizations.
- Caldwell, Daniel F. Co., G; b. Nashua; age 24; res. Alstead; enl. April 24, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Surry. See 14 N. H. V.
- Chamberlin, Cornelius W. Co. F; b. Canada; age, 28; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass. See 10 N. H. V.
- Clark, Edward. Co. E; b. Galway, Ir.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. April 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. Supposed identical with Edward Clark, Co. B, 10 N. H. V.

- Cline, Arthur. Co. E; b. Lyme; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. April 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv. Died dis. May 17, '61, Concord.
- Cobb, James A. Co. F; b. Woodstock, Vt.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; mus. in May 3, '61, as priv. must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 7 N. H. V.
- Coburn, George. Co. F; b. Tyngsborough, Mass.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Cochrane, William H. D. Co. H; b. North Chelmsford, Mass.; age 22; res. Goffstown; enl. Apr. 22, '61; must. in May 4, '61, to date Apr. 26, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 10 N. H. V. and miscel. organizations.
- Coggin, Frederick G. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Lake Linden, Mich. See U. S. navy.
- Collins, Kitridge, J. Co. E; b. Springfield, Mass.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. L. battery.
- Cook, Barney. Co. F; b. Springfield, Vt.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as musc.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Cox, Michael. Co. E; b. Huntingdon, Canada East; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., 382 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Darling, Daniel F. Co. E; b. Nashua; age, 38; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 8 N. H. V.
- Densmore, Edgar A. Co. E; b. Sharon, Vt.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 9 N. H. V.
- Dodge, Edwards O. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 18, res. Manchester; enl. Apr. 22, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Manchester. See 1 N. H. cavalry.
- Dow, Jerome L. Co. E; b. Hinesburgh, Vt.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 22, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. Died Aug. 24, '61, Nashua.
- Eastman, Daniel G. Co. F; b. Rumford, Me.; age, 24; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Edgerly, Augustus S. Co. F; b. Sanbornton; age 31; res. Nashua; app. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as capt.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 9 N. H. V.
- Edgerly, Moody O. Co. F; b. Sanbornton; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as private; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Davisville.
- Edwards, John. Co. F; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age, 28; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Emerson, George W. Co. F; b. Brighton, Mass.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as musc.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 7 N. H. V.
- Emerson, William B. Co. F; b. Henniker; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 8 N. H. V.
- Ennis, James. Co. F; b. Albany, N. Y.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 8 N. H. V.
- Fairbanks, Charles. Co. F; b. Lancaster, Mass.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 1 N. E. cavalry.
- Gay, Alonzo. Co. E; b. Groton, Mass.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 4 N. H. V.
- Gay, Charles S. Co. E; b. Harvard, Mass.; age, 26, res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 22, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Gay, Leonard A. Co. E; b. Groton, Mass.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 4 N. H. V.
- Gray, John. Co. D; b. Tyrone, Ir.; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 20, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 4 N. H. V.
- Greeley, Stephen H. Co. D; b. Lowell, Vt.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Greeley, William F. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 30; res. Nashua; enl. as priv. Apr. 26, '61; app. 1 lt. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as 1 lt.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., 13 Gray St., Boston, Mass. See miscel. organizations.
- Greenleaf, Richard O. Co. E; b. South Berwick, Me.; age 35; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 26, '61, as priv.; app. capt. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as capt.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 4 N. H. V.
- Haines, Nestor. Co. F; b. Wentworth; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 8 N. H. V.
- Hale, Martin. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Lyndeborough; enl. Apr. 22, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 4 N. H. V.
- Handley, George W. Co. F; b. Dexter, Me.; age 29; res. Nashua; enl. as priv. Apr. 30, '61; app. 1 lt. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as 1 lt. must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 3 N. H. V.
- Harris, Charles A. Co. F; b. Leominster, Mass; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 4 N. H. V.
- Haskell, George W. Co. F; b. Cicero, N. Y.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Heath, Charles F. Co. F; b. Bow; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv. disch. disab. May 17, '61, Concord. P. O. ad., Lynn, Mass. See 14 N. H. V.
- Hobart, Freeman A. Co. F; b. Hollis; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 8 N. H. V.
- Holmes, William A. Co. E.; b. Henryville, C. E.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl.; Apr. 22, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Hopkins, George W. Co. F; b. Mont Vernon; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., 65 Western ave., Cambridgeport, Mass.

- Hosley, Luther T. Co. F; b. Pepperell, Mass.; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 8 N. H. V.
- Hunt, John R. Co. F; b. Boston; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Jaquith, Asa W. Co. F; b. E. Vassalboro', Me.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Jewell, Charles H. Co. E. b. Shirley Mass.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 25, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Johnson, Henry M. Co. E.; b. Nashua; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; app. corp.; capt'd. July 14, '61, near Point of Rocks, Md.; released May 31, '62. Disch. July 2, '62, Concord, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Jones, George D. Co. F; b. Milford; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Woburn, Mass. See 4 N. H. V.
- Kelsey, Edgar S. Co. E; b. Westford, N. Y.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Kilduff, John H. Co. F; b. Roxbury, Mass.; age 30; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. Died Nov. 29, '85, Nat. home, Togus, Me.
- Kimball, John R. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Brooklyn, N. Y. See 4 N. H. V.
- King, Dana W. Co. F; b. Alstead; age 29; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as corp.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 8 N. H. V.
- Langdell, William. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Lyndeborough; enl. Apr. 22, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See miscel. organizations.
- Lawrence, Orlando. Co. F; b. Clarendon, Vt.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as 1 sergt.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Lawrence, Mass. See 7 N. H. V.
- Lincoln, Henry H. Co. E; b. Sturbridge, Mass.; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 20, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 1 N. H. H. art.
- Lindsay, Robert B. Co. E; b. Seekonk, Mass.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 20, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv. must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Livingstone, Edward. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 8 N. H. V.
- Longa, Horatio W. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 25; res. Merrimack; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv., must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Manchester. See 1 N. H. L. battery.
- Longa, John H. Co. E; b. Merrimack; age 28; res. Merrimack; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. L. battery.
- Lull, Albert. Non-com'd staff; b. Haverhill, Mass.; age 39; res. Nashua; enl. May 2, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as q. m. sergt.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Marckres, Samuel D. Co. K.; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Apr. 20, '61; must. in May 7, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Perry, Ia. See 4 N. H. V.
- Marden, George A. Co. E; b. Deering; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 20, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 4 N. H. V.
- Marshall, James H. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 8 N. H. V.
- McManus, James. Co. E; b. Drumshambo, Ire.; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 23, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as corp. Died dis. May 22, '61, Nashua.
- Mills, Henry M. Co. F; b. Grafton, Vt.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as corp.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass. See 16 inf. and 1 art. N. H. V.
- Minard, Charles F. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 8 N. H. V.
- Morey, Norman E. Co. F; b. Troy, Vt.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. Supposed identical with Norman E. Morey, Co. A, 3 Vt. inf. See miscel. organizations.
- Morse, Francis. Co. F; b. Danville, Vt.; age 34; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as corp.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 9 N. H. V.
- Newhall, Daniel B. Co. F; b. New Hampton; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as sergt.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Concord. See 8 N. H. V.
- Nichols, Charles E. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 10 N. H. V.
- Nichols, George W. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. Died July 18, '72, Nashua.
- Nichols, Grovenor D. Co. E; b. Amherst; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 4 N. H. V. and V. R. C.
- Nichols, John F. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 4 N. H. V.
- Niles, Jerome S. Co. F; b. Reading, Mass.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., West Duxbury, Mass.
- Nottage, Elisha C. Co. F; b. Quincy, Mass.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 8 N. H. V.
- Oakes, D. Calvin. Co. E; b. Stewartstown; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 21, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. Died July 6, '89, New York city.
- O'Brien, William J. Co. E; b. Boston, Mass.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See miscel. organizations.
- Parker, Llewellyn C. Co. E; b. Lyman; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 20, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; capt'd. near Point of Rocks, Md., July 14, '61; paroled June 2, '62; disch. June 18, '62, New York city, tm. ex. See 13 N. H. V.

- Pease, Henry T. Co. E; b. Essex, N. Y.; age 19½ res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 24, '61, as priv.; mustered —; capt'd. July 14, '61, near Point of Rocks, Md.; released May 31, '62; disch. June 18, '62, New York city, tm. ex. Died Dec. 31, '91, Nashua.
- Perkins, Charles H. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 4 N. H. V.
- Perley, Thomas. Co. F; b. Canada; age 29; res. Nashua; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Peterson, Nelson H. Co. F; b. Kingfield, Me.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Kingfield, Me. See 8 N. H. V.
- Pierce, Warren A. Co. F; b. Royalston, Mass.; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; disch. by writ of *habeas corpus* May 6, '61.
- Pillsbury, Edward W. Co. F; b. Derry; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 8 N. H. V.
- Plummer, Samuel M. Co. E; b. Naples, Me.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv. must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Pond, George W. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 22, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 8 N. H. V.
- Powers, Robert. Co. F; b. Albany; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Pratt, George. Co. D; b. Burlington, Vt.; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 23, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; des. May 12, '61, Concord. See 8 N. H. V.
- Ricker, David P. Co. E; b. Rochester; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 26, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as sergt.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See U. S. navy.
- Ripley, Charles H. S. Co. E; b. Nashua; age "26"; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as musc.; capt'd. July 14, '61, near Point of Rocks, Md.; released May 31, '62; disch. as priv. June 18, '62, New York city, tm. exp. P. O. ad., Nashua. See V. R. C.
- Robbins, George H. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Robinson, James T. Co. F; b. Goshen; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 11 N. H. V.
- Sager, Zeri S. Co. E; b. Berkshire, Vt.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 20, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 3 N. H. V.
- Sargent, James A. Co. E; b. Rutland, Vt.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 26, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 4 N. H. V.
- Sarsons, Eleazer L. Co. F; b. Lyme; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 4 N. H. V.
- Sawyer, George Y. Non-com'd staff; b. Nashua; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. May 2, '61; must. in May 7, '61, as rgt.-maj.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Sawyer, Oliver M. Co. E; b. Plymouth; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as sergt.; capt'd. July 14, '61, near Point of Rocks, Md.; released June 3, '62; disch. June 18, '62, New York city, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Hastings, Minn. See 13 N. H. V.
- Shaw, Major A. Co. E; b. Alstead; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as 1 sergt.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 13 inf. and 1 H. art. N. H. V.
- Shea, Jeremiah. Co. D; b. Kerry county, Ire.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 9 N. H. V.
- Shea, John. Co. E; b. Kenmare, Ire.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 8 N. H. V.
- Smith, Charles H. Co. E; b. Frankestown; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 25, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Smith, Frank W. Co. F; b. Hanover; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; disch. May 30, '61, Concord. See 5 N. H. V.
- Steele, James, Jr. Co. F; b. Antrim; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 H. art.
- Stevens, Aaron F. F. and S.; b. Derry; age 41; res. Nashua; app. Apr. 29, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as maj.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 13 N. H. V.
- Sullivan, Matthew. Co. E; b. Kenmare, Ire.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as corp.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., New Haven, Conn. See 10 N. H. V.
- Tenney, Whitney. Co. F; b. Windham, Vt.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See miscel. organizations.
- Thom, Vidal Letain. Co. H; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Pelham; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 4, '61, to date Apr. 26, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 1 N. E. cav.
- Thompson, George W., 2d. Co. F; b. Newmarket; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as corp.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 8 N. H. V.
- Thompson, John W. Co. E; b. Newmarket; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. as priv. Apr. 26, '61; app. 2 Lt. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as 2 lt.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 2 U. S. S. S.
- Thompson, William H. J. Co. E; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. June 1, '61; must. in June 1, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 1 N. E. cav.
- Varney, Andrew J. Co. F; b. Sanbornton; age 30; res. Nashua; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Walsh, John. Co. F; b. Boston, Mass.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. May 1, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Manchester. See 8 N. H. V.
- Wheeler, Ellsworth E. Co. E; b. Townsend, Mass.; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 25, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.

- Whipple, George W. Co. F; b. Andover; age 31; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61, as priv.; app. 2 lt. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as 2 lt.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See miscel. organizations.
- Whipple, John P. Co. F; b. Andover; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Biddeford, Me. See 9 N. H. V.
- White, Adelbert. Co. E; b. Georgia, Vt.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 4 N. H. V.
- White, Charles H. Co. E; b. Marlborough; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 23, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., 50 Wall street, Boston, Mass. See 3 N. H. V.
- Wier, William W. Co. E; b. Canada; age 36; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 20, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 9 N. H. V.
- Wilkins, Irving G. Co. E; b. Litchfield; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 22, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as corp.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 8 N. H. V. Supposed identical with Irving G. Wilkins, Co. D, 26 Mass. inf. See miscel. organizations.
- Williams, Henry C. Co. F; b. No. Chelmsford, Mass.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. May 2, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as sergt.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Foxborough, Mass.
- Wilson, George W. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61; must. in May 3, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. P. O. ad., Lynn, Mass. See 13 N. H. V.
- Wilson, James H. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Wing, Reuben B. Co. E; b. Troy, Vt.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61.
- Woods, Franklin L. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as sergt.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 1 N. E. cav.
- Wyman, Warren A. Co. E; b. Hudson; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 1 N. E. cav.
- Wyman, William S. Co. D; b. Litchfield; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 22, '61; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 4 N. H. V.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Bull Run, Va., | July 21, 1861 | Fredericksburg, Va., | Dec. 14, 1862 |
| Siege of Yorktown, Va., Apr. 11 to May 5, 1862 | | Gettysburg, Pa., | July 2, 1863 |
| Williamsburg, Va., | May 5, 1862 | Wapping Heights, Va., | July 23, 1863 |
| Skirmish at Fair Oaks, Va., | June 23, 1862 | Swift Creek, Va., | May 9, 1864 |
| Oak Grove, Va., | June 25, 1862 | Drewry's Bluff, Va., | May 16, 1864 |
| Skirmish near Fair Oaks, Va., | June 28, 1862 | Cold Harbor, Va., | June 1-9, 1864 |
| Peach Orchard, Va., | June 29, 1862 | Port Walthall, Va., | June 16, 1864 |
| White Oak Swamp, Va., | June 30, 1862 | Petersburg, Va., | Aug. 18 to Sept. 1, 1864 |
| Malvern Hill, Va., | July 1, Aug. 5, 1862 | Reconnoissance near Williamsburg road, Va., | Oct. 27, 1864 |
| Kettle Run, Va., | Aug. 29, 1862 | Richmond, Va., | Apr. 3, 1865 |
| Chantilly, Va., | Sept. 1, 1862 | | |
- Allen, Charles H. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Concord; enl. Sept. 5, '61; must. in Sept. 17, '61, as priv.; des. Aug. 4, '63; gd. from des. Nov. 21, '63; app. corp. July 1, '64; disch. Sept. 13, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Auburn.
- Allen, Harlan P. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Concord; enl. Aug. 26, '61; must. in Sept. 17, '61, as priv.; des. Aug. 4, '62, Harrison's Landing, Va.; appreh. June 17, '65; disch. July 7, '65, Concord.
- Baker, Henry. Co. F; b. New York city; age 24; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; des. Mar. 1, '64, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- Barry, John. Co. D; b. Nashville, Tenn.; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; wd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va. Died wds. May 30, '64, Old Point Comfort, Va.
- Beaty, Thomas. Co. H; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Manchester; enl. May 6, '61, for 3 mos.; not must. in; re-enl. May 11, '61, for 3 years; must. in June 5, '61, as priv. des. May 5, '63, Concord.
- Bernard, Peter. Co. D; b. France; age 34; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv. Died dis. Sept. 27, '65, Warsaw, Va.
- Blum, Falsh. Co. D; b. Sweden; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; wd. sev. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; disch. wds. Jan. 1, '65, Washington, D. C.
- Brackett, Clarence A. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Antrim; enl. Apr. 19, '61, for 3 mos.; not must. in; paid by state; re-enl. May 21, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in June 3, '61, as musc.; tr. to Co. C, July 20, '61; des. July 25, '62. P. O. ad., Chelsea, Mass. See miscel. organizations.
- Bracy, Andrew G. Co. H; b. Somersworth; age 18; res. Somersworth; enl. Apr. 25, '61, for 3 mos.; not must. in; paid by state; re-enl. May 27, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in June 5, '61, as sergt.; app. 1 sergt. Aug. 1, '61; 2 lt. Aug. 1, '62; wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run (2d), Va.; app. 1 lt. June 18, '63; must. out June 21, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.

- Biggs, William. Co. D; b. Somerset co., Md.; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv. Died, dis. Nov. 4, '64, David's Isl., N. Y. H.
- Christian, Hans. Co. F; b. Norway; age 26; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; des. Apr. 9, '64, Yorktown, Va.
- Clifford, William. Co. B; b. Warren; age 21; res. Warren; enl. May 22, '61; must. in June 1, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; cred. Nashua; app. hosp. stew. Feb. 17, '65; must. out Dec. 19, '65. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.
- Cornell, William. Co. F; b. Long Island, N. Y.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv. Died, dis. Oct. 24, '64, White Hall, Pa.
- Cruden, George. Co. D; b. Scotland; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv. Died, dis. Feb. 22, '64, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- Crystal, Samuel. Co. D; b. Philadelphia, Pa.; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; des. Dec. 29, '63, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- Edwards, William. Co. F; b. Boston, Mass.; age 26; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; des. Apr. 9, '64, Yorktown, Va.
- Eusemof, Alexander. Co. F; b. Russia; age 32; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv. Died, dis. Aug. 31, '64, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Freeman, Charles. Co. D; b. New Brunswick; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv. Died, dis. Oct. 6, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Fry, Henry. Co. D; b. England; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; tr. to U. S. navy Apr. 30, '64, as an ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Quaker City," "Ohio" and "Squando;" disch., services not required, July 1, '66, from receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa., as coal heaver.
- Fucke, Henri. Co. F; b. Germany; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; must. out Dec. 19, '65.
- Greeley, George P. F. and S.; b. Nashua; age 28; res. Nashua; app. asst. surg. May 3, '61; resigned June 3, '61. See 4 N. H. V.
- Green, William. Co. D; b. Newark, N. J.; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; des. July 9, '64 near Petersburg, Va.
- Grundy, Frank. Co. F; b. Boston, Mass.; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; must. out Dec. 19, '65.
- Hann, Frank. Co. F; b. England; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; des. Jan. 5, '64, Pt. Lookout, Md.; gd. from des. Jan. 28, '64; disch. Dec. 4, '65, Fredericksburg, Va.
- Hughes, William. Co. F; b. Scotland; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; des. Apr. 11, '64; gd. from des. Apr. 17, '64; sentenced by court martial to be shot to death, and G. O. 123, Dept. of Va., directs that he be shot to death within 48 hours after order is read to him. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Hunt, Israel T. Co. D; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. May 10, '61; must. in June 1, '61, as priv.; app. musc.; disch. Sept. 2, '61, to accept promotion. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass. See 4 N. H. V.
- Johnson, Peter. Co. G; b. Holland; age 26; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; tr. to U. S. navy Apr. 30, '64, as a seaman; served on U. S. S. "Florida" and "Quaker City;" disch., reduction naval force, Aug. 21, '65, from receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Jones, John. Co. D; b. Newfoundland; age 24; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; des. Jan. 5, '64, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- Kelley, David. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; tr. to U. S. navy Apr. 30, '64, as a seaman; served on U. S. S. "Aries;" des. July 29, '65, from receiving ship, Boston, Mass.
- Kelley, William J. Co. D; b. Ireland; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; tr. from Mt. Pleasant gen. hosp., Washington, D. C., June 16, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Kennelly, Patrick, alias William Smith. Co. E; b. Nova Scotia; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 30, '64, Willett's Point, N. Y. H. Died Sept. 18, '64, Boston, Mass.
- Kirnen, Thomas. Co. F; b. Boston, Mass.; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; des. Apr. 6, '64; appreh. returned to duty July 27, '64; reported on m. o. roll as absent sick. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Knapp, John. Co. F; b. Franklin; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; disch. Dec. 4, '65, Fredericksburg, Va. P. O. ad., Campo, Cal.
- Landress, Charles. Co. F; b. France; age 33; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; des. Apr. 12, '64, Yorktown, Va.; returned July 29, '64; des. Sept. 28, '64.
- Larson, John. Co. D; b. Norway; age 38; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; des. Apr. 9, '64, Yorktown, Va.
- Lee, Robert. Co. D; b. Bristol, Pa.; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; found guilty of desertion and sentenced by G. C. M. to hard labor during entire term of service at Ft. Monroe, Va., and to forfeit all pay; confined Apr. 12, '64, Norfolk, Va.; tr. to Portsmouth, Va., July 30, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Lopez, Charles. Co. F; b. Cuba; age 26; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; disch. June 8, '65, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- Lumerun, Lewis. Co. F; sub.; b. Germany; age 38; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; disch. disab. June 29, '65, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. H.
- Mathews, George. Co. G; b. New York city; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv. Died Oct. 27, '65, Tappahannock, Va.
- McMarie, Robert W. Co. G; b. Scotland; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; des. May 15, '65, Manchester, Va.
- Mueller, Gustave. Co. G; b. Germany; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; app. corp. Nov. 1, '64; sergt. Oct. 1, '65; must. out Dec. 19, '65.

- Muller, Herman. Co. E; b. Germany; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; tr. to U. S. navy Apr. 30, '64, as an ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Calypso" and "Fort Jackson;" disch., reduction of naval force, Aug. 7, '65.
- Munroe, Alexander. Co. E; b. New York city; age 29; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; des. Dec. 16, '63, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- Murray, John. Co. E; b. Cecil, Md.; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv. Died Jan. 26, '65, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- Monson, Robert. Co. E; b. Lancaster, Pa.; age 44; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 16, '64, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- Olsen, Julius. Co. G; b. Sweden; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv. Died, dis. Feb. 4, '64, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- Parker, Charles. Co. G; b. England; age 26; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63; as priv.; drowned in attempt to desert, Apr. 7, '64, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- Patterson, William E. Co. E; b. Annapolis, Md.; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; app. corp. Mar. 1, '65; disch. to date Sept. 18, '65. Died Oct. 14, '91, Nat. Soldiers' home, Va.
- Pierce, Thomas P. F. and S.; b. Chelsea, Mass.; age 41; res. Manchester; app. col. Apr. 30, '61; not must.; paid by state from May 3 to June 3, '61, as col.; resigned commission June 4, '61; died Oct. 14, '87, Nashua.
- Reed, Charles. Co. G; b. England; age 22. cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; returned to U. S. navy as a deserter therefrom (U. S. S. "Fuschia") Apr. 14, '64, Yorktown, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O. or Navy Dept.
- Robinson, Albert B. Co. I; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Manchester; enl. May 9, '61; must. in June 7, '61, as priv.; wd. and captd. July 21, '61, Bull Run, Va.; par. June 2, '62; mis. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; gd. from mis.; captd. July 20, '63, Loudon Valley, Va.; par. Aug. 29, '63; app. corp. June 1, '64; must. out June 21, '64. P. O. ad., El Paso, Tex.
- Rogers, Sylvester. Co. G; b. Petersham, Mass.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 27, '61, for 3 mos., as priv.; not must. in; re-enl. May 20, '61, for 3 yrs.; app. 2 lt. June 4, '61; must. in June 5, '61, as 2 lt.; app. 1 lt. Jan. 1, '62; killed Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run (2d), Va.
- Rooney, Patrick, alias John Sweeney. Co. E; b. England; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; returned to U. S. navy as a deserter Feb. 4, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O. or Navy Dept.
- Rounsevel, Charles S. Co. I; b. Dedham, Mass.; age 22; res. Claremont; enl. Apr. 27, '61, for 3 mos.; not must. in; paid by state; re-enl. May 21, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in June 7, '61, as priv.; app. corp. May 1, '63; must. out June 21, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Scott, James. Co. G; b. Scotland; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; shot for des. Apr. 29, '64, Williamsburg, Va., by sentence G. C. M.
- Smith, Albert. Co. B; b. Holland; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; disch. disab. July 1, '64, Petersburg, Va.
- Smith, George. Co. E; b. Bridgeport, Conn.; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; des. Dec. 12, '63, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- Smith, John C. Co. E; b. Philadelphia, Pa.; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '63; must. in Nov. 28, '63, as priv.; des. Sept. 9, '64, Bristol, Pa.
- Thompson, Willard P. Co. I; b. North Elba, N. Y.; age 28; res. Goffstown; enl. Apr. 22, '61, for 3 mos.; not must. in; paid by state; re-enl. May 22, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in June 7, '61, as priv.; captd. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; released; must. out June 21, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. Cav.
- Wasilef, Peter. Co. G; b. Russia; age 29; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '63; must. in Nov. 30, '63, as priv.; must. out Dec. 19, '65.
- Woods, John L. Co. B; b. Pepperell, Mass.; age 23; res. Hollis, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 18, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. June 23, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Hollis.

THIRD REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

Port Royal, S. C., . . .	Nov. 7, 1861	Bermuda Hundred, Va.,	May 18, June 2, 1864
James Island, S. C., . . .	June 8-15, 1862	Near Petersburg, Va., . . .	June 9, 1864
Secessionville, S. C., . . .	June 16, 1862	Ware Bottom Church, Va.,	June 16, 1864
Pinckney Island, S. C., . . .	Aug. 21, 1862	Deep Bottom, Va., . . .	Aug. 16, 1864
Pocotaligo, S. C., . . .	Oct. 22, 1862	Siege of Petersburg, Va.,	Aug. 24, to Sept. 28, 1864
Morris Island, S. C., . . .	July 10, 1863	New Market Heights, Va.,	Sept. 29, 1864
Fort Wagner, S. C., (1st assault)	July 11, 1863	Near Richmond, Va., . . .	Oct. 1, 1864
Fort Wagner, S. C., (2d assault)	July 18, 1863	New Market (or near Laurel Hill), Va., . . .	Oct. 7, 1864
Siege of Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., . . .	July 10 to Sept. 6, 1863	Darbytown Road, Va., . . .	Oct. 13, 27, 1864
Siege of Fort Sumter, S. C.,	Sept. 7, 1863, to Feb. 29, 1864	Fort Fisher, N. C., . . .	Jan. 15, 1865
Chester Station (or Port Walthall Junction), Va., . . .	May 9, 1864	Sugar Loaf Battery, N. C.,	Feb. 11, 1865
Drewry's Bluff, Va., . . .	May 13-16, 1864	Wilmington, N. C., . . .	Feb. 22, 1865

Ackerman, Joseph. Co. F; b. Newburyport, Mass.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. July 29, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as corp.; app. sergt. Oct. 17, '62; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 13, '64; app. 2 lt. May 24, '64; wd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; app. 1 lt. Co. B, Oct. 28, '64; capt. Co. C, Jan. 24, '65; must. out July 20, '65. Died July 21, '79, Nashua. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj.-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C.

Adams, Theophilus B. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. May 9, '63, Hilton Head, S. C.

Allen, George F. Co. F; b. Hancock; age 37; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 18, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.

Atwood, Daniel N. Co. H; b. Chelsea, Mass.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 14, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; wd. June 16, '62, Secessionville, S. C.; app. Wagoner Jan. 20, '63; reduced to ranks Apr. 1, '63; des. July 28, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.; returned; re-enl. and must. in from Manchester, Jan. 31, '64; wd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; wd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; app. corp. June 22, '65; must. out July 20, '65.

Barrett, Towns. Co. F; b. Hudson; age 42; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; wd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.

Berry, Lorenzo W. Co. F; b. Sweden, Me.; age 29; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; killed May 13, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.

Bickford, John W. Co. F; b. Waltham, Mass.; age "29"; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 10, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. Supposed identical with John W. Bickford, Co. I, 1 N. H. Cav.

Bingham, Arthur. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 22, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 23, '64. Died July 13, '78, Nashua.

Bingham, George B. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 18, '62, as priv.; app. com. sergt. Aug. 23, '64; Q. M. Nov. 9, '64; must. out July 20, '65. Died Jan. 28, '70, Lowell, Mass.

Blood, Stilman. Co. F; b. Hollis; age 31; res. Hollis; enl. Aug. 9, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 13, '64, from Nashua; des. Nov. 8, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.; reported under president's proclamation Mar. 11, '65; disch. May 15, '65, Boston, Mass. Died Jan. 8, '79, Hollis.

Blood, Albert. Co. H; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Aug. 7, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; capt. Aug. 21, '62, Pinckney Isl., S. C.; exch.; disch. disab. Feb. 24, '63, Annapolis, Md. P. O. ad., Manchester. See V. R. C.

Brown, William E. Co. F; b. Woodstock; age 22; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; wd. sev. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; app. corp. May 6, '65; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Brighton, Me.

Burke, Leonard O. F. Co. F; b. Nashville, now Nashua; age 17; res. Chelsea, Mass.; enl. Mar. 7, '62; must. in Mar. 17, '62, as priv.; wd. May 18, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.; app. corp. Aug. 24, '64; disch. Apr. 24, '65, Wilmington, N. C., tm. ex. Died, Sept. 14, '75, at sea.

Burnham, Charles S. Co. F; b. Pelham; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '61, as priv.; app. 1 lt. Aug. 22, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as 1 lt.; app. capt. Co. I, June 27, '62; disch. Dec. 6, '63. P. O. ad., Waltham, Mass.

Buss, Joseph. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 43; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 10, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Mar. 6, '63, Hilton Head, S. C. See 12 N. H. V.

Button, Eugene J. Co. F; b. Essex, N. Y.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as corp.; app. sergt. July, '62; 1 sergt., Oct. 17, '62; 2 lt. May 13, '63; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. 1 lt., Co. I, Jan. 3, '64; killed, May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.

- Burrell, Fred G. Unas'd; b. Canton, Mass.; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 5, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv. Died dis. Sept. 6, '62, on board stmr. "G. C. Collins," off coast N. C., en route to regt.
- Chamberlin, Albert G. Co. F; b. Barre, Mass.; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 5, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Feb. 28, '63; resigned warrant, Feb. 22, '64; des. Nov. 20, '64, New York; appreh.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 8 N. H. V.
- Chase, James L. Co. F; b. Merrimack; age 18; res. Hollis; enl. Aug. 3, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; wd. June 15, '62, James Isl., S. C.; re-enl. and must. in from Nashua Feb. 13, '64; des. on furlough Apr. 14, '64. P. O. ad., Groton, Mass.
- Cobb, Norman E. Co. F; b. Bridgewater, Vt.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 13, '64; must. out July 20, '65. Died Nov. 10, '87, Bedford.
- Coffrey, Thomas. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 14, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; killed May 13, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.
- Copp, Elbridge J. Co. F; b. Warren; age 17; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 14, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; app. sergt.-maj. Feb. 1, '62; 2 lt. Co. B. Jan. 1, '63; adjt. July 20, '63; wd. May 13, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; disch. Oct. 16, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Courivon, Frank. Co. F; b. Canada; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 10, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 23, '64. P. O. ad., Nat. home, Togus, Me.
- Courtney, Patrick. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 10, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; wd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; disch. Sept. 20, '64, tm. exp.; re-enl. and must. in from Merrimack as substitute Dec. 15, '64; app. corp. Jan. 1, '65; sergt. Feb. 15, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Crowley, Dennis. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 40; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 10, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 17, '61, Annapolis, Md.
- Curby, Abraham. Co. F; b. New Haven, Vt.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 2, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; wd. sev. May 13, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; disch. Sept. 20, '64, tm. ex. P. O. ad., West Brookfield, Vt.
- Damon, Joseph A. W. Co. F; b. Lancaster, Mass.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 18, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. See state service.
- Davis, Nathaniel C. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Windham; enl. Aug. 8, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 11, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Nat. Mil. home, Kan.
- Day, John E. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 15, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as musc.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 21, '64; des. Apr. '64, while on veteran furlough; returned; app. corp. Oct. 23, '64; sergt. Dec. 14, '64; must. out July 20, '65.
- Doharty, Charles. Co. F; b. Londonderry, Ire.; age 34; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 1, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 18, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. Died May 17, '91, Nat. home, Togus, Me.
- Donlan, John. Co. F; b. King's county, Ire.; age 30; res. Nashua; enl. May 27, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 23, '63, Hilton Head, S. C. See V. R. C.
- Duffy, Hugh. Co. C; b. Ireland; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. July 22, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as sergt.; disch. disab. Feb. 3, '63, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Duffy, Ross C. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 29; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 3, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as corp.; wd. May 13, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; app. sergt. June 17, '64; must. out Aug. 23, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Duples, Edgar. Co. F; b. Sciota, N. Y.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 9, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; wd. June 16, '62, Secessionville, S. C.; Aug. 28, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. wds. Oct. 5, '63, Morris Isl., S. C. See state service.
- Early, John. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 30; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 1, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. July 28, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Ennes, John F. Co. F; b. Portugal; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 14, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; wd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va. Died, wds. June 25, '64, Hampton, Va. Awarded "Gillmore medal," by Maj.-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C.
- Farmer, Joseph E. Co. F; b. Greenfield; age 35; res. Nashua; enl. July 30, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as corp.; disch. disab. May 26, '62, Edisto Isl., S. C. Died Feb. 26, '80, Burlington, Vt.
- Farnsworth, Charles H. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; killed July 10, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Fitzgerald, David. Co. C; b. Ireland; age 29; res. Nashua; enl. July 30, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; wd. sev. June 16, '62, Secessionville, S. C.; disch. wds. Sept. 27, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Highland Park, Ill.
- Flanders, Daniel J. Co. E; b. Wheelock, Vt.; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as 1 sergt.; app. 2 lt. Apr. 15, '62; 1 lt. Nov. 16, '62; disch. disab. July 2, '63. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. H. Art.
- Flanders, George W. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 27; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; wd. Oct. 22, '62; disch. disab. Mar. 28, '63, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Flanders, King H. Co. F; b. Wheelock, Vt.; age 35; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 8, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as sergt.; wd. June 16, '62, Secessionville, S. C.; tr. to 127 Co., 2 batt'l'n, V. R. C., May 23, '64; disch. disab. May 23, '64, as priv., Depot Camp, D. C. Died Apr. 11, '91, Fitchburg, Mass.
- Flynn, Bernard. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 11, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. Died, Jan. 16, '63, Nashua.
- French, James. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 37; res. South Andover, Mass.; enl. Aug. 1, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; wd. June 16, '62, Secessionville, S. C.; disch. disab. Aug. 18, '62, Concord. Died June 5, '84, Nat. home, Wis.

- Fontain, Louis. Co. E; b. Canada; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. July 22, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; killed June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va.
- Fulton, Charles C. Co. F; b. Concord; age 19; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; wd. accidentally Feb. 19, '65. Died wds. Feb. 20, '65, Federal Pt., N. C.
- Gay, George H. Co. F; b. Chelsea, Mass.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 3, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as corp.; app. sergt. Feb. 28, '63; wd. Aug. 25, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.; May 18, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.; app. 1 sergt. June 19, '64; killed Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.
- Gordon, Hendrick B. Co. F; b. Tyngsborough, Mass.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 26, '61; must. in Aug. 26, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 23, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Gould, George A. Co. F; b. Hopkinton; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. July 29, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 23, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Green, Albert. Co. F; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 21, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Sept. 24, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 23, '64; reduced to ranks Oct. 23, '64; des. Nov. 7, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.; appreh. Dec. 20, '64; disch. with loss of pay, Dec. 12, '65.
- Green, Warren. Co. F; b. Dracut, Mass.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Sept. 14, '63; must. out Aug. 23, '64.
- Grimes, Francis J. Co. F; b. Milford; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 13, '64; app. wagoner Aug. 24, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Hall, Charles T. Co. F; b. Pepperell, Mass.; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 23, '64; app. corp. Aug. 4, '64; resigned warrant Feb. 25, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Hall, James H. Co. F; b. Pepperell, Mass.; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 9, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Handley, George W. Co. F; b. Dexter, Me.; age 31; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 18, '62, as priv.; killed May 18, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va. See I N. H. V.
- Harris, Wesley T. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as corp.; resigned warrant Sept. 14, '63; must. out Aug. 23, '64. P. O. ad., Wakefield, Mass.
- Harvey, George D. Co. F; b. Brunswick, Me.; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; wd. May 13, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Hayden, Alfred P. Co. F; b. Groton, Mass.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 14, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; app. corp. July 1, '62; sergt. June 30, '63; wd. sev. Aug. 25, '63; must. out Aug. 23, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Henesacy, Peter. Co. E; b. Brooklyn, N. Y.; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. July 26, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 16, '64, from Hudson; app. corp. July 18, '64; des. Nov. 8, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Hodgdon, Enos F. Co. F; b. Barnstead; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. 29, '64; must. in Mar. 29, '64, as priv.; wd. June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va. Died wds. June 17, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Hoitt, Nathan B. Co. I; b. Northwood; age 44; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; wd. July 10, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.; disch. disab. June 8, '64. P. O. ad., Augusta, Me. See I N. E. cav.
- Ingram, Henry. Co. F; b. Vermont; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. July 29, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 26, '64; wd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; app. corp. July 1, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Jackman, Lemuel N. Co. F; b. Pembroke; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 8, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; app. corp. July 12, '62; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 16, '64; app. sergt. Mar. 1, '64; adjt. Jan. 4, '65; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Elgin, Ill.
- Johnson, Augustus. Co. F; b. Bennington; age 35; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 17, '61, Annapolis, Md. P. O. ad., Mont Vernon. See I N. H. V.
- Jones, Elbridge P. Co. E; b. Milford; age 18; cred. Milford; enl. Mar. 31, '64; must. in Mar. 31, '64, as priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 13, '64, Concord. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Killelea, Patrick. Co. C; b. Ire.; age 25; res. Nashua, enl. July 22, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; must. out Aug. 23, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Kimball, John B. Co. F; b. Piermont; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 1, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Nov. 10, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Kimball, Lewis, Jr. Co. F; b. Piermont; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 9, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; disch. July 18, '64, to accept promotion. P. O. ad., Winthrop, S. D. See U. S. C. T.
- King, John L. Co. F; b. France; age 31; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 9, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 18, '64; disch. July 19, '65, New York city. P. O. ad., Newport Centre, Vt.
- La Clair, Emery. Co. E; b. St. Albans, Vt.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. July 23, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 15, '64; wd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; disch. to date Dec. 31, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Lay, Charles. Co. F; b. "Montreal, Can.," age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv. re-enl. and must. in Feb. 13, '64; des. Apr., '64, while on furlough. See state service.
- Livingston, George F. Co. I; b. Nashua; age 15; cred. Nashua; enl. Jan. 21, '63; must. in Feb. 17, '63, as musc.; des. Nov. 9, '64, Staten Island, N. Y.; returned; disch. May 15, '65, Boston, Mass. Died Oct. 26, '85, Manchester.
- Mann, Charles W. Co. F; b. Upton, Mass.; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 15, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 21, '64; must. out July 20, '65. See state service.
- Marsh, Henry A. Co. F; b. Amherst, Mass.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. July 27, '61, as priv.; app. 2 lt. Aug. 22, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as 2 lt.; wd. June 16, '62, Secessionville, S. C.; app. 1 lt. July 4, '62; resigned Dec. 30, '62. P. O. ad., Nashua.

- McCabe, James. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 1, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; wd. May 13, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; disch. Sept. 29, '64, tm. ex.
- McCoomb, James. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 29; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 23, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; des. July 22, '63, New York city. See state service.
- McGowen, John. Co. F; b. Ireland; age "37;" res. Nashua; enl. July 27, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; tr. to Co. D, 19 V. R. C., Apr. 27, '64; disch. Sept. 2, '64, Washington, D. C., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Worcester, Mass. See state service.
- Merrill, Josiah B. Co. F; b. Hudson; age 42; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv. Died, dis. Oct. 24, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Miller, George W. Co. F; b. Alstead; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 8, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; wd. sev. June 16, '62, Secessionville, S. C.; disch. wds. Sept. 3, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Togus, Me.
- Milliken, Albert H. Co. F; b. Cavendish, Vt.; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; wd. sev. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; tr. to 145 Co., 2 batt'l, V. R. C., May 23, '64; disch. disab. Aug. 10, '65, David's Isl., N. Y. H. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.
- Morgan, Charles W. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; wd. May 13, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Mygatt, Rivington H. Co. F; b. Troy, N. Y.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. July 29, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; wd. May 13, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out Aug. 23, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Norcross, Joseph F. Co. F; b. Boylston, Mass.; age 41; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 23, '64. Died Jan. 26, '80, Nashua.
- Nottage, Thomas, Jr. Co. F; b. Quincy, Mass.; age 30; res. Nashua; enl. July 30, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as sergt.; disch. disab. Sept. 18, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. Died Jan. 8, '79, Nashua.
- Peabody, Ezra B. Co. F; b. New Boston; age 41; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; wd. sev. June 16, '62, Secessionville, S. C.; disch. disab. Nov. 28, '62, New York city. P. O. ad., Milford.
- Persons, Joseph. Co. I; b. Lyndeborough; age 43; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 9, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Bushong, Kan.
- Pusher, Jesse C. Co. F; b. Lyme; age 42; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 18, '62, as priv.; app. corp. June 30, '63; sergt. Aug. 24, '64; 1 sergt. Oct. 1, '64; 1 lt. Co. I, Jan. 4, '65; must. out July 20, '65. Died Oct. 28, '74, Nashua.
- Randlett, James F. Co. F; b. Newmarket; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. July 27, '61, as priv.; app. capt. Aug. 22, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as capt.; app. maj. Apr. 6, '64; wd. sev. May 13, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; app. lt. lt.-col. Oct. 12, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Washington, D. C. See miscel. organizations.
- Rhodes, Joel H. Co. F; b. Hopkinton, Mass.; age 39; res. Nashua; enl. July 27, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as wagoner; disch. disab. Aug. 9, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. See V. R. C. and state service.
- Ross, Chester A. Co. F; b. Sidney, Me.; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; wd. Oct. 27, '64, near Richmond, Va.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Sager, Zeri S. Co. F; b. Berkshire, Vt.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as corp. Died, dis. Nov. 22, '61, Hilton Head, S. C. See 1 N. H. V.
- Scanlan, Michael. Co. F; b. Kerry county, Ire.; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. July 29, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 20, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. See V. R. C.
- Shea, Corneille. Co. F; b. Loudon; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. July 29, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 18, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Shea, Patrick. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 15, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Nov. 2, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Shipley, George L. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 2, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 17, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Smith, Charles D. Co. F; b. Compton, Can.; age 24; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Feb. 22, '64; killed Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj.-Gen Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. See sketch, page 100.
- Smith, George H. Co. F; b. Mont. Vernon; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 22, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 13, '64; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Lebanon.
- Smith, George H. Co. I; b. Thetford, Vt.; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 24, '61; must. in Aug. 24, '61, as wagoner; disch. May 15, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Farmington. See 13 inf. and 1 cav., N. H. V.
- Smith, John H. Co. F; b. Tamworth; age 30; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; wd. May 13, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va. Died, wds. July 3, '64, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- Stearns, George. Co. F; b. New York city; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 2, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as 1 sergt.; app. 2 lt. Aug. 9, '62; 1 lt. Jan. 1, '63; tr. to Co. C; app. capt. Co. K, Jan. 3, '64; disch. Oct. 31, '64.
- Stetson, Fred B. Co. F; b. Worcester, Mass.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 1, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Oct. 17, '62; killed May 18, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- Stockwell, Alvin W. Co. F; b. Boston, Mass.; age 19; res. Nashua; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as priv.; wd. sev. May 18, '64, Bermuda Hundred, Va.; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.
- Swallow, William A. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 40; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; wd. Aug. 23, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.; app. corp. June 17, '64; q. m. sergt. Apr. 27, '65; disch. June 26, '65, Goldsborough, N. C. P. O. ad., Nashua.

- Swallow, George E. Co. F; b. Boston, Mass.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Dec. 2, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Wadsworth, David, Jr. Co. F; b. Worcester, Mass.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as sergt.; app. 2 lt. Nov. 16, '62; 1 lt. May 13, '63; Capt. Apr. 6, '64; wd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; disch. disab. Sept. 24, '64. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Waters, John. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 10, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 23, '64. P. O. ad., Nat. Military home, Kan.
- Waters, Patrick. Co. C; b. Ireland; age 43; res. Naahua; enl. July 22, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. July 31, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. Died, dis. Aug. 24, '62, New York city.
- Webster, James. Co. D; substitute; b. Dracut, Mass.; age 36; res. Merrimack, cred. Bristol; enl. Oct. 14, '63; must. in Oct. 14, '63, as priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 13, '64, Concord. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Welch, William H. Co. F; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; wd. sev. May 13, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; disch. Sept. 29, '64, tm. ex.
- Wheeler, George N. Co. H; b. Amherst; age 31; res. Nashua; enl. July 25, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as corp.; resigned warrant Jan. 1, '62; disch. disab. May 7, '62, Edisto Isl., S. C. See 10 N. H. V.
- Willard, Nathaniel L. Co. F; b. Georgia, Vt.; age 36; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 2, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 23, '64.
- Willoughby, Varnum T. Co. F; b. Hollis; age 32; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; tr. to I. C., July 15, '63; assigned to Co. F, 10 I. C.; disch. Aug. 17, '64, to date Aug. 15, '64, New York city, tm. ex. Died Oct. 3, '90, Hollis.
- Wyman George L. Co. F; b. Goffstown; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 9, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; wd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out Aug. 23, '64. P. O. ad., West Manchester.

FOURTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

- Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 7, 1861
- James Island, S. C., June 10, 1862
- Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862
- Siege of Fort Wagner, Morris
Island, S. C., July 10 to Sept. 6, 1863
- Siege of Fort Sumter, S. C.,
Sept. 7, 1863, to Jan. 15, 1864
- Swift Creek, (or Arrowfield
Church), Va., May 9, 1864
- Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 14-16, 20, 1864
- Near Bermuda Hundred, Va.,
May 17, 19, 21-28, 1864
- Cold Harbor, Va., June 4-12, 1864
- Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864
- Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 23 to July 29, 1864
- Mine explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864
- Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14-16, 1864
- New Market Heights, (Fort
Gilmer), Va., Sept. 29, 1864
- Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865
- Fort Anderson, N. C., Feb. 18, 1865
- Balch, John Jr. Co. C; b. Johnson, Vt.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 3, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 20, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; wd. June 7, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; disch. to date Aug. 23, '65.
- Beman, Alfred H. Co. B; b. Malone, N. Y.; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 20, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 5, '62, Beaufort, S. C. See V. R. C.
- Brackett, Charles R. Co. B; b. Somersworth; age 18; res. Somersworth; enl. Sept. 3, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as musc.; re-enl. Feb. 16, '64; cred. Nashua; must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out Aug. 23, '65.
- Bussell, John B. Co. B; b. Holliston, Mass.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 14, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as corp.; app. sergt. May 8, '63; must. out Sept. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Butler, Augustus. Co. B; b. Canada; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 31, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; disch. to date Sept. 27, '64, tm. ex. See state service.
- Butler, Leonard. Co. B; b. Burlington, Vt.; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 5, '61; mus. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; must. out Sept. 27, '64.
- Butler, Mitchell M. Co. B; b. Canada; age 36; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 28, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Mar. 11, '63, Beaufort, S. C. Supposed identical with Michael M. Butler, state service.
- Clifford, Frederick G. Co. B; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 28, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; wd. June 24, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; reported on m. o. roll dated Sept. 27, '64, as absent wd. since June 24, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O. Died Mar. 1, '91, Baton Rouge, La. See state service.
- Connolly, Michael. Co. C; b. Longford, Ire.; age 21; res. Manchester; enl. Sept. 2, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 16, '64; cred. Nashua; must. in Feb. 28, '64; capt'd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va. Died, dis. Sept. 12, '64, Andersonville, Ga. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj.-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C. Supposed identical with Michael Connelly, state service.
- Cook, George W. Co. C; b. Tamworth; age 23; res. Nashua; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; wd. Oct. 22, '62, Pocotaligo, S. S.; capt'd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va. Died June 7, '64, Richmond, Va.

- Cook, Charles E. Co. C; b. New Hampshire; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 3, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 18, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. corp.; capt'd. May 20, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; par. Dec., '64; app. sergt. Mar. 1, '65; com. sergt. June 18, '65; disch. July 17, '65, Raleigh, N. C.
- Cook, William H. Co. C; b. Madison; age 21; res. Nashua; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; app. corp.; capt'd. May 20, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; released Dec. 11, '64; app. 2 lt. Mar. 1, '65; not must.; disch. June 12, '65, as corp., Concord. P. O. ad., Pomona, Fla.
- Crooker, Charles T. Co. C; b. Bow; age 18; res. Amherst; enl. Aug. 26, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 28, '62, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 10 N. H. V.
- Crosby, Thomas W. Co. C; b. Wilton; age 38; res. Nashua; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 5, '63, Morris Isl., S. C. Died Feb. 19, '75, Nashua.
- Cutler, Andrew B. Co. D; b. Nashua; age 23; res. Sanbornton; enl. July 31, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; capt'd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va. Died Dec. 22, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
- Danforth, Stephen E. Co. B; b. Amherst; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 5, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Nov. 21, '61, Ft. Munroe, Va.
- Darling, Granville D. Co. B; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 8, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; wd. June 28, '64, Petersburg, Va.; must. out Sept. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.
- Downey, Thomas. Co. C; substitute; b. Ireland; age 23; res. Nashua; cred. Hill; enl. Oct. 19, '63; must. in Oct. 20, '63, as priv.; must. out Aug. 23, '65. P. O. ad., Nat. home, Togus, Me.
- Doyle, Patrick. Co. B; b. Kerry, Ire.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 28, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 20, '64; wd. June 7, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; app. corp.; must. out Aug. 23, '65. Died Oct. 14, '85, Chelsea, Me.
- Duncklee, Lorenzo P. Co. C; b. Milford; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; must. out Sept. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Fahey, Edward. Co. A; substitute; b. Lancaster, N. Y.; age 18; res. New York; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. '63, as priv.; must. out Aug. 23, '65.
- Farley, Clinton. Co. K; b. Londonderry; age 22; res. Bedford; enl. Sept. 7, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; cred. Manchester; must. out Aug. 23, '65. Died Oct. 6, '88, Nashua.
- Fisher, Albert O. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 17; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 18, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. corp.; capt'd. May 20, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va. Died Sept. 17, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Fisher, Charles M. Co. C; b. Woodstock, Vt.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 26, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as corp.; disch. disab. Dec. 1, '61, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Flinn, Albert N. Co. B; b. Biddeford, Me.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 4, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Mar. 1, '63; must. out Sept. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Flinn, James E. Co. B; b. Dover; age 29; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 7, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 11, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Gay, Alonzo. Co. B; b. Groton, Mass.; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 24, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; app. wagoner re-enl. Feb. 24, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; disch. disab. Mar. 27, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.
- Gay, Leonard A. Co. B; b. Groton, Mass.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 4, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as sergt.; re-enl. Feb. 16, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; wd. July 30, '64, mine explosion, Petersburg, Va.; app. 1 lt. Nov. 9, '64; capt. Aug. 23, '65; not must.; must. out Aug. 23, '65, as 1 lt. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.
- Gray, Charles A. Co. B; b. Shrewsbury, Mass.; age 41; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 21, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Jan. 24, '62; sergt. May 4, '63; must. out Sept. 27, '64.
- Gray, John. Co. B; b. Tyrone, Ire.; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 24, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out Aug. 23, '65. See 1 N. H. V.
- Greeley, George P. F. and S.; b. Nashua; age 28; res. Nashua; app. asst. surg. Aug. 20, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61; app. surg. Oct. 8, '62; disch. Oct. 23, '64. Died Dec. 27, '92, St. Augustine, Fla. See 2 N. H. V.
- Greenleaf, Richard O. Co. B; b. South Berwick, Me.; age 35; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 14, '61, as priv.; app. capt. Sept. 20, '61; must. in to date Sept. 18, '61, as capt.; app. maj. Aug. 24, '64; declined app.; disch. Nov. 1, '64, to date Sept. 26, '64, as capt., Concord, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.
- Hale, Martin. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Wilton; enl. Aug. 19, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; must. out Sept. 27, '64. See 1 N. H. V.
- Harris, Charles A. Co. B; b. Leominster, Mass.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as sergt.; reduced to ranks May 20, '64; app. corp. July 12, '64; must. out Sept. 27, '64. See 1 N. H. V.
- Harris, George H. Co. E; b. Franklin; age 20; res. Manchester; enl. Aug. 19, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; must. out Sept. 27, '64. Died Apr. 23, '85, Nashua.
- Harris, William R. Co. B; b. Woodstock; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. July 29, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 26, '63, Morris Isl., S. C.
- Hunt, Israel T. Non-com. staff; b. Nashua; age 19; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as hosp. steward; disch. disab. July 12, '62, St. Augustine, Fla. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass. See 2 N. H. V.
- Jackman, John H. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 29; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; must. out Sept. 27, '64. Died Feb. 13, '80, Nashua.
- Jones, Archibald R. Co. B; b. Jefferson, Me.; age "43"; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 11, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. See 9 N. H. V.
- Jones, George D. Co. B; b. Milford; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 29, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 20, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. sergt. May, '65; must. out Aug. 23, '65. P. O. ad., Woburn, Mass. See 1 N. H. V.

- Kenny, George N. Co. C; b. Milford; age 19; res. Nashua; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 28, '62; must. in Aug. 28, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. May 25, '65, Nashua. Died Feb. 11, '66, Nashua.
- Kimball, John R. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as corp.; app. sergt., '62; wd. sev. Oct. 22, '62, Pocatigo, S. C.; captd. May 20, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; par. Nov. '64; disch. Jan. 3, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., Brooklyn, N. Y. See 1 N. H. V.
- Leroy, Daniel, alias Daniel Thompson. Co. A; substitute; b. New York city; age 27; res. Chicago, Ill.; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; wd. June, '64; reported on m. o. roll dated Aug. 23, '65, as absent; sick since June 6, '64, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. N. f. r. A. G. O. P. O. ad., Lewis Run, Pa.
- Libby, Horace W. Co. C; b. Goshen; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; disch. Sept. 19, '64, New York city, tm. ex.
- Lund, Henry C. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 2, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 16, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. corp.; killed Sept. 3, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
- Lyons, Newman. Co. B; b. Litchfield; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; must. out Sept. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Marckres, Samuel D. Co. H; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Aug. 26, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. corp.; must. out Aug. 23, '65. P. O. ad., Perry, Ia. See 1 N. H. V.
- Marden, George A. Co. B; b. Deering; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 20, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 15, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out Aug. 23, '65. See 1 N. H. V.
- McKean, George H. Co. B; b. Hollis; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 5, '61; must. in Sept. 5, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 11, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. See 2 Co., N. H. H. art.
- Merwin, Barney S. Co. F; substitute; b. Roxbury, N. Y.; age 26; res. Roxbury, N. Y.; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; captd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va. Died Oct. 29, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
- Montgomery, Francis W. Co. B; b. Massachusetts; age 41; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 20, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 21, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; captd. May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; escaped Feb. 26, '65; disch. July 28, '65, Raleigh, N. C.
- Moore, Charles H. Co. H; b. Hillsborough; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 18, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 20, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. q. m. sergt. Nov. 21, '64; 1 Lt. Co. F, Feb. 17, '65; disch. to date May 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Moseley Frank. Co. C; b. Westfield, Mass.; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '62; must. in Aug. 28, '62, as priv.; disch. June 20, '65, Richmond, Va.
- Moses, John H. Co. D; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 15, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 17, '64; cred. Canterbury; must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out Aug. 23, '65. P. O. ad., Oakland, Cal.
- Nichols, Grovenor D. Co. B; b. Amherst; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 2, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as sergt.; disch. disab. May 27, '62, Fernandina, Fla. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V. and V. R. C.
- Nichols, John F. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 21, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 15, '64, as sergt.; must. in Feb. 28, '64; des. Aug. 9, '64, Boston, Mass. Died July 31, '83, Auburn, Me. See 1 N. H. V.
- Nichols, William H. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 2, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 26, '63, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Manchester. See V. R. C.
- Nolan, John. Co. G; b. Montpelier, Vt.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; captd. Aug. 15, '64, Deep Bottom, Va. Died, dis. Dec. 28, '64, Salisbury, N. C. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj.-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C.
- Nolan, Thomas. Co. G; b. Canada; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 24, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; wd. July 23, '64, Petersburg, Va.; must. out Sept. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Noyes, James H. Co. B; b. Gardner, Mass.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 19, '61, Annapolis, Md. Supposed identical with James H. Noyes, non-com. staff, 6 N. H. V.
- O'Brien, Patrick. Co. C; b. Ireland; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 19, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; disch. Sept. 13, '65, Hartford, Conn. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Osgood, Reuben D. Co. B; b. Blue Hill, Me.; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 7, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; tr. to U. S. Signal corps Oct. 13, '63; re-enl. Mar. 18, '64; disch. Sept. 5, '65. Died Jan. 31, '91, Turner, Me.
- O'Sullivan, John P. Co. B; b. Kenmare, Ire.; age 41; res. Nashua; enl. May 17, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 7, '63, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., Londonderry.
- Patnode, Augustine. Co. D; substitute; b. Canada; age 29; res. New York, cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; wd. May 20, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; must. out Aug. 23, '65.
- Patterson, James W. Co. B; b. Greensborough, Vt.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv. Died dis. Oct. 25, '61, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Perkins, Charles H. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 23, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as corp.; re-enl. Feb. 15, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out Aug. 23, '65. Died Apr. 25, '92. See 1 N. H. V.
- Perrin, Phineas J. Co. B; b. Wheelock, Vt.; age 40; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 11, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Philbrick, James A. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Merrimack; enl. Sept. 4, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; wd. July 26, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; disch. to date Sept. 27, '64, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Quincy, Ill.

- Richardson, Milton. Co. C; b. Hillsborough; age 38; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 26, '62, Beaufort, S. C. Died Feb. 11, '81, Nashua.
- Sarsons, Eleazer L. Co. C; b. Lyme; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as sergt.; re-enl. Feb. 16, '65; must. in Feb. 28, '64; mis. May 20, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; gd. from mis.; app. 1 sergt.; 1 Lt. Co. A, Feb. 17, '65; capt. Co. F, June 2, '65; must. out Aug. 23, '65. See 1 N. H. V.
- Saunders, Frederick H. Co. B; b. Townsend, Mass.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 2, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 20, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. corp.; wd. Jan. 15, '65, Ft. Fisher, N. C.; Jan. 16, '65, explosion of magazine, Ft. Fisher, N. C.; app. sergt. Mar. 1, '65; disch. July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Candia.
- St. Cloud, Albert. Unas'd; substitute; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Litchfield; enl. Jan. 2, '65; must. in Jan. 2, '65, as priv.; sent Jan. 5, '65, from draft rendezvous, Concord; delivered same date at Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass.; sent Feb. 9, '65, to regt.; delivered Feb. 14, '65, at Bermuda Hundred, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O. Died May 4, '71, Nashua.
- Sullivan, William. Co. G; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Aug. 31, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 16, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; killed May 16, '64, Drewry's Bluff, Va.
- Tenney, Hiram A. Co. C; b. Mendon, Vt.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 17, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as as priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 10, '64, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Thompson, John L. Co. B; b. Key West, Fla.; age 20; res. Jacksonville, Fla.; enl. Apr. 10, '62; must. in Apr. 10, '62, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 16, '64; cred. Nashua; must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out Aug. 23, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Tinker, Alvah G. Co. C; b. Marlow; age 24; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; wd. Oct. 22, '62, Pocotaligo, S. C.; disch. disab. Feb. 27, '64, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Tinker, Hollis W. Co. B; b. New Hampshire; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 20, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. corp.; must. out Aug. 23, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Trow, Harlan. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 7, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; tr. to Battery B, 1 Art., U. S. A., Nov. 3, '62; app. corp.; re-enl. Feb. 2, '64; app. sergt.; disch. Feb. 2, '67, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Chelsea, Mass.
- Tuck, George S. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Milford; enl. Aug. 31, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 21, '64; cred. Manchester; must. in Feb. 28, '64; app. corp.; disch. disab. Mar. 11, '65, Concord. Died Apr. 1, '65, Milford.
- Upton, George H. Co. B; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 19; res. Amherst; enl. Sept. 14, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Mar. 1, '63; must. out Sept. 27, '64. Died July 19, '71, Nashua.
- Watts, Hugh. Co. B; b. Peterborough; age 40; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 21, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as corp.; disch. disab. Mar. 11, '63, Beaufort, S. C.
- Wetherbee, Edward A. Co. D; b. Nashua; age 27; cred. Wilton; enl. Aug. 9, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Mar. 11, '63, Beaufort, S. C.
- White, Adelbert. Co. B; b. Georgia, Vt.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 23, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as 1 sergt.; app. 2 Lt. Jan. 17, '62; cashiered Nov. 30, '62. See 1 N. H. V.
- Willis, Martin W. F. and S.; b. Easton, Mass.; age 40; res. Nashua; app. chaplain Aug. 20, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61; disch. disab. June 20, '62, to date Jan. 27, '62, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., St. Louis, Mo.
- Winthrop, Alexander. Co. C; substitute; b. Andover, Mass.; age 18; res. Boston, Mass., cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; wd. Jan. 16, '65, explosion of magazine, Ft. Fisher, N. C.; disch. May 24, '65, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. H. P. O. ad., Whitefield.
- Wood, Almon. Co. K; b. Langdon; age 45; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 17, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64; must. out Aug. 23, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Wood, George A. Unas'd; b. Harvard, Mass.; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 23, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv. N. f. r. A. G. O. Died Mar. 23, '63, Nashua.
- Worthley, John. Co. C; b. Goffstown; age 34; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Feb. 20, '64; must. in Feb. 28, '64. Died dis. Sept. 5, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Wright, Benjamin F. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 21, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Mar. 12, '63, New York city.
- Wyman, William S. Co. B; b. Litchfield; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; wd. Oct. 22, '62, Pocotaligo, S. C.; disch. to date Sept. 27, '64, tm. ex. See 1 N. H. V.
- York, William F. Co. B; b. Roxbury, Mass.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 2, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 12, '62, Beaufort, S. C. P. O. ad., Nashua.

FIFTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

- Rappahannock River, Va., . . . Mar. 28, 1862
 Yorktown, Va., . . . April 25 to May 4, 1862
 Fair Oaks, Va., . . . June 1, 1862
 Peach Orchard, Va., . . . June 29, 1862
 Savage's Station, Va., . . . June 29, 1862
 White Oak Swamp, (Glendale or Charles City Cross Roads), Va., June 30, 1862
 Malvern Hill, Va., . . . July 1, 1862
 Boonsborough, Md., . . . Sept. 15, 1862
 Antietam, Md., . . . Sept. 17, 1862
 Snicker's Gap, Va., . . . Nov. 2, 1862
 Fredericksburg, Va., . . . Dec. 13, 1862
 Chancellorsville, Va., . . . May 1-5, 1863
 Gettysburg, Pa., . . . July 2, 3, 1863
- Cold Harbor, Va., . . . June 2-12, 1864
 Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 16 to July 26; July 30 to Aug. 12; Aug. 21 to Dec. 7, 1864; Dec. 10, 1864, to April 2, 1865.
 Jerusalem Plank Road, Va., . . . June 22, 1864
 Deep Bottom, Va., . . . July 27, Aug. 16, 1864
 Ream's Station, Va., . . . Aug. 25, 1864
 Reconnoissance to Hatcher' Run, Va., . . . Dec. 8, 9, 1864
 Fort Stedman, Va., . . . Mar. 25, 1865
 Dinwiddie Court House, Va., . . . Mar. 31, 1865
 Sailor's Creek, Va., . . . Apr. 6, 1865
 Farmville, Va., . . . Apr. 7, 1865
- Austin, Richard. Co. G; substitute; b. England, age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 24, '64; must. in Aug. 24, '64, as priv.; must. out June 28, '65.
 Cahill, Philip. Unas'd; substitute; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as priv.; received Aug. 18, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
 Carlson, John. Unas'd; substitute; b. Gottenburg, Sweden; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 8, '64; must. in Sept. 8, '64, as priv.; disch. Nov. 30, '65, Concord.
 Clark, James. Unas'd; substitute; b. St. John, N. B.; age 28; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 15, '64; must. in Aug. 15, '64, as priv.; received Aug. 15, '64, at draft rendezvous, New Haven, Conn.; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
 Clifford, George. Unas'd; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as priv.; received Aug. 19, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
 Cook, Charles. Co. A; substitute; b. St. John, N. B.; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 22, '64; must. in Aug. 22, '64, as priv. Died, dis. Oct. 28, '64, City Point, Va.
 Duffey, Allen. Unas'd; substitute; b. Prince Edward's Island; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 24, '64; must. in Aug. 24, '64, as priv.; received Aug. 24, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
 Elginger, Daniel. Co. A; substitute; b. Germany; age 24; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 23, '64; must. in Aug. 23, '64, as priv.; app. corp.; must. out June 28, '65.
 Estey, William H. Co. B; substitute; b. St. John, N. B.; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 31, '64; must. in Aug. 31, '64, as priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 27, '65, Pt. Lookout, Md.
 Flemming, John. Unas'd; substitute; b. New York; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 22, '64; must. in Aug. 22, '64, as priv.; received Aug. 22, '64, at Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
 Fletcher, George S. Co. K; b. Hancock; age 23; res. Lempster; enl. Sept. 5, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as corp.; wd. June 30, '62, White Oak Swamp, Va.; app. sergt. Aug., '62; wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.; app. 1 sergt.; tr. to V. R. C. Apr. 19, '64; unas'd; disch. disab. Aug. 20, '64, as priv., David's, Ill. N. Y. H. Died Nov. 21, '67, Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.
 Friery, John. Unas'd; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 23, '64; must. in Aug. 23, '64, as priv.; received Aug. 23, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
 Gibson, Daniel. Co. A; b. Shelburne, Vt.; age 30; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Sept. 28, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as sergt.; wd. sev. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md.; disch. disab. Mar. 9, '63, Frederick, Md. P. O. ad., Nashua.
 Heald, Alfred W. Co. K; b. Dublin; age 25; res. Milford; cred. Milford; enl. Aug. 9, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 24, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Nashua.
 Healey, Harmon G. Co. I; substitute; b. New York; age 28; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 23, '64; must. in Aug. 23, '64, as priv.; must. out June 28, '65.
 Holt, Ancil D. Co. K; b. Weston, Vt.; age 38; res. Peterborough; enl. Sept. 5, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '62, Washington, D. C. Died June 4, '90, Nashua.
 Hope, George. Co. H; substitute; b. Troy, N. Y.; age 21; res. Waterford, Mass.; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; wd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va.; disch. June 26, '65, Philadelphia, Pa. P. O. ad., Plainville, N. J.
 Johnson, Elijah W. Co. I; b. Lyman; age 34; res. Canaan; enl. Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; app. 1 lt. Oct. 12, '61; must. in to date Sept. 27, '61, as 1 lt.; disch. Jan. 28, '62. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 11 N. H. V.
 Marsh, Frank E. Co. G; b. Uxbridge, Mass.; age 29; res. Claremont; enl. Sept. 15, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as wagoner; must. out Oct. 29, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.

- McGlennan, James. Unas'd; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 22, '64; must. in Aug. 22, '64, as priv.; received Aug. 22, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Morgan, John. Unas'd; substitute; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as priv.; received Aug. 18, '64, at draft rendezvous, N. H.; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Moody, Charles T. Co. H; b. Claremont; age 18; res. Manassas, Va.; enl. March 18, '62; must. in Apr. 20, '62, as musc.; disch. Apr. 19, '65, Burkeville, Va., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Parody, Frederick. Co. A; substitute; b. Quebec, Can.; age 42; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; tr. to V. R. C. Apr. 15, '64, and assigned to 30 Co.; 2 batt'l; disch. Nov. 28, '65.
- Preston, Harry. Unas'd; substitute; b. Pennsylvania; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 24, '64; must. in Aug. 24, '64, as priv., received Aug. 24, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Robbins, Isaiah, Jr. Co. F; drafted; b. Surry; age 23; res. Keene, cred. Keene; drafted Oct. 9, '63; must. in Oct. 9, '63, as priv.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; disch. disab. May 28, '65, Manchester. P. O. ad., Nashua. See miscel. organizations.
- Roberts, Walter. Co. E; substitute; b. England; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 24, '64; must. in Aug. 24, '64, as priv.; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Delmar, Del.
- Stevens, William. Unas'd; substitute; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 20, '64; must. in Aug. 20, '64, as priv.; received Aug. 20, '64, at draft rendezvous, Concord; sent Aug. 27, '64, to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Tenney, Carlos K; Co. A; substitute; b. Toronto, Can.; age 21; res. Royalton, Vt.; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; wd. June 17, '64, near Petersburg; Va.; capt'd. Aug. 16, '64, Deep Bottom, Va.; par. Oct. 9, '64; must. out June 28, '65. P. O. ad., Concord.
- Wilson, John. Co. H; substitute; b. Dublin, Ire.; age 25; res. "Pattertown, —," cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv. Died Jan. 7, '64, Pt. Lookout, Md.
- Wood, Levi. Co. I; substitute; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 8, '64; must. in Aug. 8, '64, as priv.; wd. Apr. 7, '65, Farmville, Va. Died, wds. May 20, '65, Annapolis, Md.
- Woods, William. Co. G; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Chales-town; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61, as priv.; wd. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md.; Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 19, '64; app. sergt.; killed June 17, '64, near Petersburg, Va.

SIXTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

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|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Camden, N. C., | Apr. 19, 1862 | Totopotomoy, Va., | May 30, 31, 1864 |
| Bull Run, Va., | Aug. 29, 30, 1862 | Bethesda Church, Va., | June 2, 3, 1864 |
| Chantilly, Va., | Sept. 1, 1862 | Cold Harbor, Va., | June 4-12, 1864 |
| South Mountain, Md., | Sept. 14, 1862 | Siege of Petersburg, Va., | June 16, 1864 to Apr. 3, 1865 |
| Antietam, Md., | Sept. 17, 1862 | Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va., | (assault) July 30, 1864 |
| White Sulphur Springs, Va., | Nov. 15, 1862 | Weldon Railroad, Va., | Aug. 20-22, 1864 |
| Fredericksburg, Va., | Dec. 13, 1862 | Poplar Springs Church, Va., | Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 1864 |
| Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., | June 14 to July 4, 1863 | Hatcher's Run, Va., | Oct. 27, 1864 |
| Jackson, Miss., | July 10-16, 1863 | Petersburg, Va., | Apr. 1, 2, 1865 |
| Wilderness, Va., | May 6, 1864 | | |
| Spottsylvania, Va., | May 8-20, 1864 | | |
| North Anna River, Va., | May 23-26, 1864 | | |
- Bancroft, Samuel P. Co. G; b. Pepperell, Mass.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 6, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Mar. 10, '62; wd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.; tr. to Co. A, 8. I. C., Nov. 15, '63; disch. Dec. 5, '64, as sergt., Chicago, Ill., tm. ex.
- Campbell, John. Co. I; b. Westford, Mass.; age 43; cred. Somersworth; enl. Jan. 2, '64; must. in Jan. 2, '64, as priv.; disch. Aug. 21, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Clark, George S. Co. K; b. Claremont; age 26; res. Peterborough; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Mar. 23, '62, Roanoke Isl. N. C. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Cutler, George W. Co. G; b. Boston, Mass.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 26, '61; must. in Dec. 6, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Mar. 4, '62, Roanoke Isl., N. C. See 9 N. H. V. and V. R. C.
- Dickerman, Samuel R. Co. G; b. Mason; age 33; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. '6, '61; must. in Dec. 6, '61, as priv.; mis. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.; gd. from mis. Nov. 28, '61; app. com. sergt. Jan. 1, '64; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; became insane; reduced to ranks July 1, '64; assigned to Co. I; capt'd.; last seen at Andersonville, Ga., Sept., '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Emerson, Edward M. Co. G; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; app. 2 lt. May 16, '62; must. in May 16, '62; wd. and capt'd. Aug. 29, '62, Bull Run, Va.; released; disch. disab. Dec. 3, '62. See miscel. organizations.

- Hadley, Osgood T. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 24; res. Peterborough; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 28, '61, as priv.; wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.; app. corp.; re-enl. and must. in Dec. 30, '63; app. sergt.; must. out July 17, '65.
- Howard, William J. Co. A; substitute; b. England; age 30; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; mis. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.; gd. from mis.; app. corp. July 1, '65; must. out July 17, '65.
- Moore, Isaac. Co. G; b. Canterbury; age 31; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 6, '61, as priv.; disch. Dec. 5, '64, tm. ex.
- Noyes, James H. Non-com. staff and F. and S.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 29, '61, as hosp. steward; app. 2 asst. surg. May 13, '62; captd. Sept. 1, '62, Chantilly, Va.; released Sept. 9, '62; app. asst. surg. Mar. 20, '63; surg. Jan. 2, '65; must. out July 17, '65. Supposed identical with James H. Noyes, Co. B, 4 N. H. V.
- Robbins, Jeremiah G. Co. I; b. Nashua; age 26; cred. Alton; enl. Jan. 1, '64; must. in Jan. 1, '64, as priv.; must. out July 17, '65.
- Otterson, George W. Co. G; b. Hooksett; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; app. corp.; wd. July 30, '64, mine explosion, Petersburg, Va.; Apr. 2, '65, Petersburg, Va.; disch. June 4, '65, near Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Pomona, Fla.
- Robbins, Josiah T. Co. I; b. Nashua; age 21; cred. Northfield; enl. Jan. 1, '64; must. in Jan. 1, '64, as priv.; captd. Oct. 1, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va.; released; must. out July 17, '65.
- Stetson, Edwin. Co. A; b. Minot, Me.; age 43; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 26, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 29, '63, Camp Dennison, Ohio. Died Dec. 30, '92, Nashua.
- Tracy, William A. F. and S. b. Tunbridge, Vt.; age 35; res. Nashua; app. surg. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Nov. 28, '61; resigned Mar. 15, '63. See miscel. organizations.
- Whitmarsh, William A. Co. G; b. New Boston; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 3, '62, Baltimore, Md.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

- Morris Island, S. C., . . . July 10, 1863
- Fort Wagner, S. C. (1st assault) July 11, 1863
- Fort Wagner, S. C. (2d assault) July 18, 1863
- Siege of Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., . . . July 10 to Sept. 6, 1863
- Siege of Fort Sumter, S. C., . . . Sept. 7 to Dec. 20, 1863
- Olustee, Fla., . . . Feb. 20, 1864
- Chester Station, Va., . . . May 9, 1864
- Lempster Hill (or near Chester Station), Va., . . . May 10, 1864
- Drewry's Bluff, Va., . . . May 13-16, 1864
- Bermuda Hundred, Va., . . . May 18, 20, 21, June 2-4, 18, 1864
- Near Petersburg, Va., . . . June 9, 1864
- Ware Bottom Church, Va., . . . June 16, 1864
- Deep Bottom, Va., . . . Aug. 16, 1864
- Siege of Petersburg, Va., . . . Aug. 24 to Sept. 28, 1864
- New Market Heights, Va., . . . Sept. 29, 1864
- Near Richmond, Va., . . . Oct. 1, 1864
- New Market Road (or near Laurel Hill, or near Chaffin's Farm), Va., . . . Oct. 7, 1864
- Darbytown Road, Va., . . . Oct. 13, 27, 28, 1864
- Fort Fisher, N. C., . . . Jan. 15, 1865
- Half Moon Battery, Sugar Loaf Hill, near Federal Point, N. C., . . . Jan. 18, 19, 1865
- Sugar Loaf Battery, N. C., . . . Feb. 11, 1865
- Wilmington (or North-east Ferry), N. C., . . . Feb. 22, 1865
- Adams, Charles B. Co. B; b. Gloucester, Mass; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Nov., '61; must. in Nov. 20, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; wd. June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va. Died, wds. June 17, '64, Pt. of Rocks, Va.
- Adams, James P. Co. B; b. Weare; age 40; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Aug. 25, '62, Beaufort, S. C.
- Austin, John W. Co. B; b. Salem; age 44; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; tr. to Co. K, Jan. 1, '62; disch. disab. June 5, '63, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Austin, Mark J. Co. H; b. Hollis; age 24; res. Hollis; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as priv.; app. sergt.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Dec. 26, '82, Nashua.
- Abodie, Alexander, alias Louis Dufour. Co. B; substitute; b. Switzerland; age 27; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; wd. and captd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; escaped Mar. 20, '65, Charleston, S. C.; disch. to date May 10, '65. P. O. ad., Dalton, Mass.
- Barnes, Charles S. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 33; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; app. corp. June 8, '64; sergt. Jan. 1, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- Bartlett, Edwin F. Co. H; b. Concord; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Jan. 10, '62, Manchester.
- Bills, Otis. Co. B; b. Roxbury, Mass.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; disch. to date Dec. 22, '64. P. O. ad., Amherst.

- Bennett, Alfred N. Co. B; b. Tunbridge, Vt.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as 1 sergt.; app. 2 lt. Co. D, Nov. 1, '62; killed July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.
- Bixby, Byron. Co. A; b. Washington; age 19; res. Bradford; enl. Sept. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Nov. 22, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; cred. Nashua; app. sergt.; killed Jan. 15, '65, Ft. Fisher, N. C.
- Botham, Sanford. Co. G; substitute; b. Windsor, Conn.; age 21; res. Hardwick, Mass.; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; killed Sept. 10, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
- Buell, Horace P. Co. K; age 33; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 23, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as priv.; app. musc. Nov. 19, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Burge, George A. Co. H; b. Hollis; age 18; res. Hollis; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Aug. 25, '62; sergt. Dec. 9, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Burns, Thomas. Co. C; substitute; b. New York; age 22; res. Spencerport, N. Y.; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; captd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; par. Mar. 9, '65; disch. to date Apr. 22, '65. P. O. ad., Yeddo, Ind.
- Butterfield, George H. Co. K; b. Nashua; age 23; enl. Sept. 26, '61, at Manchester; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. June 26, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Cahill, James. Co. B; substitute; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 1, '64; must. in Dec. 1, '64, as priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Cahill, Michael. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 44; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 29, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C.
- Cavanaugh, Thomas. Co. C; substitute; b. Ireland; age 22; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; wd. and captd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released Mar. 1, '65; disch. June 12, '65, Annapolis, Md. P. O. ad., San Francisco, Cal.
- Chamberlain, George. Co. B; b. Vermont; age "44;" res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 4, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. June 5, '63, Fernandina, Fla. See V. R. C.
- Cobb, James A. Co. B; b. Woodstock, Vt.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as sergt.; app. 1 sergt. Feb. 15, '63; 2 lt. Aug. 8, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua. See I N. H. V.
- Cochran, Thomas W. Co. B; substitute; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '64; must. in Nov. 30, '64, as priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Colby, John. Co. B; b. Eaton; age 44; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 18, '62, New York city.
- Corson, George F. Co. B; b. West Lebanon; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as corp.; app. sergt. Feb. 15, '63; 1 sergt. Jan. 8, '64; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; wd. sev. Oct. 1, '64, near Richmond, Va.; disch. May 28, '65. Died Sept. 24, '88, Cleveland, Ohio. Awarded "Gillmore Medal" by Maj.-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C.
- Cummings, Leander H. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Hudson; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; app. corp. May 6, '62; wd. and captd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C. Died wds. July 28, '63, Charleston, S. C.
- Davis, Ezra. Co. B; age 39; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 20, '61, as priv.; app. 2 lt. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61; app. 1 lt. Apr. 29, '62; wd. and captd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; exch. Died, wds. July 30, '63, on board transport in New York harbor.
- Dearborn, John H. Co. B; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Dissmore, Charles O. Co. D; b. Londonderry; age 23; res. Londonderry; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61, as priv.; must. out Dec. 27, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Dodge, Thomas F. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Londonderry; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; app. corp. May 1, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; cred. Londonderry; wd. June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va.; disch. Nov. 11, '64, to accept promotion. P. O. ad., Manchester. See 18 N. H. V.
- Emerson, George W. Co. B; b. Brighton, Mass.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as musc.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; app. corp.; must. out July 20, '65. See 1. N. H. V.
- Foss, Edward G. Co. B; b. Nashua; age "21;" res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. July 17, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla. Supposed identical with Edward Foss, U. S. navy. See V. R. C.
- Fox, Nathaniel. Co. C; substitute; b. Philadelphia, Pa.; age 34; res. Boston, Mass.; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; wd. June 16, '64, Ware Bottom Church, Va.; capt. Oct. 1, '64, near Richmond, Va. Died, dis. Dec. 3, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
- Gage, Hale. Co. B; b. Lyndeborough; age 31; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 14, '61, as priv.; disch. to date Feb. 1, '62.
- Garland, Freeman A. Co. E; b. South Berwick, Me.; age 22; res. Canterbury; enl. Nov. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 7, '61, as priv.; disch. Dec. 16, '64, Varina, Va., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Gonrodore, John. Co. I; substitute; b. France; age 20; res. France, cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; must. out July 20, '65.
- Gould, Luther. Co. B; age 40; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; captd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; par. Died, dis. Oct. 30, '63, Annapolis, Md.
- Hale, Oliver H. Co. B; age 30; enl. Oct. 1, '61, at Nashua; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; app. wagoner; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- Harriston, Frank. Co. H; substitute; b. Port Carbon, Pa.; age 20; res. Port Carbon, Pa., cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 1, '63; must. in Sept. 1, '63, as priv.; des. Nov. 6, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Hogan, Richard. Co. I; substitute; b. Troy, N. Y.; age 21; res. Randolph, Mass., cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; des. Nov. 10, '64, Staten Isl., N. Y.
- Holmes, James. Co. B; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; des. Feb. 1, '62, New York city.

- Kelley, James. Co. K; substitute; b. Eastport, Me.; age 22; res. Eastport, Me.; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; disch. May 30, '65, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- King, Francis. Co. H; substitute; b. Canada; age 19; cred. Grafton; enl. Nov. 4, '64; must. in Nov. 4, '64, as priv.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Lawrence, Charles A. Co. B; b. New Ipswich; age 33; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as sergt.; wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; app. 2 lt. Co. D, July 19, '63; wd. June 18, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.; Sept. 15, '64, Petersburg, Va.; app. capt. Co. b, Nov. 2, '64; tr. to Co. G; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Lawrence, Mass.
- Lawrence, Edward F. Co. B; b. Clarendon, Vt.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Aug. 6, '63; disch. disab. Oct. 12, '64, Hilton Head, S. C. P. O. ad., Wilton.
- Lawrence, Orlando. Co. B; b. Clarendon, Vt.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 21, '61, as priv.; app. capt. Nov. 1, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as capt.; resigned Oct. 27, '62. P. O. ad., Lawrence, Mass. See 1 N. H. V.
- Longa, Carl. Co. K; substitute; b. Sweden; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 23, '64; must. in Nov. 23, '64, as priv.; wd. Jan. 19, '65, Half Moon Battery, N. C. Died, wds. Feb. 7, '65, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y. H.
- McDonald, Daniel D. Co. B; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 30, '61; must. in Nov. 30, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Sept. 23, '62, on board hospital ship, New York.
- McGowan, Edward. Co. C; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; res. Ireland, cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; captd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; exch. Nov. or Dec., '64; disch. Jan. 15, '65, Annapolis, Md.
- Miller, Thomas. Co. A; substitute; b. Providence, R. I.; age 21; res. Providence, R. I.; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; des. July 8, '65, Goldsborough, N. C.
- Moore, William McLeod. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 20, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as corp.; app. sergt. July 3, '62; reduced to ranks Jan. 10, '63; app. sergt.-maj. Nov. 23, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 22, '64; disch. disab. June 27, '64.
- McSorley, James. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Nov. 3, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Page, George W. Co. B; b. Litchfield; age 29; res. Litchfield; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Jan. 8, '64; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '64; cred. Nashua; app. sergt. Jan. 1, '65; 1 lt. Jan. 1, '65; not must.; must. out July 20, '65, as sergt. Died Nov. 21, '73, Litchfield.
- Palmer, George A. Co. K; b. Merrimack; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 26, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. July 17, '62, Ft. Jefferson, Fla.
- Patten, James G. Unas'd; b. Nashua; age 33; res. Hillsborough; cred. Hillsborough; enl. Sept. 11, '62; must. in Sept. 11, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 25, '62, St. Augustine, Fla.
- Pratt, Benjamin R. Co. B; b. Oxford, Me.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 5, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as corp.; app. sergt. Feb. 15, '62; wd. sev. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; disch. disab. May 21, '64, New York city.
- Peterson, Erik. Co. B; b. Sweden; age 21; cred. Sunapee; enl. Dec. 18, '63; must. in Dec. 18, '63, as priv.; app. corp.; must. out July 20, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Rideout, Charles G. Co. H; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Francetown; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Nov. 12, '61, as priv.; app. wagoner Apr., '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64. Died Oct. 31, '89, Milford.
- Riley, John. Co. C; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 2, '64; must. in Dec. 2, '64, as priv.; disch. July 20, '65.
- Sherwin, John R. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; captd. Feb. 20, '64, Olustee, Fla.; released Dec. 30, '64; disch. Apr. 17, '65, Concord, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Fall River, Mass.
- Tasker, Joseph P. Co. B; b. Loudon; age 38; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Nov. 1, '61, as priv.; tr. to I. C. July 16, '63; assigned to Co. F, 10 I. C.; disch. Oct. 10, '64, Baltimore, Md., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Contoocook.
- Winn, Morris. Co. B; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 30, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Sept. 11, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.

EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

- Labadieville (or Georgia Land-
ing, La.), Oct. 27, 1862
Bayou Teche, La., (Co. B) Jan. 14, 1863
Port Hudson, La., Mar. 14, 1863
Bisland, La., April 12-14, 1863
Siege of Port Hudson, La.,
May 23 to July 9, 1863
Sabine Pass, La., Sept. 8, 1863
Henderson's Hill (or Bayou
Rapides), La., Mar. 21, 1864
Natchitoches, La., Mar. 31, 1864
Crump's Hill (or Piney Woods),
La., Apr. 2, 1864
Wilson's Farm, La., Apr. 7, 1864
- Sabine Cross Roads, La., Apr. 8, 1864
Monett's Bluff (or Monett's Fer-
ry), La., Apr. 23, 1864
Cane River, La., Apr. 24, 1864
Near Alexandria, La., Apr. 25, 1864
Alexandria, La., Apr. 26, 1864
Near Alexandria, La., Apr. 27 to May 7, 1864
Snaggy Point (or Pineville), La., May 1, 1864
Governor Moore's Plantation, La. May 2, 1864
Moreauville (or Mansura, or
Marksville), La., May 14-16, 1864
Bayou de Glaize, La., May 17, 1864
Yellow Bayou, La., May 18, 1864
- Adams, Jonas. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 45; res. Nashua;
enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch.
disab. Feb. 22, '63, New Orleans, La. P. O. ad.,
Nashua.
- Adams, Horace B. Co. A; b. Woodstock, Vt.; age 25;
res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 4, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as
priv.; tr. to Co. K, 14 I. C., Mar. 6, '64; disch. Oct. 24,
'64, Washington, D. C., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Adams, William F. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 28; res.
Nashua; enl. Sept. 10, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as
priv.; disch. Jan. 17, '63, New Orleans, La., to accept
promotion. See 1 N. H. V. and U. S. C. T.
- Amsden, Eugene H. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 19; res.
Milford; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as
corp. Died, dis. Sept. 5, '62, Carrollton, La. See
state service.
- Andrews, Frank S. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res.
Nashua; enl. Dec. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as
priv.; killed June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La.
- Austin, John H. Co. D; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Man-
chester; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as
musc.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. A,
vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65, as priv.; disch. Oct.
28, '65, Vicksburg, Miss. P. O. ad., Kirksville, Mo.
- Bancroft, Frank C., alias Henry Colter. Co. A; b. Oxford,
Mass.; age 18; res. Oxford, Mass.; enl. Sept. 26, '61;
must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; app. musc.; re-enl. and
must. in Jan. 4, '64; cred. Nashua; wd. May 15, '64,
Moreauville, La.; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V.,
Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65. P. O. ad., New
Bedford, Mass.
- Barnes, Eldrous H. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 18; res.
Nashua; enl. Sept. 23, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as
priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. 2d., The Weirs.
- Barnes, William H. Co. E; b. Cambridge, Mass.; age
28; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Dec. 20,
'61, as sergt.; app. 1 sergt. Feb. 3, '63; 2 lt. June 1,
'63; not must.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; app.
1 lt. to date Dec. 16, '63; must. out Jan. 18, '65.
Died Dec. 20, '84, Togus, Me. See 1 N. H. V.
- Barney, Francis A. Co. A; b. Washington; age 17; res.
Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as
priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Barney, Hiram F. Co. A; b. Washington; age 25; res.
Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as
corp.; reduced to ranks June, '62; wd. sev. Donald-
son, La.; disch. wds. Sept. 18, '63, New Orleans, La.
P. O. ad., Boston Highlands, Mass.
- Barrett, William M. Co. A; b. Hudson; age 44; res.
Nashua; app. capt. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61;
app. lt. col. June 1, '63; not must.; disch. Oct. 24, '63
as capt. Died Aug. 22, '71, Nashua.
- Barry, John. Co. K; b. Concord, Mass.; age 19; res.
Nashua; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as
priv.; app. corp. Dec. 1, '63; re-enl. and must. in Jan.
4, '64; tr. to Co. C, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65;
must. out Oct. 28, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Barry, Lackey. Co. K; b. Fredericton, N. B.; age 19;
res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61,
as corp. Died, dis. Nov. 16, '62, Camp Kearney, La.
See 1 N. H. V.
- Beggs, Michael. Co. K; b. Kings county, Ire.; age 25;
res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61,
as priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Concord.
- Bent, Samuel. Unas'd; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Nashua;
enl. Apr. 6, '65; must. in Apr. 6, '65, as priv.; disch.
May 6, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass.
- Bickford, Charles. Co. A; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 23; res.
Nashua; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as
priv.; app. corp. July, '62; disch. disab. Sept. 12, '62,
Carrollton, La. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Boutelle, Adelbert D. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 19; res.
Nashua; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as
priv.; app. corp.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; app.
sergt. Nov. 1, '64; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H.
V., Jan. 1, '65, as corp.; app. sergt. Aug. 16, '65; disch.
to date Oct. 28, '65. P. O. ad., Penacook. See 1 N. H. V.
- Bowe, James. Co. K; b. Ireland; age 22; res. Nashua;
enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.;
re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; des. Aug. 24, '64,
Concord.

- Brown, Edwin R. Co. D; b. Pawtucket, R. I.; age 26; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 19, '62; must. in Aug. 20, '62, as priv.; des. Aug. 24, '64, Concord.
- Brown, William A. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 20, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; wd. May 27, '63, Port Hudson, La. Died, dis. Aug. 8, '63, New Orleans, La.
- Buell, Elmer D. Co. A; b. Lempster; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 25, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Dec., '62; wd. May 27, '63, Port Hudson, La.; app. sergt. Jan., '64; disch. Nov. 21, '64, Washington, D. C., tm. ex. Died July 25, '88, West Newbury, Mass.
- Burnett, James. Co. H; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as 1 sergt.; reduced to ranks June 20, '62; must. out Jan. 18, '65; re-enl. and must. in as priv.; Mar. 23, '65, for 1 yr.; cred. Nashua; not assigned to company; disch. May 6, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass. P. O. ad., Hudson. See state service.
- Butler, Peter. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; wd. and capt'd. Apr. 8, '64, Sabine Cross Roads, La.; released; disch. wds. June 15, '64, New Orleans, La.
- Chadwick, Alford F. Co. E; b. Francestown; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as corp.; app. sergt. July 2, '62; disch. disab. Feb. 26, '63, New Orleans, La. P. O. ad., Cambridgeport, Mass.
- Chamberlin, Albert G. Co. A; b. Barre, Mass.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; des. Nov. 16, '61, Manchester. See 3 N. H. V.
- Chamberlin, George F. Co. A; b. Barre, Mass.; age 30; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Laconia.
- Christy, George. Co. I; substitute; b. New York; age 21; res. Philadelphia, Pa.; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; tr. to U. S. navy, June 17, '64, as a seaman; served on U. S. S. "Choctaw" and "Port Royal;" des. Aug. 15, '65, from "Port Royal."
- Clark, Leonard. Co. A; b. Francestown; age 43; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 4, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; wd. June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La.; disch. disab. Sept. 9, '64, New Orleans, La.
- Colburn, Joel. Co. A; b. Milford; age "40;" res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; app. corp. July, '62; disch. disab. Oct. 16, '62, Carrollton, La. See V. R. C.
- Conant, Andrew H. Co. E; b. Harvard, Mass.; age 33; res. Hollis; enl. Nov. 23, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Feb. 14, '63; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; cred. Nashua; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; reduced to ranks. Died Oct. 10, '65, Natchez, Miss.
- Conrey, John. Co. A; b. Hollis; age 34; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Cram, Edwin R. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65.
- Creed, Michael. Co. K; b. Ireland; age 40; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; tr. to Co. H, 3 I. C., Feb. 5, '64; disch. Dec. 19, '64, Washington, D. C., tm. ex.
- Cronan, John C. Co. K, b. Ireland; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. B, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65.
- Cuddy, Patrick. Co. K; b. England; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; wd. May 27, '63, Port Hudson, La.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; cred. Nashua; tr. to Co. B, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65. P. O. ad., Manchester.
- Curtice, Elbridge. Co. C; b. Antrim; age 37; res. Londonderry; enl. Dec. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 23, '61, as priv.; tr. to Co. A, Dec. 23, '61; app. corp. July '63; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Curtice, Eugene E. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Londonderry; enl. Dec. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 23, '61, as priv.; tr. to Co. A, Dec. 23, '61; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Milford, Mass.
- Dane, John P. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; app. corp.; wd. May 14, '64, Moreauville, La.; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65, as priv.; must. out Oct. 28, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Danforth, Jesse E. Co. A; b. Litchfield; age 37; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 13, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; killed June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La.
- Darling, Albert. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Mar. 8, '62; must. in Mar. 8, '62, as priv. Died, dis. Nov. 16, '62, Carrollton, La.
- Darling, Daniel F. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 40; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 21, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv. Died, dis. Dec. 6, '62, Carrollton, La. See 1 N. H. V.
- Davis, James H. Co. A; b. Warner; age 42; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; disch. disab. Aug. 10, '65, Natchez, Miss. Died Feb. 12, '74.
- Dearborn, Samuel G. F. and S.; b. Northfield; age 34; res. Milford; app. surg. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Dec. 25, '61; resigned Aug. 19, '62. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 18 N. H. V.
- Dempsey, Michael. Co. K; b. Tipperary county, Ire.; age 35; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61; as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; drowned Mar. 2, '64, in Mississippi river, near New Orleans, La.
- Densmore, Wesley H. Co. A; b. Chelsea, Vt.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Sept. 29, '63, New Orleans, La.
- Doherty, Patrick. Co. K; b. Drumshambo, Ire.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as 1 sergt.; app. 2 lt. Apr. 10, '63; wd. May 27, '63, Port Hudson, La.; disch. disab. Mar. 7, '64. P. O. ad., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Draper, Thomas. Co. A; b. Leicestershire, Eng.; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Apr. 28, '64, New Orleans, La.

- Eaton, Charles H. Co. E; b. East Concord; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; wd. June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La.; app. corp. Sept. '63; reduced to ranks Jan. '64; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; app. corp. Mar. 27, '64; tr. to Co. C, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; reduced to ranks June 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Eaton, Nathan. Co. E; b. Pittsfield; age 44; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 18, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. June 16, '64, New Orleans, La. Died Oct. 22, '65, Nashua.
- Eayrs, George S. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as 1 sergt.; app. 2 lt. Co. B, Dec. 20, '61; capt. Dec. 16, '63; must. out Jan. 18, '65. Died May 26, '91, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
- Elliott, S. Augustus. Co. A; b. Mont Vernon; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as corp.; disch. disab. Apr. 10, '62, Ship Isl., Miss. Supposed identical with Augustus S. Elliott, Co. A, 42 inf., Mass. vol. militia. See miscel. organizations.
- Emerson, William B. Co. E; b. Henniker; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; app. 2 lt. Feb. 15, '63; not must.; app. 1 lt. June 1, '63; resigned Dec. 6, '63. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.
- Emory, George E. Co. D; b. New Ipswich; age 27; res. Lowell, Mass.; enl. Dec. 5, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; cred. Nashua; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65.
- Fales, Joseph B. Co. A; b. Canaan; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Feb. 9, '62, Ft. Independence, B. H., Mass.
- Farley, John. Co. K; b. Ireland; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 25, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Apr. 25, '62; sergt. Dec. 29, '63; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. B, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Farnsworth, Charles. Co. E; b. Washington; age 45; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 10, '62, Ship Isl., Miss. Died Oct. 6, '80.
- Farnum, Benjamin E. Co. B; substitute; b. New York; age 43; res. New York; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '64; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; disch. disab. Mar. 15, '64, New Orleans, La.
- Fellows, George R. Co. A; b. Boscawen; age 36; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Dec. 13, '62, Carrollton, La.
- Ferguson, Thomas. Co. D; b. Scotland; age "41;" res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 17, '63, Carrollton, La. P. O. ad., North Sanbornton. See V. R. C.
- Ficteaux, Joseph. Co. E; b. St. Hyacinthe, Can.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 27, '61; must. in Dec. 27, '61, as priv.; wd. May 27, '63, Port Hudson, La.; disch. Dec. 30, '64, Natchez, Miss., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Fifield, Stephen G. Co. E; b. Sheffield, Vt.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. May 4, '63, New Orleans, La. Died Sept. 1, '88, Whitefield, Me.
- Fisk, Daniel M. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 58; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 12, '61, as priv.; app. capt. Dec. 20, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as capt.; resigned Apr. 12, '62. Died June 23, '66, Nashua.
- Flanders, Benjamin F. Co. A; b. Washington, Vt.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Dec. 2, '62, Carrollton, La.
- Foisie, John B. Co. H; b. Chambly, Can.; age 31; res. Concord; enl. Dec. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; tr. to 164 Co., 2 batt'l V. R. C., Apr. 8, '64; disch. Dec. 9, '64, New Orleans, La., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Foley, Laurence. Co. C; b. Ireland; age 25; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 23, '61, as sergt.; app. 1 sergt. Oct. 26, '62; 2 lt. Dec. 16, '63; 1 lt. June 22, '64; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Fosdick, Freeman. Co. D; b. Nashua; age 26; res. Nashua; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; tr. to 163 Co., 2 batt'l, V. R. C., May 1, '64; disch. disab. June 9, '65, New Orleans, La. P. O. ad., Washington.
- Franklin, Ezra D. Co. A; b. Lyme; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 20, '61; must. Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; tr. to Co. E, Feb. 1, '62; app. prin. musc. Nov. 1, '62; reduced to ranks and assigned to Co. E, Dec. 18, '62; disch. disab. May 6, '64, New Orleans, La. Died Sept. 26, '90, Nashua.
- Frye, Charles H. Co. A; b. Marlow; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 4, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; tr. to 14 Co., 2 batt'l, V. R. C., June 23, '64; disch. Nov. 12, '64, Washington, D. C., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Greenfield.
- Galvin, Daniel. Co. K; b. Cork, Ire.; age 35; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 4, '63, Baton Rouge, La.
- Gendrut, Victory. Co. C; b. St. John, C. E.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 26, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; tr. to Co. D, Dec. 23, '61; wd. May 27, '63, Port Hudson, La.; app. corp.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65.
- Genett, John. Co. E; b. Montreal, Can.; age 43; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65.
- George, Franklin. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 4, '63, New Orleans, La.
- Gillan, Thomas. Co. E; b. Ireland; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 6, '62, Nashua. Died Nov. 17, '64, Boston, Mass.
- Gillis, Charles. Co. A; b. Bennington; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 6, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as corp.; disch. disab. Sept. 12, '62, Carrollton, La. Supposed identical with Charles Gilliss, Co. C, 1 N. H. cav. P. O. ad., Bradford.
- Givoward, Abram. Co. E; b. Canada; age 35; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 27, '61; must. in Dec. 27, '61, as priv.; capt'd. Apr. 8, '64, Sabine Cross Roads, La.; released; joined company Oct. 31, '64; disch. Dec. 30, '64; to date Dec. 26, '64, Natchez, Miss., tm. ex. P. O. ad., Nashua.

- Glyn, George F. Co. E, b. Merrimack; age 33; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 29, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Oct. 13, '62, Carrollton, La.
- Golden, John F. Co. K; b. Tyrone, Ire.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 15, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 10, '62, Ship Isl., Miss. Died Dec. 30, '65, Manchester.
- Griffin, Cyrus N. Co. A; b. Pelham; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. Died Oct. 6, '67.
- Griffin, John. Unas'd; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Apr. 6, '65; must. in Apr. 6, '65, as priv.; disch. May 6, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass.
- Griffin, John C. Unas'd; b. Ireland; age 27; cred. Nashua; enl. Apr. 7, '65 for 1 yr.; must. in Apr. 7, '65, as priv.; disch. May 6, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass.
- Haines, Nestor. Co. A; b. Wentworth; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as sergt.; app. 1 sergt. Feb. 9, '62; 2 lt. Jan. 3, '63; disch. disab. Sept. 2, '63. Died Nov. 15, '85, Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.
- Hale, Charles E. Co. B; b. Exeter; age "19"; res. Exeter; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Oct. 20, '61, as musc.; tr. to Co. A, June 30, '62; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; cred. Nashua; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65, as priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 9, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., Haverhill, Mass. See 2 N. H. V.
- Hall, Luke. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 29; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; app. corp. June 18, '62; wd. May 27, '63, Port Hudson, La.; app. sergt. July, '64; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Hamblett, Judson A. Co. A; b. Milford; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as musc.; disch. Oct., '61, on writ of *habeas corpus*. See 9 inf. and Lafayette art., N. H. V.
- Hartshorn, Elbridge D. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65. Died Dec., '93.
- Haskins, Elmer A. Co. A; b. Hardwick, Mass.; age 36; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 1, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; app. corp. July 17, '62; sergt. Feb. 11, '63; wd. June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La.; app. 1 lt. Dec. 16, '63; wd. sev. May 17, '64, Bayou de Glaize, La.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. Died July 19, '77.
- Hayes, B. Franklin. Co. A; b. Manchester; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; wd. accidentally Aug. 15, '64; disch. wds. Dec. 1, '64, Concord. P. O. ad., Washington, D. C.
- Hensen, William. Co. E; substitute; b. New York; age 19; res. New York, cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; tr. to Co. C, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65.
- Hickey, Patrick. Co. K; b. Cork, Ire.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv. Died Dec. 7, '62, Carrollton, La.
- Hill, Clinton C. Co. A; b. New York City; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 10, '62, Ship Isl., Miss. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 10 N. H. V.
- Hobart, Freeman A. Co. B, vet. batt'l; b. Hollis; age 31; res. Nashua; enl. Mar. 21, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Mar. 21, '65, as priv.; assigned to Co. B, vet. batt'l Apr. 30, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.
- Holmes, William A. Co. D; b. Henryville, C. E.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; app. corp.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65, as priv.
- Hosley, Luther T. Co. A; b. Pepperell, Mass.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 10, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; app. 1 sergt. Dec. 20, '61; sergt.-maj. Jan. 28, '62; 2 lt. Co. H, Sept. 30, '62; 1 lt. Jan. 3, '63; wd. May 27, '63, Port Hudson, La.; killed June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La. See 1 N. H. V.
- Hutchinson, John S. Co. B; b. Wilton; age 18; res. Wilton; enl. Nov. 8, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. B, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65. Died Jan. 14, '90, Nashua.
- Jabo, Nelson. Co. H; substitute; b. Canada; age 45; res. New York, cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; tr. to Co. I, 24 V. R. C., June 22, '64; disch. Oct. 26, '65, Washington, D. C.
- Johnson, Charles. Co. F; b. Sweden; age 27; enl. July 14, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in July 14, '64, as priv.; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; disch. June 6, '65, Natchez, Miss. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Johnson, Edgar. Co. A; b. Boscawen; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; wd. June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La.; app. corp. Jan. '64; must. out Jan. 18, '65. Died May 10, '64.
- Keefe, William J. Co. K; b. Ireland; age 19; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; cred. Nashua; tr. to Co. B, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65. P. O. ad., Nat. home, Togus, Me.
- Keenon, John. Co. E; b. Ireland; age 36; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv. Died Apr. 15, '62, Centreville, La.
- Kelsey, George E. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. July 5, '62, Carrollton, La. P. O. ad., Lawrence, Mass.
- Keyes, Levi P. Co. E; b. Dunstable, Mass.; age 45; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Oct. 2, '63, Chicago, Ill.
- Keyser, Samuel. Co. A; b. Bridgewater; age 45; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. July 5, '62, Carrollton, La. Died July 10, '82, Nashua.
- King, Dana W. Co. A; b. Alstead; age 29; res. Nashua; app. 2 lt. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61; app. 1 lt. Apr. 14, '62; capt. Dec. 16, '63; wd. and capt. Apr. 8, '64, Sabine Cross Roads, La.; excl. Oct. 22, '64; tr. to Co. B, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; app. 1 lt. Oct. 28, '65; not must.; must. out Oct. 28, '65, as capt.; volunteered for storming party at Port Hudson, La., under G. O. No. 49, headquarters dept. of the gulf, June 15, '63. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.

- Knapp, George W. Co. D; b. Lisbon; age 41; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 17, '61; must. in Aug. 17, '61, as priv.; wd. accidentally. Died wds. Oct. 30, '64, Natchez, Miss.
- Lambert, Edward. Co. E; b. St. Albans, Vt.; age 38; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; app. sergt. Jan. '63; wd. June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La.; disch. wds. Aug. 1, '64, Concord.
- Lapres, Pierre. Co. E; b. St. Hyacinthe, Can.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 31, '61; must. in Dec. 31, '61, as priv.; wd. June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La.; app. corp.; disch. Dec. 30, '64, Natchez, Miss., tm. ex. Died 1873, St. Hyacinthe, Can.
- Laton, James M. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; app. corp. May 14, '62; sergt. Dec. '62; wd. June 14, '63, and sev. June 21, '63, Port Hudson, La.; disch. wds. June 17, '64, Concord.
- Leavitt, Henry E. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv. Died dis. Feb. 20, '63, Baton Rouge, La.
- Lefebvre, Abraham. Co. H; substitute; b. New York; age 20; res. New York, cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; killed Apr. 8, '64, Sabine Cross Roads, La.
- Lewis, Daniel T. Co. A; b. Francestown; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv. Died dis. Dec. 9, '62, Thibodeaux, La.
- Little, Mitchell. Co. E; b. Canada; age 41; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 15, '62, Carrollton, La. Died Aug. 24, '82.
- Livingstone, Edward. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 10, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65. See 1 N. H. V.
- Marden, George W. Co. D; b. Hillsborough; age 45; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 10, '62, Ship Isl., Miss.
- Marshall, James H. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 12, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as sergt.; app. prin. musc. Mar. 17, '63; sergt.-maj. Sept. 15, '63; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; app. 2 lt. Co. G, June 22, '64; not must.; app. adjt. Sept. 1, '64; tr. to Co. C, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65, as 1 lt.; app. capt. Oct. 28, '65; not must.; must. out Oct. 28, '65, as 1 lt. Died Aug. 23, '78, Webster, Mass. See 1 N. H. H. V.
- McCarty, John. Co. C; b. Ireland; age 34; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 20, '61; must. in Dec. 23, '61, as priv.; tr. to Co. A, Dec. 23, '61; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65.
- McKean, Abelino L. Co. B; b. Merrimack; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; killed June 27, '63, Port Hudson, La.
- McLear, James. Co. H; b. Ireland; age 39; res. Lawrence, Mass., cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; tr. to U. S. navy June 17, '64, as a seaman; served on U. S. S. "Choctaw," "William G. Anderson," "Potomac," and "Mahaska"; disch. June 22, '66, as a coal heaver, from receiving ship, New York City. P. O. ad., Nat. home, Togus, Me.
- Meagher, James. Co. K; b. Ireland; age 18; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; wd. Oct. 27, '62, Labadieville, La.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; cred. Nashua; tr. to Co. B, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out, Oct. 28, '65. P. O. ad., Fall River, Mass.
- Meister, Francis. Co. A; b. Bavaria, Ger.; age 40; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv. Died dis. July 8, '63, New Orleans, La.
- Minard, Charles F. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 20, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as corp. Died, dis. Nov. 18, '62, Carrollton, La. See 1 N. H. V.
- Moran, James. Unas'd; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Apr. 6, '65; must. in Apr. 6, '65, as priv.; disch. May 6, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass.
- Moreland, Charles. Co. D; b. Pelham; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Jan. 22, '62; must. in Jan. 22, '62, as priv.; wd. Oct. 27, '62, Labadieville, La.; disch. wds. May 2, '63, Baton Rouge, La. P. O. ad., Woburn, Mass.
- Morey, Noell D. Co. E; b. Quebec; age 35; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as corp.; wd. Oct. 27, '62, Labadieville, La.; May 27, '63, Port Hudson, La.; tr. to I. C. July 16, '63; unas'd.; app. corp.; disch. disab. Apr. 29, '64, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Hudson.
- Morrill, Benjamin C. Co. E; b. Goshen; age 39; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 4, '63, New Orleans, La. P. O. ad., Amesbury, Mass.
- Morrill, George H. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; wd. June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; app. sergt. Jan. 4, '64; disch. Jan. 1, '65, Natchez, Miss., by reason of having been rendered supernumerary non-commissioned officer. P. O. ad., East Pepperell, Mass.
- Morrill, Jesse F. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Concord; enl. Oct. 10, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; wd. May 27, '63, Port Hudson, La.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; capt'd. Apr. 8, '64, Sabine Cross Roads, La.; exch. Oct. 23, '64; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; disch. Oct. 28, '65, Vicksburg, Miss. P. O. ad., Somerville, Mass.
- Morse, Amos S. Co. A; b. Chester; age 34; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Amherst.
- Munsey, William P. Co. A; b. Gilmanton; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; app. musc.; prin. musc. Dec. 20, '61, to date Oct. 25, '61; disch. disab. Oct. 27, '62, Carrollton, La. Died Dec. 20, '62, en route home from New Orleans, La.
- Neff, William E. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Concord; enl. Mar. 14, '62; must. in Mar. 14, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Jan. 1, '64; tr. to Co. C, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; disch. Mar. 15, '65, Natchez, Miss., tm. ex.
- Nolan, John J. Co. K; b. Tipperary, Ire.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as sergt.; wd. May 27, '63, Port Hudson, La.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; wd. May 18, '64, Yellow Bayou, La.; app. 2 lt. June 22, '64; tr. to Co. C, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; resigned July 28, '65. P. O. ad., New York City.

- Nottage, Elisha C. Co. A; b. Quincy, Mass.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 17, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as corp.; app. sergt. July, '62; wd. May 27, '63, and killed June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La. See 1 N. H. V.
- Olsen, Gustave. Co. C; substitute; b. Sweden; age 32; res. New York; cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; des. Mar. 2, '64, New Orleans, La.; appreh. June 24, '64; tr. to Co. B, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65.
- O'Neil, Morty. Co. K; b. Ireland; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 4, '62, Camp Kearney, La. Died Apr. 2, '87, Nashua.
- O'Neil, Timothy. Co. K; b. Kerry, Ire.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 18, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65.
- Palmer, James. Co. C; b. Ireland; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Jan. 2, '62; must. in to date Dec. 31, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 20, '62, Ft. Independence, B. H., Mass.
- Parks, David E. Co. A; b. Newmarket; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 17, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65.
- Patch, Joseph T. Co. A; b. Hollis; age 36; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 17, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. June 19, '63, New Orleans, La. Died July 18, '63, Nashua.
- Peacock, Stilman. Co. A; b. Milford; age 44; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv. Died Oct. 23, '62, Camp Kearney, La.
- Perley, Thomas J. Co. E; b. Canada; age 30; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 4, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; wd. May 18, '64, Yellow Bayou, La.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.
- Perry, John P. Co. B; b. Lincoln, Mass.; age 43; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. May 2, '63, New Orleans, La.
- Peterson, Nelson H. Co. A; b. Kingfield, Me.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 10, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as sergt.; app. 1 sergt. Jan. 9, '63; wd. May 27, '63, Port Hudson, La.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; app. 2 lt. to date Dec. 16, '63; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; app. 1 lt. Oct. 28, '65; not must.; must. out Oct. 28, '65, as 2 lt. P. O. ad., Kingfield, Me. See 1 N. H. V.
- Pillsbury, Edward W. Co. A; b. Derry; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 6, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; app. com. sergt. May 1, '64; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.
- Pillsbury, Samuel H. Co. E; b. Derry; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as sergt. Died, dis. Feb. 4, '63, Baton Rouge, La.
- Pond, George W. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 27, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. C, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.
- Porter, Benjamin F. Co. A; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 18, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 29, '63, New Orleans, La. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Powers, Jonathan L. Co. D; b. Nashua; age 44; res. Greenfield; enl. Oct. 22, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 12, '62, Carrollton, La.
- Pray, Jere R. Co. E; b. Lebanon, Me.; age 45; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. C, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65.
- Putney, Alonzo W. Co. E; b. Concord; age 38; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 12, '61, as priv.; app. 1 lt. Dec. 20, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as 1 lt.; resigned Dec. 11, '62.
- Quinn, William H. Co. A; b. Hooksett; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; app. corp.; wd. May 27, '65, Port Hudson, La.; app. 1 sergt.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. B, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; app. 2 lt. Oct. 28, '65; not must. disch. to date Oct. 28, '65, as 1 sergt. P. O. ad., Central Falls, R. I.
- Ralph, John. Co. D; b. Malone, N. Y.; age "29;" res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 28, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Oct. 4, '62; disch. disab. Mar. 4, '63, New Orleans, La. See 11 N. H. V.
- Reed, Ephraim. Co. E; b. Westford, Mass.; age 43; res. Westford, Mass.; enl. Nov. 20, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; cred. Nashua; tr. to Co. C, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65. Died Jan. 31, '94, Manchester.
- Reed, Oliver H. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. June 19, '63, New Orleans, La. Died Jan. 5, '79.
- Rideout, David J. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 18, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 8, '62, Ft. Independence, Boston, Mass. See 15 N. H. V.
- Robbins, Benjamin A. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Nov. 16, '62, Camp Kearney, La.
- Robbins, Charles A. Co. A; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 2, '61; must. in Nov. 25, '61, as priv.; app. sergt.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; cred. Concord; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; disch. Oct. 28, '65, Vicksburg, Miss.
- Robbins, Henry L. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 27; res. Milford; enl. Sept. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Milford.
- Robins, William B. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Nov. 16, '62, Camp Kearney, La.
- Ruan, John. Co. K; b. Ireland; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65.
- Rogers, Thomas H. Co. E; b. Henniker; age 21; res. Manchester; enl. Nov. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as corp.; app. sergt. Jan. 1, '64; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; disch. Jan. 1, '65, having been rendered supernumerary non-commissioned officer. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Scott, John. Co. I; substitute; b. Pennsylvania; age 20; res. Pennsylvania, cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv. Died, dis. Oct. 15, '64, Natchez, Miss.

- Shattuck, Franklin J. Co. B, vet. batt'l; b. Nashua; age 28; cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. 21, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Mar. 21, '65, as priv.; assigned to Co. B, vet. batt'l, Apr. 30, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65. P. O. ad., Concord.
- Shattuck, Tyler M. Co. A; b. Calais, Vt.; age 33; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 10, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as corp.; app. com. sergt, July 7, '62; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; app. reg'tl commissary to date Dec. 16, '63; disch. Sept. 14, '64, as supernumerary officer. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Shattuck, Winslow A. Co. E; b. Pepperell, Mass.; age 44; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Shea, Daniel. Co. A; b. Ireland; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 27, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65. P. O. Jersey City, N. J.
- Shea, John, 1st. Co. K; b. Ireland; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 5, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; wd. May 18, '63, Yellow Bayou, La.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.
- Shedd, Peter A. Co. C; b. St. John, N. B.; age 35; res. Milford; enl. Jan. 13, '62; must. in Jan. 14, '62, as priv.; mis. June 20, '63, Port Hudson, La.; gd. from mis. Nov. 4, '63; tr. to Co. B, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; disch. Jan. 15, '65, to date, Jan. 12, '65, Natchez, Miss., tm. ex. Died Nov. 12, '76, Nashua.
- Shipley, Albert P. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 7, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; wd. May 27, '63, Port Hudson, La.; app. corp. Jan. '64; wd. May 29, '64, Morganzia, La.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Shipley, Benjamin M. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 25; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; app. corp.; capt'd. Sept. 30, '64; released, '65; tr. to Co. A; vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V.; disch. June 6, '65, Natchez, Miss. P. O. ad., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Shirley, William. Co. E; b. Chester; age 44; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 6, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 12, '62, Camp Kearney, La.
- Shugree, Philip. Co. K; b. Ireland; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. Died Oct. 19, '68.
- Slattery, Joseph. Co. K; b. Leitrim, Ire; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as corp.; disch. disab. Apr. 10, '62, Ship Isl., Miss.
- Smith, Edwin D. Co. E; b. Southbridge, Mass.; age 29; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 15, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; wd. June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La.; disch; disab. Sept. 2, '64, New Orleans, La. P. O. ad., North Chelmsford, Mass.
- Smith, James M. Co. E; b. Southbridge, Mass.; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 23, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Milford.
- Stetson, Edwin C. Co. E; b. Cambridgeport, Mass.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as corp. Died, dis. June 27, '63, New Orleans, La.
- St. John, Joseph. Co. C; b. Virginia; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 30, '61; must. in Dec. 31, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Sept. 4, '62, Carrollton, La.
- Stone, George W. Co. A; b. Barre, Mass.; age 36; cred. Nashua; enl. Nov. 25, '63; must. in Nov. 25, '63, as priv.; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; disch. to date Oct. 28, '65.
- Sullivan, John. Co. K; b. Ireland; age 22; res. Manchester; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Sullivan, Michael T. Co. A; b. Ireland; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 7, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; killed June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La.
- Thompson, Charles. Co. F; substitute; b. England; age 25; res. New York, cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 6, '63; must in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 30, '64, New Orleans, La.
- Thompson, George W., 2d. Co. E; b. Newmarket; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as 1 sergt.; app. 2 lt. Dec. 5, '62; 1 lt. Feb. 15, '63; killed May 29, '63, Port Hudson, La. See 1 N. H. V.
- Thrasher, Floramond E. Co. A; b. Newport; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. May 26, '63, New Orleans, La.
- Towle, John S. Co. A; b. Monmouth, Me.; age 43; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; app. corp. July 17, '62; wd. Oct. 27, '62, Labadieville, La.; app. sergt. Dec. 21, '62; killed May 27, '63, Port Hudson, La.
- Townes, Oliver, Jr. Co. C; b. Litchfield; age 35; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 17, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; tr. to Co. E, Dec. 23, '61; disch. disab. Apr. 10, '62; Ship Isl., Miss.
- Tucker, William H. Co. A; b. Wrentham, Mass.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65.
- Twiss, Benjamin F. Co. A; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 23; res. Milford; enl. Sept. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; cred. Nashua; wd. Apr. 28, '64; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; disch. to date Oct. 28, '65.
- Valequette, William. Co. E; b. Canada; age 32; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; wd. May 27, '63, Port Hudson, La.; des. Aug. 11, '64, Carrollton, La.; appreh. Oct. 31, '64; disch. to date Jan. 17, '65. P. O. ad., Nat. home, Togus, Me.
- Vincent, Clifford. Co. E; b. Canada; age 30; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 18, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 12, '62, Camp Kearney, La. P. O. ad., Pittsfield, Mass.
- Wadsworth, Jonathan. Co. A; b. Worcester, Mass.; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 27, '62, Carrollton, La. P. O. ad., Derry.
- Walsh, John. Co. K; b. Boston, Mass.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as corp.; app. sergt. Apr., '63; wd. June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La.; reduced to ranks Dec. 31, '63; app. sergt. Mar. 8, '64; reduced to ranks Dec. 31, '64; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Manchester. See 1 N. H. V.
- Warren, John Q. A. Co. A; b. Winthrop, Me.; age 35; res. Nashua; app. 1 lt. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61; app. capt. Co. E, Apr. 14, '62; killed Oct. 27, '62, Labadieville, La.

- Weston, Henry W. Co. A; b. Old Town, Me.; age 36; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as wagoner; capt'd. Aug. 23, '63, Baton Rouge, La. Died, dis. Aug. 5, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Whipple, Luman E. Co. A; b. Winchester; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 11, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65. P. O. ad., Winchester.
- Whittemore, Charles O. Co. E; b. Hudson; age 37; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 23, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. Died July 21, '83.
- Whittemore, George. Co. A; b. Hudson; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Oct. 27, '62, Carrollton, La.
- Whittemore, George W. Co. A; b. Marlow; age 31; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 13, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Feb. 28, '64, New Orleans, La.
- Wilkins, Irving G. Co. D; b. Litchfield; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 26, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as 1 sergt.; app. 2 lt. Oct. 30, '62; 1 lt. Mar. 8, '63; disch. disab. Sept. 19, '63. See 1 N. H. V. Supposed identical with Irving G. Wilkins, Co. D, 26 Mass. inf. See miscel. organizations.
- Williams, Charles. Co. E; b. Shirley, Mass.; age 35; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 23, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Aug. 1, '63, New Orleans, La.
- Williams, Stephen. Co. A; b. Canaan; age 33; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as corp.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; disch. Jan. 1, '65, Natchez, Miss., by reason of having been rendered supernumerary non-commissioned officer. P. O. ad., Derry Depot.
- Wood, Nelson. Co. B; b. Burlington, Vt.; age 24; res. Milford; enl. Dec. 5, '61; must. in Dec. 26, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Mar. 10, '64; wd. Apr. 8, '64, Sabine Cross Roads, La.; must. out Jan. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See state service.
- Woods, Benjamin S. Co. D; b. Tyngsborough, Mass.; age 18; res. Londonderry; cred. Londonderry; enl. Aug. 20, '62; must. in Aug. 27, '62, as priv.; app. corp.; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; disch. June 6, '65, Natchez, Miss. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Woods, Charles F. Co. D; b. Nashua; age 23; res. Londonderry, cred. Londonderry; enl. Aug. 21, '62; must. in Aug. 27, '62, as priv.; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; app. corp.; disch. June 6, '65, Natchez, Miss. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Wright, Jonathan. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 29, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; tr. to Co. E, Dec., '61; killed June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La.
- Wyatt, Isaiah H. Co. A, b. Campton; age 37; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 7, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61, as musc.; tr. to Co. B, June 30, '62; disch. disab. May 2, '63, New Orleans, La. P. O. ad., North Woodstock.
- Wylie, George. Unas'd; b. Scotland; age 27; cred. Nashua; enl. Apr. 8, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Apr. 8, '65, as priv.; disch. May 6, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass.
- Young, Amos M. Co. C; b. Methuen, Mass.; age 18; res. Hudson; enl. Nov. 29, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61, as priv.; tr. to Co. D, Dec., '61; wd. June 14, '63, Port Hudson, La.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, '64; cred. Nashua; tr. to Co. A, vet. batt'l, 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.

NINTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

South Mountain, Md.,	Sept. 14, 1862	Siege of Petersburg, Va.,
Antietam, Md.,	Sept. 17, 1862	June 16, 1864, to Apr. 3, 1865
White Sulphur Springs, Va.,	Nov. 15, 1862	Petersburg, Va., (assault at the
Fredericksburg, Va.,	Dec. 13, 1862	Shand House) June 17, 1864
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.,	June 14 to July 4, 1863	Mine Explosion, Petersburg,
Jackson, Miss.,	July 10-16, 1863	Va., (assault) July 30, 1864
Wilderness, Va.,	May 6, 7, 1864	Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 20, 21, 1864
Spottsylvania, Va.,	May 10-18, 1864	Poplar Springs Church, Va.,
North Anna River, Va.,	May 24-26, 1864	Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 1864
Totopotomoy, Va.,	May 31, June 1, 1864	Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27, 1864
Bethesda Church, Va.,	June 2, 3, 1864	Petersburg, Va., Apr. 1, 2, 1865
Cold Harbor, Va.,	June 5-12, 1864	

- Abbot, Charles H. Co. F; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 29; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '62; must. in Aug. 15, '62, as priv.; killed May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.
- Anderson, David G. Unas'd; b. Pittsburg, Pa.; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 24, '63; must. in Dec. 24, '63, as priv. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Andrews, George H. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv. Died, dis. Mar. 15, '64, Nashua.
- Bailey, John B. Co. E; b. New Boston; age 22; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Sept. 30, '62; disch. as 1 class musc. June 10, '65, near Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Bean, Jesse S. Co. C; b. Brownfield, Me.; age 26; res. Nashua, cred. Hudson; enl. June 23, '62; must. in July 24, '62, as corp.; wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.; tr. to Co. K, 5 I. C., Jan. 15, '64; disch. July 5, '65, Indianapolis, Ind. P. O. ad., Salem.

- Bennett, John C. Co. B; Brookline; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. July 31, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Spokane Falls, Wash.
- Berry, William H. Co. K; b. Boston, Mass.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 22, '63; must. in Dec. 22, '63, as priv.; tr. to Co. K, 6 N. H. V., June 1, '65; must. out July 17, '65.
- Blaisdell, Charles H. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Concord; cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 4, '62; must. in Aug. 5, '62, as corp.; killed May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.
- Bond, Thomas L. Co. B; b. Lyme; age 28; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 7, '62; must. in July 12, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 12, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Chelsea, Mass.
- Brigham, Charles L. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Nashua, cred. Merrimack; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 16, '62, as priv.; app. corp. wd. July 30, '64, mine explosion, Petersburg, Va. Died, wds. Oct. 23, '64, Nashua.
- Brown, George H. Co. F; b. Concord; age 26; res. Woodstock, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 9, '62; must. in Aug. 12, '62, as private; capt. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.; released; returned to duty May 10, '65; must. out June 10, '65.
- Buswell, Barkley C. Co. C; b. Hopkinton; age 23; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 11, '62; must. in July 24, '62, as corp.; app. sergt. Mar. 1, '64; capt. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.; released; must. out June 10, '65. Died May 22, '92, Laconia.
- Caldwell, Ira. Co. C; b. Pelham; age "18;" res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. June 16, '62; must. in July 24, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 9, '63, Philadelphia, Pa. See 1 N. H. cav.
- Carlton, Charles E. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Manchester, cred. Manchester; enl. July 29, '62; must. in Aug. 7, '62, as musc.; must. out June 10, '65.
- Chase, Alfred. Co. I; b. Keene; age 22; res. Keene, cred. Keene; enl. Aug. 18, '62; must. in Aug. 19, '62, as priv.; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Chase, George H. Co. C; b. Merrimack; age 22; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. June 19, '62; must. in July 24, '62, as priv.; des. Jan. 17, '63, Falmouth, Va.; appreh.; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Fitchburg, Mass.
- Clement, Charles E. Co. F; b. Bath; age 15; cred. Barnstead; enl. Jan. 16, '64; must. in Jan. 16, '64, as musc.; tr. to Co. F, 6 N. H. V., June 1, '65; must. out July 17, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Conrey, Thomas P. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 22; res. Hudson, cred. Milford; enl. June 30, '62; must. in July 17, '62, as priv.; capt. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va. Died Aug. 28, '64, Andersonville, Ga.
- Copp, Charles D. Co. C; b. Warren; age 22; res. Nashua; app. 2 lt. Aug. 10, '62; must. in Aug. 15, '62; app. 1 lt. Jan. 1, '63; capt. July 28, '64; must. out June 10, '65. Awarded medal of honor under resolution of congress, No. 43, approved July 12, '62, and section 6 of act of congress, approved Mar. 3, '63, for conspicuous bravery in battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 62. P. O. ad., Clinton, Mass.
- Densmore, Edgar A. Co. F; b. Sharon, Vt.; age 21; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. June 17, '62; must. in Aug. 5, '62, as sergt.; killed Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. See 1 N. H. V.
- Drew, George H. Co. F; b. Methuen, Mass.; age 31; res. Milford, cred. Milford; enl. Aug. 4, '62; must. in Aug. 16, '62, as sergt.; app. 1 sergt. Jan. 1, '63; 2 lt. Co. A, Jan. 1, '64; capt. July 30, '64, mine explosion, Petersburg, Va.; released; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See state service.
- Dunning, Charles H. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 22; res. Milford, cred. Milford; enl. Aug. 6, '62; must. in Aug. 15, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Mar. 16, '63, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Eaton, John W. Co. B; drafted; b. Pittsfield; age 30; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; drafted Oct. 6, '63; must. in Oct. 6, '63, as priv.; wd. July 30, '64, mine explosion, Petersburg, Va.; tr. to Co. B, 6 N. H. V., June 1, '65; disch. disab. June 2, '65, Manchester.
- Fitzgerald, William. Unas'd; b. Watertown, N. Y.; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 24, '63; must. in Dec. 24, '63, as priv. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Gale, John. Co. C; b. England; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 26, '63; must. in Dec. 26, '63, as priv. Died, dis. Apr. 3, '64, Covington, Ky.
- Gleason, Abel R. Co. B; b. Sudbury, Mass.; age 35; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Oct. 1, '62. Died, dis. Jan. 16, '64; Paris, Ky.
- Graves, William H. Co. E; b. Washington; age 21; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Sept. 30, '62; disch. June 10, '65, as band leader, near Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Waltham, Mass.
- Hale, James P. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. June 10, '62; must. in July 22, '62, as priv. Died, dis. Sept. 29, '62, Frederick, Md.
- Hamblett, Hezekiah P. Co. A; b. Hollis; age 41; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Oct. 6, '62; app. band leader; disch. Mar. 7, '63, Newport News, Va.
- Hamblett, Judson A. Co. A; b. Milford; age 19; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Oct. 6, '62; disch. to date Mar. 2, '63, Newport News, Va. See 8 inf. and Lafayette art., N. H. V.
- Hiltz, Rudolph. Co. B; b. Switzerland; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 21, '63; must. in Dec. 21, '63, as priv.; des. Apr. 29, '64, Bristoe Station, Va.; returned Aug. 19, '64; tr. to Co. B, 6 N. H. V., June 1, '65; must. out July 17, '65.
- Hopkins, Newton C. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. June 7, '62; must. in July 22, '62, as priv.; wd. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md.; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Malden, Mass.
- Howe, Stephen H. Co. F; b. Milford; age 41; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Oct. 1, '62; disch. June 10, '65, near Alexandria, Va., as 1 class musc. P. O. ad., Milford.

- Hutchinson, William. Co. C; b. Scotland; age 31; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 21, '63; must. in Dec. 27, '63, as priv.; tr. to Co. C, 6 N. H. V., June 1, '65; must. out July 17, '65.
- Jewett, Charles A. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. June 14, '62; must. in July 12, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 1, '63, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Jersey City, N. J.
- Jones, Archibale R. Co. I; b. Jefferson, Me.; age "42;" res. Jefferson, Me., cred. Walpole; enl. Dec. 16, '63; must. in Dec. 16, '63, as priv.; disch. disab. Aug. 17, '64, Madison, Ind. Died Sept. 2, '90, Nashua. See 4 N. H. V.
- Kennedy, Matthew. Co. C; b. Manchester; age 24; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. June 17, '62; must. in July 24, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 16, '63, Washington, D. C. Supposed identical with Matthew Kennedy, Co. F, 1 N. H. H. art.
- Kuhlmann, William. Co. K; b. Germany; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 22, '63; must. in Dec. 22, '63, as priv.; tr. to Co. K, 6 N. H. V., June 1, '65; must. out July 17, '65.
- Lappan, James. Co. C; b. St. John, N. B.; age 39; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 2, '62; must. in July 24, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 14, '62, Washington, D. C. Supposed identical with James Lapham, state service.
- Larey, John. Co. K; b. England; age 30; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 26, '63; must. in Dec. 26, '63, as priv.; tr. to Co. K, 6 N. H. V., June 1, '65; must. out July 17, '65.
- Lawrence, Arthur I. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. June 7, '62; must. in July 12, '62, as corp.; reduced to ranks; tr. to 168 Co., 2 batt'l, V. R. C.; disch. June 12, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., Concord.
- Lovejoy, George H. Co. D; b. Hollis; age 26; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Oct. 1, '62; disch. June 10, '65, as 3 class musc., near Alexandria, Va. Died Nov. 28, '86, Hollis.
- Manning, William. Co. B; b. Mont Vernon; age 44; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Oct. 1, '62; disch. disab. Mar. 8, '63, as 3 class musc., Newport News, Va. Died Aug. 6, '85, Nat. home, Togus, Me.
- Marble, Eben M. Co. A; b. Poland, Me.; age 33; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Oct. 6, '62, as 3 class musc.; disch. June 28, '63, near Neely's, Warren county, Miss. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Marshall, Frank V. Co. D; b. Albany, N. Y.; age 29; cred. Nashua; enl. June 18, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Oct. 1, '62; disch. June 10, '65, as 3 class musc., near Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Marshall, Nathaniel W. Co. E; b. Albany, N. Y.; age 26; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Sept. 30, '62; disch. June 10, '65, as 1 class musc., near Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Moore, James H. Co. E; b. Hooksett; age 14; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as musc.; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Moreland, Benaiah. Co. D; b. Salem; age 25; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Oct. 1, '62, as 2 class musc. Died, dis. Aug. 31, '63, Camp Dennison, Ohio.
- Morse, Francis. Co. C; b. Danville, Vt.; age 35; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 19, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 17, '62, near Falmouth, Va. See 1 N. H. V.
- Moore, Francis R. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 35; res. Hopkinton, cred. Hopkinton; enl. July 8, '62; must. in July 12, '62, as priv.; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Newport.
- Osterkong, Gurd. Co. K; b. Germany; age 24; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 22, '63; must. in Dec. 22, '63, as priv. Died, dis. Mar. 3, '64, Camp Burnside, Ky.
- Peabody, Warren A. Co. F; b. Wenham, Mass.; age 39; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Oct. 1, '62, as 3 class musc.; disch. disab. June 28, '63, near Neely's, Warren county, Miss. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Perry, James B. non-com. staff; b. Boston, Mass.; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. June 27, '62; must. in July 19, '62, as q. m. sergt.; reduced to ranks at his own request; assigned to Co. C; disch. disab., caused by fall from wagon, Nov. 24, '62, Fredericksburg, Va. Died Mar. 15, '63, Nashua.
- Peterson, Charles, 1st. Co. C; b. Germany; age 24; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 24, '63; must. in Dec. 24, '63, as priv.; wd. sev. July 10, '64, Petersburg, Va.; disch. wds. Nov. 16, '64, Washington, D. C.
- Richardson, George W. Co. B; b. Bangor, Me.; age 24; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. June 10, '62; must. in July 12, '62, as corp.; reduced to ranks; sentenced Feb. 15, '64, by G. C. M. to hard labor for six months, with loss of pay during that time, for acting with disrespect and contempt toward his commanding officer. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Rourke, Patrick. Co. C; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 21, '63; must. in Dec. 21, '63, as priv.; wd. May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.; capt'd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs, Church, Va.; released Mar. 2, '65; tr. to Co. C, 6 N. H. V., June 1, '65; disch. June 19, '65, Annapolis, Md.
- Ryder, Abram. Co. G; b. Berks county, Pa.; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 22, '63; must. in Dec. 22, '63, as priv.; wd. May 31, '64, Totopotomoy, Va.; tr. to Co. G, 6 N. H. V., June 1, '65; must. out July 17, '65.
- Sharrer, Jonas. Co. F; b. Lehigh, Pa.; age 28; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 25, '63; must. in Dec. 25, '63, as priv.; tr. to Co. G, 47 Pa. Vet. Vol. Inf., Jan. 2, '65; enl. Sept. 4, '61, and must. in Sept. 18, '61, as priv., Co. G, 47 Pa. Inf.; must. out Dec. 25, '65.
- Shea, Jeremiah. Co. C; b. Kerry county, Ire.; age 22; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. June 19, '62; must. in July 24, '62, as priv.; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.

- Shepherd, Aaron W. Non-com. staff; b. Biddeford, Me.; age 21; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 26, '62; must. in July 26, '62, as hosp. steward; disch. Dec. 16, '64, to accept promotion. P. O. ad., Brooklyn, N. Y. See 18 N. H. V.
- Simonds, Lewis. Co. F; b. Antrim; age 28; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Oct. 1, '62; disch. June 10, '65, as 2 class musc., near Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad., North Branch, Antrim.
- Small, Orrin A. Co. C; b. Holderness; age 26; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. June 23, '62; must. in July 24, '62, as corp.; disch. disab. Dec. 4, '63, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Great Falls.
- St. Francois, Edmond. Co. E; b. Canada; age 22; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Sept. 30, '62. Died, dis. Aug. 31, '64, Nicholasville, Ky.
- Sullivan, Bartholomew. Co. C; b. Ireland; age 21; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. June 19, '62; must. in July 26, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 10, '63, Concord. Supposed identical with Bartholomew Sullivan, Co. D, 1 N. H. H. art.
- Sullivan, John. Co. C; b. Ireland; age 20; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. June 19, '62; must. in July 24, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Jan. 1, '64; sergt. Apr. 1, '65; must. out June 10, '65.
- Walsh, Patrick. Co. E; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 22, '63; must. in Dec. 22, '63, as priv.; tr. to Co. E, 6 N. H. V., June 1, '65; must. out July 17, '65.
- Weir, William W. Co. F; b. Canada; age 38; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '62; must. in Aug. 15, '62, as priv.; wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.; tr. to I. C. Sept. 1, '63; assigned to Co. K, 13 I. C.; disch. disab. Jan. 28, '64, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. Died Aug. 19, '90, Hooksett. See 1 N. H. V.
- Wells, Walter. Co. F; b. Comptom, Can.; age 24; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 9, '62; must. in Aug. 12, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Oct. 5, '62; tr. to Co. F, 17 I. C., Jan. 15, '64; disch. June 30, '65, Indianapolis, Ind. P. O. ad., Lincoln, Me.
- Wheeler, Albion. Co. I; b. Billerica, Mass.; age 26; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 21, '63; must. in Dec. 21, '63, as priv.; tr. to Co. I, 6 N. H. V., June 1, '65; must. out July 17, '65.
- Whipple, John P. Co. C; b. Andover; age 29; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. June 23, '62; must. in July 24, '62, as sergt.; wd. Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs Church, Va.; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Biddeford, Me. See 1 N. H. V.
- White, Frederick. Co. A; b. Newfoundland; age 24; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 24, '63; must. in Dec. 24, '63, as priv.; des. Jan. 23, '64, Camp Nelson, Ky.
- Woodward, Freeman J. Co. F; b. Dunstable, Mass.; age 28; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62, as priv.; wd. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md.; tr. to 43 Co., 2 batt'l, V. R. C.; disch. June 28, '65, Camp Dennison, Ohio.
- Woods, Alfred H. Co. B; b. Deering; age 31; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. June 16, '62; must. in July 18, '62, as priv. Died, dis. Nov. 3, '62, Knoxville, Md.
- Wright, George W. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 9, '62; must. in July 24, '62, as priv.; killed Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.
- Wyman, Joseph R. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 9, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 1 brig., 2 div., 9 A. C., Oct. 1, '62. Died Apr. 4, '64, Annapolis, Md.

TENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

- White Sulphur Springs, Va., . Nov. 15, 1862
 Fredericksburg, Va., . . . Dec. 13, 1862
 Siege of Suffolk, Va., Apr. 11 to May 4, 1863
 Hill's Point, Va., . . . Apr. 19, 1863
 Littlepage's Bridge, Va., . . July 4, 1863
 Port Walthall, Va., (Richmond
 & Petersburg railroad) . . May 7, 1864
 Swift Creek, Va., . . . May 9, 1864
 Proctor's and Kingsland Creeks,
 Va., . . . May 12, 13, 1864
 Drewry's Bluff, Va., . . May 14-16, 1864
- Cold Harbor, Va., . . . June 1-12, 1864
 Battery Five, Petersburg, Va., . June 15, 1864
 Petersburg, Va., (assault by
 Cos. A, E, K) . . . June 16, 1864
 Siege of Petersburg, Va.,
 June 16 to Aug. 27, 1864
 Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va. July 30, 1864
 Fort Harrison, Va., capture of . Sept. 29, 1864
 Fort Harrison, Va., defense of . Sept. 30, 1864
 Fair Oaks, Va., , . . . Oct. 27, 1864
 Richmond, Va., occupation of . Apr. 3, 1865
- Avery, Solomon D. Co. B; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 27;
 res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must.
 in Sept. 1, '62, as musc.; disch. June 10, '65. Died
 Nov. 19, '78, Boston, Mass.
- Bailey, Robert. Co. B; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug.
 6, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as corp.; app. sergt. 2
 lt. Co. D, July 13, '64; not must.; capt'd. Oct. 27, '64,
 Fair Oaks, Va.; exch. Feb. 27, '65; app. 1 lt. Nov. 23,
 '64; not must.; disch. May 23, '65, as 1 sergt., Concord.
- Blodgett, Henry. Co. B; b. Billerica, Mass.; age 26;
 cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 25,
 '62, as sergt.; disch. disab. Jan. 4, '63, as priv., Hamp-
 ton, Va.
- Blood, George W. Co. B; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl.
 Aug. 12, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; disch.
 May 15, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass.
- Brown, Allen S. Co. B; b. Newbury; age 21; cred.
 Nashua; enl. July 23, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as
 sergt.; disch. to date June 21, '65. See 1 N. H. V.
- Brown, Joseph A. Co. H; b. Andover, Mass.; age 38;
 res. Amherst, cred. Amherst; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must.
 in Sept. 4, '62, as corp.; wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericks-
 burg, Va.; app. sergt.; disch. May 16, '65. Died Mar.
 17, '86, Nashua.
- Buckley, Michael. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 28; cred.
 Nashua; enl. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as
 priv.; app. corp.; tr. to 4 Co., 2 batt'l, V. R. C., Sept.
 30, '64; disch. disab. Dec. 9, '64, as priv., New York
 city. Died Mar. 10, '73, Nashua. Supposed identical
 with Michael Buckley, state service.
- Burns, John. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Nashua;
 enl. Aug. 23, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; tr. to
 28 Co., 2 batt'l, V. R. C., Nov. 23, '64; disch. July 19,
 '65, Portsmouth, Va.
- Burt, Henry B. Co. B; b. Wilmington, Mass.; age 28;
 cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62,
 as priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 18, '62. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Bush, Henry. Co. B; b. Canada; age 29; cred. Nashua;
 enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.;
 disch. disab. Sept. 21, '63, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
 Died May 22, '85, Nashua.
- Butler, Edwin A. Co. B; b. Mason; age 19; cred.
 Nashua; enl. July 31, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as
 priv.; disch. disab. May 20, '64, Portsmouth Grove,
 R. I. P. O. ad., Cambridge, Mass.
- Butterfield, Rufus. Co. D; b. Bedford; age 26; res.
 Litchfield, cred. Litchfield; enl. Aug. 17, '62; must.
 in Sept. 1, '62, as priv. must. out June 21, '65. P. O.
 ad., Nashua.
- Cahill, James. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Nashua;
 enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv.; disch.
 disab. Nov. 29, '64, Concord.
- Cahill, Timothy. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 24; cred.
 Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as
 priv.; app. hosp. steward Sept. 12, '62; disch. disab.
 Nov. 10, '62, Cliff Mills, Va.
- Carey, John. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Nashua;
 enl. July 22, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; disch.
 disab. May 9, '63, Ft. Monroe, Va. Died Dec. 30, '65,
 Manchester.
- Carter, Joseph. Co. B; b. Concord; age 24; res. Nashua,
 cred. Nashua; enl. July 23, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62,
 as corp.; app. sergt.; 1 sergt. May 24, '65; 2 lt. June
 1, '65; not must.; must. out June 21, '65, as 1 sergt.
 P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Caskins, James. Co. B; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 21; cred.
 Nashua; enl. July 22, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as
 corp.; app. sergt. May 11, '64; must. out June 21, '65.
 Died June 18, '92, Lowell, Mass.
- Chamberlin, Cornelius W. Co. B; b. Canada; age 29;
 cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62,
 as priv.; app. corp. Apr. 1, '63; wd. Oct. 1, '64, Ft.
 Harrison, Va.; disch. disab. Jan. 16, '65. P. O. ad.,
 Lowell, Mass. See 1 N. H. V.
- Clark, Edward. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Nashua;
 enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv.; disch.
 disab. May 22, '63, Bower's Hill, Va. Supposed iden-
 tical with Edward Clark, Co. E, 1 N. H. V.
- Coney, Edward. Co. B; b. England; age 33; cred.
 Nashua; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as
 priv.; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Cortis, Thomas T. Co. B; b. Thompson, Conn.; age 40;
 cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 25,
 '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 17, '63, Fredericks-
 burg, Va.
- Courtney, Dennis. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 18; cred.
 Nashua; enl. July 24, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as
 priv.; must. out June 21, '65.

- Crooker, Charles T. Co. H; b. Bow; age 20; res. Amherst, cred. Amherst; enl. Aug. 27, '62; must. in Sept. 4, '62, as priv.; app. corp.; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 4 N. H. V.
- Crowley, Timothy B. Co. B; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 31; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '61, as priv.; app. capt. Sept. 18, '62; must. in to date Sept. 1, '62, as capt.; wd. sev. Oct. 27, '64, Fair Oaks, Va.; app. maj. Nov. 23, '64; must. out June 21, '65. Died July 4, '86, Nashua.
- Cochrane, William H. D. Co. E; b. North Chelmsford, Mass.; age 23; res. Goffstown; app. 1 lt. Sept. 18, '62; must. in to date Sept. 17, '62; app. adjt. Jan. 1, '63; disch. Feb. 27, '63, to accept promotion. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V. and miscel. organizations.
- Donahue, John. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 40; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65. Died Mar. 27, '83, Lowell, Mass.
- Donohue, Thomas H. Co. B; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. July 31, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; tr. to 1 batt'l, V. R. C., Nov. 25, '64; not assigned to company; disch. Aug. 16, '65, Washington, D. C.
- Doyle, Lawrence. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 40; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65. Died, dis. Aug. 13, '65, Nashua.
- Duffy, Owen. Co. B; b. Ladoonagan, Ire.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv.; wd. Aug. 5, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; disch. May 18, '65. P. O. ad., Nat. home, Togus, Me.
- Durant, William H. Co. B; b. Hampstead; age 30; res. Hudson; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. May 20, '63, Suffolk, Va. P. O. ad., Derry. See V. R. C.
- Early, John. Co. B; b. Boscawen; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; wd. sev. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; disch. disab. Nov. 29, '64. Died Nov. 23, '76, Nashua.
- Edgcumbe, George. Co. B; b. Burlington, Vt.; age 26; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '62, as priv.; app. 1 lt. Sept. 18, '62; must. in to date Sept. 1, '62, as 1 lt.; tr. to Co. D, Apr. 1, '63; resigned Aug. 6, '63. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Fitzgerald, Patrick. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 30; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 1, '62. Died Mar. 6, '63, Nashua.
- Flood, James M. Co. B; b. Concord, Mass.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. July 26, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; killed Aug. 5, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
- Foley, John. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as sergt.; must. out June 21, '65, as priv.
- Garvey, John. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 34; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as wagoner; disch. disab. Nov. 9, '63, Portsmouth, Va. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Gorman, Peter. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 44; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. June 24, '63, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- Gray, John F. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 21, '63, Washington, D. C. Died Feb. 26, '63, Nashua.
- Gray, Irvin. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65. Died Oct. 15, '84, Nashua.
- Hall, Levi W. Co. B; b. Manchester; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65.
- Hallisey, Michael. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 24; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65. Died Dec. 16, '75, Nashua.
- Harrington, Jeremiah. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; killed Oct. 27, '64, Fair Oaks, Va.
- Healey, John. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 44; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; disch. June 14, '65. Died Apr. 30, '71, Nashua.
- Hill, Clinton C. Co. H; b. New York city; age 29; cred. Manchester; enl. Aug. 18, '62, must. in Sept. 4, '62, as priv.; disch. June 24, '65, Norfolk, Va. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 8 N. H. V.
- Johnson, Augustus. Co. B; b. Bennington; age 25; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 30, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; tr. to I. C. Sept. 1, '63; assigned to Co. C, 21 V. R. C.; re-enl. Aug. 22, '64, for 3 yrs.; cred. Warner; disch. Nov. 10, '65, Trenton, N. J. P. O. ad., Mont Vernon. See 3 N. H. V.
- Killela, John. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv.; killed June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
- Lee, Owen. Co. B; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; disch. to date Nov. 25, '64.
- Lonergan, Patrick. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 21, res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv.; disch. June 6, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Lowney, Jeremiah. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. July 22, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; wd. Aug. 5, '64, near Petersburg, Va., and died, wds. Oct. 4, '64.
- Lyons, John. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 34; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 9, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as corp.; wd. sev. Aug. 5, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; disch. May 18, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Mahon, John. Co. B; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; entered hosp. Feb. 21, '65, Pt. of Rocks, Va. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Marden, David D. Co. B; b. Bennington; age 29; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; app. corp.; sergt. June 1, '65; must. out June 21, '65.
- McLaughlin, James. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; app. com. sergt. Sept. 1, '63; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.
- McMahon, Robert. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65.
- McManus, John W. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 9, '64, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
- McSweeney, Myles. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 26; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv.; app. q. m. sergt. Sept. 12, '62; hosp. steward Nov. 10, '62; disch. disab. Nov. 28, '64, New York city.

- Meighan, Carroll. Co. B; b. Malone, N. Y.; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. July 23, '62; must. in Sept. 12, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Dec. 1, '64; must. out June 21, '65. Died May 12, '86, Nashua.
- Meighan, Charles. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv.; app. sergt.; wd. June 22, '64, and Aug. 5, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; capt'd. Oct. 27, '64, Fair Oaks, Va. Died Dec. 11, '64, Salisbury, N. C.
- Miller, David W. Co. B; b. Peterborough; age 38; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 28, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.
- Minard, George H. Co. B; age 20; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 5, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as musc.; app. prin. musc. Mar. 10, '65; must. out June 21, '65.
- Monaghan, John. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 5, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv. Died, dis. Mar. 5, '65, Nashua.
- Moore, George A. Co. B; b. Hooksett; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. July 30, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; wd. July 5, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Worcester, Mass.
- Moran, Michael. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 42; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; app. 2 lt. Sept. 18, '62; must. in to date Sept. 1, '62, as 2 lt.; app. 1 lt. Jan. 10, '63; resigned May 13, '63. Died May 28, '89, Nashua.
- Nichols, Charles E. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as corp.; must. out June 21, '65. See 1 N. H. V.
- Quaid, Alfred. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 25; res. Bedford, cred. Bedford; enl. Aug. 5, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as corp.; app. sergt.; capt'd. Oct. 27, '64, Fair Oaks, Va. Died, dis. Dec. 21, '64, while prisoner of war, Salisbury, N. C.
- Reed, Leland. Co. B; b. Langdon; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; capt'd. Oct. 27, '64, Fair Oaks, Va.; par. Mar. 20, '65; disch. May 30, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Richardson, Isaac C. Co. B; b. Londonderry; age 40; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as corp.; app. sergt.; 2 lt. Co. K, Mar. 3, '64; 1 lt. Feb. 23, '65; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Robbins, Benjamin F. Co. B; b. Claremont; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. July 24, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; killed July 9, '64, near Petersburg, Va.
- Roberts, Edgar. Co. B; b. Boston, Mass.; age 30; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. July 13, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Penacook.
- Russell, Daniel W. Co. B; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 1, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as 1 sergt.; app. 2 lt. Co. G, Feb. 15, '63; tr. to Co. D, Aug. 31, '63; killed June 2, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.
- Ryan, Patrick. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 27; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; app. corp. June 1, '65; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.
- Sanborn, Henry J. Co. E; b. Andover; age 18; res. Andover, cred. Andover; enl. Sept. 6, '62; must. in Sept. 12, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Short, Richard H. Co. B; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 29; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; app. com. sergt. Sept. 12, '62; 2 lt. Co. B, Jan. 10, '63; disch. Jan. 19, '64.
- Smith, Edward J. Co. G; substitute; b. Hudson; age 30; cred. Strafford; enl. Aug. 14, '63; must. in Aug. 14, '63, as priv.; tr. to Co. D, 2 N. H. V., June 21, '65; must. out Dec. 19, '65. Died Dec. 20, '72, Nashua.
- Smith, George F. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 19; cred. Pembroke; enl. Aug. 26, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Feb. 18, '65; must. out June 21, '65; P. O. ad., Concord.
- Smith, William C. Co. B; b. Scotland; age 39; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv. Died, dis. Jan. 4, '63, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.
- Steele, John A. Co. B; b. Antrim; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 28, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; disch. July 11, '65. P. O. ad., Londonderry.
- Sullivan, James. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Mar. 24, '63. P. O. ad., Columbus, Ohio.
- Sullivan, James, 2d. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv.; app. corp.; wd. Aug. 5, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; app. sergt. June 1, '65; must. out June 21, '65.
- Sullivan, Joseph. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 30; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; disch. May 16, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Sullivan, Matthew. Co. B; b. Kenmare, Ire.; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as sergt.; tr. to Co. I, 4 V. R. C., Jan. 10, '65; disch. July 20, '65, Springfield, Ill. P. O. ad., New Haven, Conn. See 1 N. H. V.
- Sullivan, Peter. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 22; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Sullivan, Thomas. F. and S.; b. Ireland; res. Nashua; app. Q. M. Aug. 6, '62; must. in Aug. 6, '62; dismissed Nov. 22, '62.
- Tebbitts, Hanson. Co. C; b. Danville, P. Q.; age 18; res. Manchester, cred. Manchester; enl. July 18, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Thornton, John. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 40; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 1, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv.; tr. to Co. I, 14 V. R. C., Jan. 10, '65; disch. July 20, '65, Springfield, Ill.
- Towns, Albert M. Co. B; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. July 23, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv.; app. corp. June 25, '64; capt'd. Oct. 27, '64, Fair Oaks, Va. Died Dec. 1, '64, Richmond, Va.
- Vickery, John H. Co. B; b. Litchfield; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 9, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Waters, Edward. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 31; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; disch. June 16, '65. P. O. ad., Nat. home, Togus, Me.

Waugh, Thomas. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv.; wd. sev. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; must. out June 21, '65.

Whipple, John F. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 1, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv.; app. corp. June 1, '65; must. out June 21, '65.

Wills, Thomas F. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 29; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 1, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.

Wilson, James. Co. B; age 38; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 6, '62; must. in Aug. 25, '62, as priv. Died, dis. Sept. 30, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

White Sulphur Springs, Va., . . . Nov. 15, 1862	Cold Harbor, Va., . . . June 5-12, 1864
Fredericksburg, Va., . . . Dec. 13, 1862	Siege of Petersburg, Va.,
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 15 to July 4, 1863	June 16, 1864, to Apr. 3, 1865
Jackson, Miss., . . . July 10-17, 1863	Petersburg, (assault at the Shand
Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17 to Dec. 4, 1863	House), Va., . . . June 17, 1864
Strawberry Plains, Tenn., . . . Jan. 21, 1864	Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va.,
Wilderness, Va., . . . May 6, 1864	(assault), . . . July 30, 1864
Spottsylvania, Va., . . . May 9-18, 1864	Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 18, 19, 21, 1864
North Anna River, Va., . . . May 23-27, 1864	Poplar Springs Church, Va., . . . Sept. 30, 1864
Totopotomoy, Va., . . . May 28, 31, 1864	Hatcher's Run, Va., . . . Oct. 27, 1864
Bethesda Church, Va., . . . June 2, 3, 1864	Petersburg, Va., . . . Apr. 1-3 1865

Barr, Elbridge. Co. E; b. Bedford; age 18; res. Goffstown, cred. Goffstown; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 29, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. June 3, '63, Baltimore, Md.; name changed to Edward Graham by act of legislature June, '66. P. O. ad., Nashua. See V. R. C.

Collins, Phineas G. Co. F; b. Grafton; age 25; res. Sutton, cred. Sutton; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 29, '62, as priv.; must. out June 4, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.

Dodge, Frank G. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; cred. Barnstead; enl. Jan. 22, '64; must. in Jan. 22, '64, as priv.; disch. May 11, '65, Washington, D. C.

Dutton, Frank. Co. I; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Hillsborough, cred. Hillsborough; enl. Sept. 4, '62; must. in Sept. 6, '62, as priv.; tr. to Co. E, 2 art., U. S. A.; re-tr. May 26, '65; disch. June 12, '65, Camp Barry, D. C. P. O. ad., Whitefield.

Huse, William. Co. D; b. Ireland; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 22, '63; must. in Dec. 22, '63, as priv.; wd. June 16, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; tr. to Co. D, 6 N. H. V., June 1, '65; must. out July 17, '65.

Johnson, Elijah W. Co. H; b. Lyman; age 36; res. Canaan, cred. Canaan; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as priv.; tr. to Co. E, 21 V. R. C., Jan. 24, '65; disch. disab. Aug. 8, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 5 N. H. V.

McGilvrey, George F. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Merrimack, cred. Merrimack; enl. Aug. 4, '62; must. in Aug. 21, '62, as priv.; wd. sev. May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.; disch. May 10, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.

Morrison, Charles R. F. and S.; b. Bath; age 43; res. Nashua; app. adjt. Sept. 1, '62; must. in Sept. 2, '62; wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.; May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.; disch. Sept. 9, '64. Died Sept. 15, '93, Concord.

Robinson, James T. Co. E; b. Goshen; age 21; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Sept. 9, '62, as priv.; capt'd. Nov., '63, near Kingston, Tenn. Died on or about Nov. 20, '64, Florence, S. C. See 1 N. H. V.

TWELFTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

Fredericksburg, Va., . . . Dec. 12-15, 1862
 Chancellorsville, Va., . . . May 2, 3, 1863
 Gettysburg, Pa., . . . July 2, 3, 1863
 Wapping Heights, Va., . . . July 23, 1863
 Swift Creek, Va., . . . May 9, 1864
 Drewry's Bluff, Va., . . . May 12-16, 1864
 Relay House, (or Ft. Stevens), Va., May 14, 1864

Port Walthall, Va., . . . May 26, 1864
 Cold Harbor, Va., . . . June 1-11, 1864
 Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 15 to Aug. 25, 1864
 Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864
 Bermuda Hundred, Va., . . . Nov. 17, 1864
 Richmond, Va., occupation of . Apr. 3, 1865

Brown, Henry. Co. C; b. Portugal; aged 40; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 2, '63; must. in Dec. 2, '63, as priv.; wd. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va., and died, wds, June 7, '64, White House, Va.

Buss, Joseph. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 45; cred. Hollis; enl. Dec. 7, '63; must. in Dec. 7, '63, as priv. Died, dis. Oct. 13, '64, Ft. Monroe, Va. See 3 N. H. V.

Clogston, Henry N. Co. G; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Gilford, cred. Gilford; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Sept. 9, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 26, '63, Washington, D. C. Died Jan. 8, '79, Laconia.

Ferdinand, Joseph. Co. C; b. Nova Scotia; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 2, '63; must. in Dec. 2, '63, as priv.; tr. to U. S. navy Apr. 30, '64, as a seaman; served on U. S. S. "Commodore Morris"; capt'd. fourth quarter '64. N. f. r. Navy dept.

Smith, John, 2d. Co. B; b. New Jersey; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 4, '63; must. in Dec. 4, '63, as priv.; wd. June, '64, near Petersburg, Va.; tr. to Co. F, 2 N. H. V., June 21, '65; reported on m. o. roll dated Dec. 19, '65, as absent sick. N. f. r. A. G. O.

Smith, John, 1st. Co. C; b. Sweden; age 26; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 2, '63; must. in Dec. 2, '63, as priv.; reported on roll dated June 21, '65, as tr. on that date to 2 N. H. V., with remark, "absent sick since Apr. 11, '64, Pt. Lookout, Md."; never joined 2 regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

Fredericksburg, Va., . . . Dec. 11-16, 1862
 Getty's Night Assault, . . . Dec. 13, 1862
 Siege of Suffolk, Va., Apr. 10, to May 4, 1863
 Providence Church Road, Va., . May 3, 1863
 Port Walthall, Va., . . . May 6, 7, 1864
 Swift Creek, Va., . . . May 9, 10, 1864
 Proctor's and Kingsland Creeks,
 Va., . . . May 12, 13, 1864
 Drewry's Bluff, Va., . . . May 14-16, 1864
 Bermuda Hundred (Front), Va.,
 May 16-27, 1864; Aug. 27 to Sept. 28, 1864

Cold Harbor, Va., . . . June 1-12, 1864
 Battery Five, Petersburg, Va., . June 15, 1864
 Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 15
 to Aug. 27, 1864
 Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864
 Fort Harrison, Va., capture of . Sept. 29, 1864
 Fort Harrison, Va., defence of . Sept. 30, 1864
 Fair Oaks, Va., . . . Oct. 27, 1864
 Richmond, Va., occupation of . Apr. 3, 1865

Badger, George W. Co. I; b. Hatley, Can.; age 30; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 23, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 21, '64, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bartlett, George. Co. I; b. Unity; age 40; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 23, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; disch. June 7, '65.

Bennett, John L. Co. I; b. Tunbridge, Vt.; age 32; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 21, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as wagoner; disch. disab. Feb. 18, '65, Concord.

Bowers, George. F. and S.; b. Dunstable (now Nashua); age 45; res. Nashua; app. lt. col. Aug. 26, '62; must. in Sept. 23, '62; resigned May 30, '63. Died Feb. 14, '84, Nashua.

Boyson, George T. Co. I; b. Merrimack; age 23; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 21, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; disch. June 29, '65, to date June 21, '65.

Burnham, Israel. Co. B; b. Mont Vernon; age 24; res. Mont Vernon, cred. Mont Vernon; enl. Aug. 20, '62; must. in Sept. 18, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. May 20, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.

- Burton, John B. Co. I; b. Boston, Mass.; age 21; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 23, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as sergt.; app. 1 sergt. Apr. 1, '63; reduced to ranks June 6, '64; must. out June 21, '65.
- Burton, William T. Co. I; b. Boston, Mass.; age 22; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 23, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as sergt.; reduced to ranks June 6, '64; must. out June 21, '65.
- Buswell, Gardner H. Co. I; b. Acworth; age 34; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; disch. May 15, '65. P. O. ad., Acworth.
- Butterfield, Daniel W. Co. I; b. Francestown; age 33; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 21, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; app. hosp. steward Nov. 28, '64; must. out June 21, '65. Died Feb. 18, '80, Nat. soldiers' home, Va.
- Chase, Gilman F. Co. I; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 27; res. Hudson, cred. Hudson; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; tr. to Co. C, Sept. 25, '62; to band, 2 brig., 3 div., 24 A. C., Jan. 19, '63; must. out June 21, '65, as 1 class musc. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Colburn, George W. Co. C; age 23; res. Windham, cred. Windham; enl. Aug. 16, '62; must. in Sept. 19, '62, as priv.; wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.; des. Feb. 9, '63; appreh. Sept. 26, '64; returned Jan. 18, '65, to regt.; tr. to Co. B, 2 N. H. V., June 21, '65; must. out Dec. 19, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Conant, Andrew. Co. I; b. Acton, Mass.; age 39; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 30, '63.
- Currier, George A. Co. G; b. Bennington; age 21; res. Bennington, cred. Bennington; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 19, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 18, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 18 N. H. V.
- Decatur, Alonzo L. Co. I; b. Worcester; age 30; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 8, '64, Brattleboro, Vt. P. O. ad., Weare.
- Dodge, Charles W. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Mont Vernon, cred. Mont Vernon; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 18, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Mar. 12, '63; disch. Dec. 22, '63, to accept promotion. See U. S. C. T. and V. R. C.
- Dunham, Lucian R. Co. I; b. Warehouse Point, Conn.; age 22; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Apr. 1, '63; reduced to ranks May 12, '64; must. out June 21, '65.
- Eaton, Nathaniel, Jr. Co. G; b. Bennington; age 38; res. Greenfield, cred. Greenfield; enl. Aug. 16, '62; must. in Sept. 19, '62, as sergt.; disch. Feb. 24, '64, to accept promotion. P. O. ad., Nashua. See U. S. C. T.
- Ellenwood, Frank M. Co. I; b. Pelham; age 18; res. Pelham, cred. Pelham; enl. Aug. 18, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; wd. May 3, '63, Providence Church road, Va.; disch. disab. May 20, '64, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. Died July 13, '86, Nashua.
- Flanders, Daniel P. Co. I; b. Derry; age 36; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 16, '63.
- Flanders, Robert K. Co. C; b. Concord; age 20; res. Concord, cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Sept. 19, '62, as corp; app. sergt.; disch. Jan. 11, '65, to accept promotion. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 18 N. H. V.
- Field, James G. Co. I; b. Merrimack; age 40; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 23, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; disch. June 18, '65. P. O. ad., Annisquam, Mass.
- Field, Myron B. Co. I; b. Townshend, Vt.; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 21, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65.
- Folsom, Nathaniel W. Co. I; b. Texas; age 15; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 31, '63; must. in Dec. 31, '63, as musc.; disch. June 19, '65. P. O. ad., Salem, Mass.
- Gillis, George H. F. and S.; b. Nashua; age 27; res. Nashua; app. adjt. Sept. 3, '62; must. in Sept. 23, '62; resigned Mar. 23, '63. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass. See state service.
- Glover, Charles F. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Concord, cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Sept. 19, '62, as priv.; app. corp.; wd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; app. sergt. Jan. 1, '65; must. out June 21, '65.
- Gordon, Arthur C. Co. I; b. New Hampton; age 27; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 26, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Nov. 1, '63; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Jones, George G. F. and S.; b. Sterling; Mass.; age 39; res. Nashua; app. chaplain Sept. 3, '62; must. in Oct. 6, '62; resigned May 9, '65. Died May 9, '91, Brighton, Mass.
- Marshall, Jacob. Co. I; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Nashua; cred. Hudson; enl. Aug. 19, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv. Died, dis. Aug. 21, '63, Portsmouth, Va.
- McGaffrey, Charles. Co. I; b. St. Johnsbury, Vt.; age 30; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Feb. 20, '63; sergt. Apr. 1, '63; 1 sergt. June 7, '64; disch. disab. Nov. 13, '64, Pt. of Rocks, Va.
- Newton, Erastus. Co. I; b. Newport; age 21; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 26, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.
- Olmstead, George A. Co. A; b. Tolland, Conn.; age 33; res. Wakefield, cred. Marlborough; enl. Sept. 1, '62; must. in Oct. 4, '62, as priv.; disch. Nov. 15, '62, to accept promotion. P. O. ad., Nashua. See U. S. navy.
- Parker, Daniel. Co. I; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Mason, cred. Mason; enl. Aug. 16, '62; must. in Sept. 23, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Stoddard.
- Parker, Edward. Co. H; b. Gilsum; age 25; res. Nashua; app. 2 lt. Sept. 27, '62; must. in to date Sept. 19, '62; resigned May 28, '63. P. O. ad., Uxbridge, Mass.
- Parker, Llewellyn C. Co. I; b. Lyman; age 23; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.; tr. to Co. C, 19 I. C., Oct. 20, '63; disch. July 13, '65, Elmira, N. Y. Died Mar. 17, '66, Lyman. See 1 N. H. V.
- Peckham, William H. Co. B; b. Amoskeag; age 30; res. Rollinsford, cred. Rollinsford; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Sept. 18, '62, as priv.; tr. to band, 2 brig., 3 div., 24 A. C., Jan. 20, '63; must. out June 21, '65, as 3 class musc. P. O. ad., Nashua.

- Powers, William H. Co. G; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Greenfield, cred. Greenfield; enl. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Sept. 19, '62, as priv.; app. corp; disch. Feb. 24, '64, to accept promotion. See U. S. C. T.
- Prescott, Royal B. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 23; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must in Sept. 30, '62, as priv.; app. hosp. steward Nov. 22, '62; 1 lt. Co. C, Oct. 28, '64; must out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Putnam, Albert M. Co. I; b. Nashua; age 33; res. Antrim, cred. Antrim; enl. Aug. 20, '62; must. in Sept. 23, '62, as priv.; disch. June 12, '65. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Reed, James A. Co. I; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Nashua, cred. Merrimack; enl. Aug. 26, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Nov., '63; tr. to Co. F, 14 V. R. C., Jan. 1, '65; disch. Aug. 14, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Robbins, David G. Co. I; b. Nashua; age 26; res. Nashua, cred. Hudson; enl. Aug. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; app. corp.; wd. and died, wds. Sept. 30, '64, Ft. Harrison, Va.
- Sawyer, Levi P. F. and S.; b. Stockbridge, Vt.; age 44; res. Nashua; app. asst. surg. Jan. 2, '65; not must.; Declined appointment Jan. 10, '65. Died April 28, '68, Nashua.
- Sawyer, Oliver M. Co. I; b. Plymouth; age 23; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as 1 sergt.; app. 2 lt. Nov. 15, '62; app. 1 lt. Co. E, July 15, '64; resigned Mar. 10, '65. P. O. ad., Hastings, Minn. See 1 N. H. V.
- Shaw, Major A. Co. I; b. Alstead; age 29; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '62, as priv.; app. 2 lt. Sept. 27, '62; must. in to date Sept. 20, '62, as 2 lt.; app. 1 lt. Nov. 15, '62; wd. Dec. 13, '62, Fredericksburg, Va.; resigned Apr. 29, '63. See 1 N. H. V. and 1 N. H. H. art.
- Shedd, George F. Co. B; b. Francestown; age 23; res. Rollinsford, cred. Rollinsford; enl. Aug. 4, '62; must. in Sept. 18, '62, as sergt.; disch. disab. Feb. 7, '63, Philadelphia, Pa. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Stevens, Aaron F. F. and S.; b. Derry; age 41; res. Nashua; app. col. Aug. 26, '62; must. in Sept. 23, '62; wd. June 1, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; sev. Sept. 29, '64, Ft. Harrison, Va.; disch. disab. Feb. 4, '65; disch. suspended Feb. 14, '65; disch. to date June 21, '65. Bvt. brig.-gen. U. S. V., to date Dec. 8, '64. Died May 10, '87, Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.
- Taggard, George H. Non-com. staff; b. Jackson, N. Y.; age 26; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 5, '62; must. in Sept. 30, '62, as com. sergt.; app. 2 lt. Co. F. Mar. 16, '64; wd. sev. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; app. 1 lt. Oct. 28, '64; adjt. May 30, '65; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Towns, Oscar W. Co. I; b. Salem; age 26; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 21, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65.
- White, Jeremiah W. F. and S.; b. Pittsfield; age 40; res. Nashua; app. asst. surg. Sept. 3, '62; not must.; declined appointment Sept. 3, '62. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Whittemore, John J. Non-com. staff; b. Hancock; age 27; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Sept. 30, '62, as hosp. steward; disch. disab. Dec. 15, '62, Washington, D. C. Died Aug. 13, '84, Nashua.
- Willard, Andsen J. Co. I; b. Clarendon, Vt.; age 26; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '62; must. in Sept. 23, '62, as priv.; disch. to date June 21, '65.
- Willoughby, Alfred. Co. I; b. Hollis; age 39; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as corp.; disch. disab. Jan. 22, '63, Washington, D. C.
- Wilson, Charles H. Co. B; b. Deering; age 24; res. Antrim, cred. Antrim; enl. Aug. 20, '62; must. in Sept. 18, '62, as priv.; tr. to Co. K, 3 I. C., Sept. 30, '63; disch. July 10, '65, Hartford, Conn. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Wilson, George W. Co. I; b. Nashua; age 22; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '62; must. in Sept. 20, '62, as priv.; must. out June 21, '65. P. O. ad., Lynn, Mass. See 1 N. H. V.
- Woods, George W. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 14; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 31, '63; must. in Dec. 31, '63, as musc.; tr. to Co. B, 2 N. H. V., June 21, '65; must. out Dec. 19, '65.
- Wright, Luther M. Co. I; b. Pepperell, Mass.; age 35; res. Nashua; app. capt. Sept. 27, '62; must in to date Sept. 20, '62; resigned Dec. 28, '62.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

Deep Bottom, Va., (right wing, Cos. A, B, C, D, H, I,) July 27, 28, 1864	Lock's Ford, Va., Sept. 13, 1864
Winchester, Va., (left wing, Cos. E, F, G, K,) Aug. 17, 1864	Opequan (or Winchester), Va., Sept. 19, 1864
Halltown, Va., Aug. 26, 1864	Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864
Berryville, Va., Sept. 3, 1864	Tom's Brook, Va., Oct. 9, 1864
	Reconnoissance to Strasburg, Va. Oct. 13, 1864
	Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864
Bailey, Cyrus. Co. I; b. Warner; age 18; res. Bradford, cred. Bradford; enl. Aug. 22, '62; must. in Sept. 24, '62, as priv.; must. out July 8, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.	Nye, George W. Co. C; b. Roxbury; age 40; res. Rox- bury, cred. Roxbury; enl. Aug. 12, '62; must. in Sept. 22, '62, as corp.; app. sergt. Jan. 1, '64; reduced to ranks May 1, '64; app. corp. June 12, '64; must. out July 8, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
Caldwell, Daniel F. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 25; res. Walpole, cred. Alstead; enl. Aug. 25, '62; must. in Sept. 22, '62, as priv.; must. out July 8, '65. P. O. ad., Surry. See 1 N. H. V.	Templeman, Elnathan R. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Walpole, cred. Walpole; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Sept. 22, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Feb. 1, '65; must. out July 8, '65. P. O. ad., New Britain, Conn.
Haley, Michael. Unas'd; substitute; b. Ireland; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. July 29, '64; must. in July 29, '64, as priv.; reported on roll dated Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass., Aug. 19, '64, as sent to regt. N. f. r. A. G. O.	White, Charles. Unas'd; substitute; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. July 29, '64; must. in July 29, '64, as priv.; borne on muster and description roll dated Aug. 19, '64. N. f. r. A. G. O.
Hardy, William. Co. I; b. Wilton; age 41; res. Goshen, cred. Goshen; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Sept. 26, '62, as priv.; must. out July 8, '65. Died Nov. 28, '70, Nashua.	
Hunt, James H. Co. G; b. Stoddard; age 20; res. Stod- dard; cred. Stoddard; enl. Aug. 13, '62; must. in Sept. 23, '62, as corp.; app. sergt. Nov. 14, '63; 1 sergt.; 2 lt. Feb. 17, '65; must. out July 8, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.	

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[NINE MONTHS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

Siege of Port Hudson, La., May 27 to July 9, 1863	
Banks, Edward P. Co. K; b. Alstead; age 20; res. Alstead, cred. Alstead; enl. Sept. 8, '62; must. in Oct. 16, '62, as priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63. Died Sept. 28, '92, Nashua.	McGregor, Charles. Co. H; b. Londonderry; age 19; res. Londonderry, cred. Londonderry; enl. Sept. 11, '62; must. in Oct. 11, '62, as corp.; must. out Aug. 13, '63. P. O. ad., Nashua.
Butler, George H. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Dan- bury, cred. Danbury; enl. Sept. 29, '62; must. in Oct. 10, '62, as priv.; killed July 3, '63, Port Hudson, L. A.	Rideout, David J. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Hollis, cred. Hollis; enl. Oct. 9, '62; must. in Oct. 17, '62, as priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63. Died Sept. 9, '89, Nashua. See 8 N. H. V.
Colburn, Ai. Co. E; b. Milford; age 42; res. Hollis, cred. Hollis; enl. Sept. 13, '62; must. in Oct. 9, '62, as priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63. Died Feb. 21, '94, Nashua.	Willoby, Harvey M. Co. E. b. Hollis; age 29; res. Hollis, cred. Hollis; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Oct. 9, '62, as priv.; must. out Aug. 13, '63. P. O. ad., Nashua.
Hardy, Isaac. Co. E; b. Hollis; age 37; res. Hollis, cred. Hollis; enl. Sept. 5, '62; must. in Oct. 9, '62, as priv.; disch. to date Aug. 13, '63. Died Nov. 21, '87, Nashua.	

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[NINE MONTHS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

Port Hudson, La., . . . Mar. 14, 1863 Siege of Port Huson, La., June 3 to July 9, 1863
 Butte-a-la-Rose, La., . . . Apr. 20, 1863

- Avery, Charles M. Co. K; b. Vershire, Vt.; age 19; res. Oxford, cred. Oxford; enl. Sept. 5, '62; must. in Oct. 16, '62, as priv.; tr. to Co. A, Jan. 1, '63; must. out Aug. 20, '63. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Andrews, Calvin L. Co. G; b. New Boston; age 19; res. New Boston, cred. New Boston; enl. Sept. 3, '62; must. in Oct. 24, '62, as priv.; must. out Aug. 20, '63. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Boutwell, Ramsey C. Co. C; b. Leech Lake, Minn.; age 25; res. Wilton, cred. Wilton; enl. Sept. 11, '62; must. in Oct. 18, '62, as priv.; must. out Aug. 20, '63. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Bohanon, John. Co. C; b. Brookline; age 18; res. Brookline, cred. Brookline; enl. Sept. 4, '62; must. in Oct. 18, '62, as priv.; must. out Aug. 20, '63. P. O. ad., Nashua. See miscel. organizations.
- Bacon, Charles R. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Lyndeborough, cred. Lyndeborough; enl. Sept. 13, '62; must. in Oct. 18, '62, as priv.; must. out Aug. 20, '63. P. O. ad., San Francisco, Cal.
- Burnham, Oramus W. Co. B; b. Antrim; age 35; res. Hillsborough, cred. Hillsborough; enl. Aug. 30, '62, as priv.; app. 1 lt. Nov. 4, '62; must. in to date Oct 29, '62, as 1 lt.; resigned Feb. 4, '63. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Jewell, Alvin A. Co. C; b. Groton; age 19; res. Nashua, cred. Hebron; enl. Sept. 15, '62; must. in Oct. 18, '62, as priv.; must. out Aug. 20, '63. See 1 N. H. H. art.
- Merrill, James A. Co. C; b. Corinth, Vt.; age 26; res. Brookline, cred. Brookline; enl. Sept. 3, '62; must. in Oct. 18, '62, as priv.; must. out Aug. 20, '63. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Stiles, Oscar C. Co. I; b. Greenfield; age 41; res. Greenfield, cred. Greenfield; enl. Sept. 13, '62; must. in Oct. 23, '62, as corp.; must. out Aug. 20, '63. P. O. ad., Nashua.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[NINE MONTHS.]

- Jackson, Willard A. Co. A; b. Portland, Me., age 27; res. Lancaster, cred. Lancaster; enl. Nov. 17, '62; must. in Nov. 22, '62, as priv; tr. to Co. I, 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. disab. May 16, '63, Concord. P. O. ad., Nashua.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[ONE AND THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

- Fort Steadman, Va., . . . Mar. 25, 29, 1865 Petersburg, Va., . . . Apr. 2, 1865
- Abbott, Albert F. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 15; cred. Antrim; enl. Sept. 2, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 13, '64, as priv.; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Oakland, Cal.
- Bell, Bowers H. Co. F; b. Lunenburg, Vt.; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 20, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as sergt.; must. out June 10, '65. See 1 N. H. V. and miscel. organizations.
- Buckham, John E. Co. K; b. Litchfield; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. 23, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Mar. 23, '65, as priv.; must. out May 6, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Buttrick, Caldwell. Co. F; b. Pelham; age 26; cred. Pelham; enl. Sept. 19, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as priv.; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Chandler, George H. Co. D; b. Nashua; age 26; cred. New Boston; enl. Sept. 12, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 15, '64, as priv.; must. out June 10, '65. Supposed identical with George H. Chandler, band, 11 Mass. inf. See miscel. organizations.
- Currier, George A. Co. C; b. Bennington; age 23; cred. Bennington; enl. Sept. 5, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 13, '64, as sergt.; reduced to ranks Jan. 1, '65; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 13 N. H. V.
- Dearborn, Samuel G. F. and S.; b. Northfield; age 37; res. Milford; app. surg. Sept. 29, '64; not must.; declined appointment Mar. 14, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 8 N. H. V.
- Dodge, Thomas F. Co. G; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Londonderry; app. 2 lt. Feb. 14, '65; must. in Mar. 6, '65, unexpired term, (1 yr.); app. 1 lt. July 29, '65; not must.; must. out July 29, '65, as 2 lt. P. O. ad., Manchester. See 7 N. H. V.
- Duffy, John. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 27, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 28, '64, as priv.; tr. to Co. G, June 10, '65; must. out July 29, '65.
- Flanders, Laurin. Co. F; b. Sandown; age 38; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 22, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Oct. 28, '64, as priv.; must. out June 10, '65. P. O. ad., Nat. home, Togus, Me.
- Flanders, Robert K. Co. H; b. Concord; res. Concord; app. 2 lt. Nov. 30, '64; must. in Mar. 7, '65, for 1 yr.; app. 1 lt. July 29, '65; not must.; must. out July 29, '65, as 2 lt. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 13 N. H. V.
- Grimes, Edwin H. Co. F; b. Milford; age 18; cred. Concord; enl. Sept. 27, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 30, '64, as musc.; tr. to Co. G, June 10, '65; disch. Aug. 11, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Lee, Charles H. Co. K. b. Princeton, Mass.; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. 27, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Mar. 27, '65, as priv. Died Apr. 5, '65.
- Lee, John. Co. E; b. Nashua; age 23; cred. Pittsfield; enl. Sept. 26, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 26, '64, as priv.; des. Oct. 4, '64, Concord.
- Parker, Monroe R. Co. K; b. Brooklyn, N. Y.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Apr. 3, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Apr. 3, '65, as priv.; must. out May 6, '65.
- Russell, Joseph. Co. H; b. Middlesex, Vt.; age 32; cred. Gilford; enl. Feb. 21, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Feb. 21, '65, as corp.; reduced to ranks May 15, '65; app. corp. July 1, '65; must. out July 29, '65. Died Dec. 23, '88, Nashua.
- Shepherd, Aaron W. F. and S.; b. Biddeford, Me.; age 23; res. Nashua; app. asst. surg. Nov. 10, '64; must. in Dec. 18, '64, for 1 yr.; must. out July 29, '65. P. O. ad., Brooklyn, N. Y. See 9 N. H. V.
- Slate, Lyman J. Co. H; b. Bernardston, Mass.; age 39; cred. Londonderry; enl. Feb. 14, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Feb. 14, '65, as priv.; disch. June 22, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTALION,
FIRST REGIMENT NEW ENGLAND VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

[Also known as First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry.]

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

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| Front Royal, Va., May 30, 1862 | Stoneman's Raid, Va., Apr. 27 to May 8, 1863 |
| (The New Hampshire Battalion.) | Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863 |
| Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862 | Thoroughfare Gap, Va., June 17, 1863 |
| Groveton, Va., Aug. 29, 1862 | Middleburgh, Va., June 18, 1863 |
| Bull Run, (second), Va., Aug. 30, 1862 | Rapidan Station, Va., Sept. 14, 1863 |
| Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862 | Culpepper, (or White Sulphur |
| Mountville, Va., (Cos. L, K, M,) Oct. 31, 1862 | Springs, also called Warrenton |
| Fredericksburg, Va., (Cos. K, M,) Dec. 12-14, 1862 | Springs), Va., Oct. 12, 1863 |
| Hartwood Church, Va., Feb. 26, 1863 | Bristol Station, Va., Oct. 14, 1863 |
| Kelly's Ford, Va., Mar. 17, 1863 | |
| | |
| Ainsworth, William P. Co. M; b. New Hampshire; age 37; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 2, '61, as priv.; app. capt. Dec. 3, '61; must. in Jan. 21, '62, as capt.; killed May 30, '62, Front Royal, Va. | Caven, Thomas. Co. M; b. Ireland; age 32; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 30, '61; must. in Jan. 8, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 21, '62. |
| Allen, Frank. Co. K; b. Chelsea, Vt.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Oct. 24, '61, as priv.; app. sergt. Oct. 28, '61; 2 lt. Dec. 3, '61; 1 lt. Co. D, July 15, '62; tr. to Co. G, Sept. 1, '62; app. capt. Jan. 1, '63; tr. to Co. I, 1 N. H. cav., Feb. 8, '64; disch. Apr. 23, '64, P. O. ad., Hudson, Mass. | Claffin, Calvin. Co. M; b. Grafton, Mass.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 2, '61; must. in Jan. 8, '62, as priv.; re-enl. Jan. 1, '64; must. in Jan. 5, '64; app. sergt. Jan. 1, '65; must. out July 15, '65. |
| Andrews, Joseph F. Co. M; b. New Boston; age 44; res. Nashua; app. 1 lt. Dec. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 24, '61; app. q. m. 3 batt'l, Jan. 1, '62; capt. Oct. 31, '62, Mountville, Va.; par. '62; assigned to Co. M, as 1 lt.; app. maj. Mar. 18, '64; must. out July 15, '65. Died June 29, '88, Nashua. | Clark, Matthew N. S. Co. M; b. Solon, Me.; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Sept. 15, '62, as priv.; capt. Oct. 12, '63, Culpeper, Va. Died, dis. Oct. 15, '64, Andersonville, Ga. |
| Baldwin, George H. Co. M; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 20, '61; must. in Dec. 24, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Jan. 1, '64; must. in Jan. 5, '64; must. out July 15, '65. | Diggles, John P. Co. M; b. England; age 32; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 7, '61; must. in Dec. 24, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Jan. 1, '64; must. in Jan. 5, '64; disch. to date July 15, '65. |
| Bowman, Eugene M. Co. K; b. Bedford; age 23; res. Manchester; enl. Dec. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 24, '61, as priv.; app. sergt.-maj. 3 batt'l, Jan. 1, '62; disch. Sept. 23, '63, near Culpeper courthouse, Va. P. O. ad., Nashua. | Eastman, David R. Co. M; b. Croydon; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 17, '61; must. in Dec. 24, '61, as priv.; wd. July, '63; disch. Dec. 27, '64, tm; ex. Died Feb. 20, '86. |
| Brigham, Edward H. Co. M; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 24, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Jan. 1, '64; must. in Jan. 5, '64; wd. and capt. June 29, '64, Ream's station, Va.; released June 30, '65; app. corp. July 1, '65; must. out July 15, '65. Died Oct. 22, '80, Nashua. | Eaton, Alvin S. Co. M; b. Hillsborough Bridge; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 23, '61; must. in Jan. 8, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Jan. 28, '62; sergt.; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 1, '64; app. 1 sergt. Co. C, Apr. 30, '64; wd. Oct. 9, '64, Tom's Brook, Va.; capt. Nov. 12, '64, Middletown, Va.; par. Feb. 28, '65; disch. June 24, |
| Brown, Robert A. Co. M; b. Manchester; age 30; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 21, '61; must. in Dec. 24, '61, as priv.; capt. June 18, '63, near Middleburgh, Va.; par. '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 1, '64; must. out July 15, '65. | Egleston, Clifton. Co. K; b. Hillsborough; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Oct. 24, '61, as priv.; tr. to Co. M, Dec. 31, '61; app. bugler; disch. disab. June 10, '62. |
| Caldwell, William H. Co. I; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Concord (Fisherville, now Penacook); enl. Aug. 8, '61; must. in Dec. 17, '61, as priv.; capt. Aug. 22, '62, Catlett's station, Va.; par. Apr. '63; capt. Aug. 17, '64, Winchester, Va.; released Feb. 21, '65; disch. May 8, '65, Concord, tm. ex. | '65, Annapolis, Md. P. O. ad., Nashua. |
| | Eustis, George C. Co. M; b. Rutland, Mass.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Jan. 13, '62; must. in Jan. 20, '62, as priv.; capt. Feb. 25, '63; par.; capt. Oct. 12, '63, Culpeper, Va. Died, dis. May 3, '64, Andersonville, Ga. |
| | Ferrell, George Y. Co. M; b. Shoreham, Vt.; age 26; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '62; must. in Sept. 15, '62, as priv.; capt. June 18, '63, near Middleburgh, Va.; par. July 23, '63; app. corp.; sergt., and tr. to Co. C, Apr. 30, '64; disch. June 5, '65, Washington, D. C. |

- Fairbanks, Charles. Co. M; b. Lancaster, Mass.; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 28, '62; must. in Sept. 15, '62, as priv.; wd. June 18, '63, near Middleburgh, Va., and died, wds. June 19, '63. See 1 N. H. V.
- Foster, Nathan H. Co. M; b. Nashua; age 29; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 21, '61; must. in Dec. 24, '61, as priv.; app. sergt.; Co. q. m. sergt. Jan. 31, '62; re-enl. Jan. 1, '64, as sergt.; must. in Jan. 5, '64; disch. to date July 15, '65. Died Dec. 21, '80, Nashua.
- Greeley, James B. F. and S.; b. Nashua; age 33; res. Nashua; app. asst. surg. Nov. 3, '61; must. in Dec. 3, '61; app. surg. June 4, '62; resigned Aug. 31, '62. P. O. ad., Thornton's Ferry.
- Hoitt, Nathan B. Co. M; b. Northwood; age 44; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 2, '61; must. in Jan. 8, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. July 10, '62. P. O. ad., Augusta, Me. See 3 N. H. V.
- Moulton, William H. Co. I; b. Hooksett; age 27; res. Andover; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 17, '61, as Co. Q. M. sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 2, '64; cred. Claremont; must. in Jan. 5, '64; app. 1 Lt. Apr. 21, '64; regt'l com. Jan. 25, '65; must. out July 15, '65. Died Jan. 25, '90, Nashua.
- Phillips, John H. Co. M; b. Londonderry; age 44; cred. Hudson; enl. Sept. 10, '62; must. in Sept. 15, '62, as priv.; tr. to 8 Co., 1 batt'l, I. C. (became 71 Co., 1 batt'l, I. C., and Co. B, 9 V. R. C.), Aug. 20, '63; app. corp.; disch. disab. Jan. 27, '64, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Sawyer, Charles A. Co. I; b. Nashua; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 23, '61; must. in Jan. 8, '62, as priv.; app. sergt.; 2 Lt. Co. D, Aug. 4, '62. Died Nov. 14, '63, from effects of surgical operation, Alexandria, Va.
- Smith, Mark. Co. M; b. Nashua; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Jan. 16, '62; must. in Jan. 20, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 1, '62.
- Stevens, Francis E. Co. M; b. Cavendish, Vt.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 17, '61; must. in Dec. 24, '61, as priv.; wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mountain, Va.; disch. wds. Dec. 8, '62, Newark, N. J. P. O. ad., Chelsea, Mass.
- Thom, Vidal Letain. Co. I; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Pelham; enl. Dec. 25, '61; must. in Jan. 8, '62, as priv.; capt'd. June 18, '63, near Middleburgh, Va.; par.; re-enl. Jan. 2, '64, as sergt.; cred. Portsmouth; must. in Jan. 5, '64; app. 2 Lt. Co. A, Mar. 17, '64; killed July 18, '64, on picket duty, Cox's Mills, Va. See 1 N. H. V.
- Thompson, William H. J. Co. M; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Jan. 17, '62; must. in Jan. 20, '62, as bugler; capt'd. June 18, '63, Middleburgh, Va.; par. before Dec., '63; disch. Jan. 20, '65, Winchester, Va., tm. ex. See 1 N. H. V.
- Weston, Samuel B. Co. M; b. Chester, Me.; age 38; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 24, '61, as priv.; app. 1 sergt. Dec. 24, '61; wd. June 18, '63, near Middleburgh, Va.; disch. disab. Jan. 22, '64, as of 1 N. E. (or 1 R. I) cav., Portsmouth Grove, R. I. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- White, Edwin D. Co. M; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 28, '61; must. in Jan. 8, '62, as priv.; app. hosp. steward 3 batt'l, Jan. '62; capt'd. June 18, '63, near Middleburgh, Va.; par. July 23, '63; disch. Dec. 28, '64, as of R. I. cav., Camp Russell, Va., tm. ex. Died Mar. 12, '86, Nashua.
- Wilder, Lyman F. Co. M; b. Dover; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 19, '61; must. in Dec. 24, '61, as priv.; capt. Mar. 17, '63, Kelly's Ford, Va.; par. Mar. 31, '63; re-enl. Jan. 1, '64; must. in Jan. 5, '64; app. corp.; wd. Oct. 9, '64, Tom's Brook, Va.; tr. to 243 Co., 2 batt'l, V. R. C., Jan. 1, '65; disch. July 18, '65, Washington, D. C.
- Woods, Franklin L. Co. G; b. Nashua; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 7, '62; must. in Sept. 11, '62, as priv.; tr. to Co. M, Mar. 1, '63; to Co. C, 13 I. C., Aug. 1, '63; disch. July 1, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H. Mass., See 1 N. H. V.
- Wyman, Warren A. Co. M; b. Hudson; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 24, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Jan. 28, '62; disch. disab. June 4, '62. Died July 21, '62, Epping. See 1 N. H. V.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

Hanover Courthouse, Va.,	May 31, 1864	Kearneysville, Va.,	Aug. 25, 1864
Cold Harbor, Va.,	June 2, 1864	Berryville, Va.,	Sept. 15, 1864
White Oak Swamp, Va.,	June 13, 1864	Gpequan (or Winchester), Va.,	Sept. 19, 1864
Wilson's Raid on Weldon Railroad, Va.,	June 22-30, 1864	Front Royal Pike, Va.,	Sept. 21, 1864
Ream's Station, Va. (during Wilson's raid),	June 22, 1864	Gooney Manor Grade, Va.,	Sept. 21, 1864
Nottoway Courthouse, Va. (during Wilson's raid),	June 23, 1864	Milford, Va.,	Sept. 22, 1864
Roanoke Station and High Bridge, Va. (during Wilson's raid),	June 25, 26, 1864	Waynesborough, Va.,	Sept. 28, 1864
Stony Creek, Va. (during Wilson's raid),	June 28, 29, 1864	Columbia Furnace, Va.,	Oct. 7, 1864
Ream's Station, Va. (during Wilson's raid),	June 29, 1864	Tom's Brook, Va.,	Oct. 9, 1864
Winchester, Va.,	Aug. 17, 1864	Mine Run Road (or Back Road), Va.,	Oct. 13, 1864
Summit Point, Va.,	Aug. 21, 1864	Cedar Creek, Va.,	Oct. 19, 1864
Charlestown, Va.,	Aug. 22, 1864	Middle and Back Roads (or Middletown), Va.,	Nov. 11, 12, 1864
		Lacey's Springs, Va.,	Dec. 20, 21, 1864
		Waynesborough, Va.,	Mar. 2, 1865
		North Fork, Shenandoah (or Mount Jackson), Va.,	Mar. 6, 7, 1865
Blodgett, Charles H. Unas'd; b. Nashua; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Apr. 23, '64; must. in Apr. 23, '64, as priv. Died, dis. Apr. 30, '64, Concord.		Flagg, John. Unas'd; b. Worcester, Mass.; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Apr. 8, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Apr. 8, '65, as priv.; disch. May 6, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H. Mass.	
Caldwell, Ira. Co. B; b. Pelham; age "19;" cred. Dublin; enl. Mar. 29, '64; must. in Mar. 29, '64, as priv. Died, dis. Mar. 14, '65, Nashua. See 9 N. H. V.		Flemming, George. Co. A; b. Roxbury, Mass.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. 12, '64; must. in Mar. 14, '64, as priv.; wd. Aug. 3, '64; mis. Mar. 6, '65, Mount Jackson, Va.; gd. from mis.; must. out July 15, '65.	
Chase, Joseph W. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; cred. Brentwood; enl. Mar. 24, '64; must. in Mar. 24, '64, as priv.; capt'd. June 29, '64, Ream's Station, Va. Died, dis. Nov. 15, '64, Andersonville, Ga.		Foley, William H. Co. A; b. Malone, N. Y.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. 12, '64; must. in Mar. 14, '64, as priv.; must. out July 15, '65.	
Coburn, George C. Unas'd; b. Warner; age 26; res. Littleton, cred. Nashua; enl. Apr. 6, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Apr. 6, '65, as priv.; disch. May 6, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass. Died June 10, '91, Lisbon. See 2 N. H. V.		Grey, George G. Co. I; b. Bethlehem; age 26; cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. '31, '65; must. in Mar. '31, '65, as priv.; must. out July 15, '65.	
Colburn, Eugene F. Co. K; b. Hollis; age 18; cred. Nashua. enl. Mar. 21, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Mar. 21, '65, as priv.; must. out July 15, '65.		Griffin, William H. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 35; cred. Manchester; enl. Mar. 30, '65; must. in Mar. 30, '65, as priv.; app. corp. May 1, '65; sergt. July 1, '65; must. out July 15, '65.	
Curby, Philip. Unas'd; b. Hollis; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Apr. 5, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Apr. 5, '65, as priv.; disch. May 6, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass. See miscel. organizations.		Guild, George A. Co. B; b. Wrentham, Mass.; age 22; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. 24, '64; must. in Mar. 24, '64, as priv.; app. sergt. Apr. 30, '64; disch. July 21, '65, to date July 15, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., Nashua.	
Dodge, Dana D. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 22; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. 24, '64; must. in Mar. 24, '64, as priv.; app. sergt.; capt'd. Dec. 21, '64, Lacey's Springs, Va.; released Feb. 15, '65; disch. July 6, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Nashua.		Hamblett, John F. Co. D; b. Nashua; age 19; cred. Webster; enl. July 29, '64; must. in July 29, '64, as priv.; app. corp. Jan. 1, '65; must. out July 15, '65.	
Dodge, Edwards O. Co. H; b. Nashua; age 21; cred. Webster; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 29, '64, as priv.; app. sergt.; must. out July 15, '65. P. O. ad., Manchester. See 1 N. H. V.		Kimball, Charles M. Co. D; b. Nashua; age 19; cred. Deering; enl. Mar. 27, '65; must. in Mar. 27, '65, as priv.; must. out July 15, '65.	
Dufous, Anthony. Co. C; b. Canada; age 32, cred. Nashua; enl. Apr. 12, '64; must. in Apr. 12, '64, as priv.; wd. June, '64, White Oak Swamp, Va.; must. out July 15, '65.		Kimball, Samuel H.; Co. C; b. Nashua, age 18; res. Hinsdale, cred. Hinsdale; enl. Mar. 31, '64; must. in Mar. 31, '64, as priv.; disch. June 5, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., Keene.	
		Lund, Henry O. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 23; cred. Upper Gilmanston; enl. Mar. 29, '64; must. in Mar. 29, '64, as priv.; app. Co. q. m. sergt.; must. out July 15, '65.	

- Martin, Henry E. Co. K; b. Frankestown; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. 9, '64; must. in Mar. 14, '64, as priv.; wd. Nov. 12, '64, Middletown, Va.; disch. June 5, '65, Concord. P. O. ad., South Lyndeborough.
- McComb, John. Co. A; b. at sea; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. 12, '64; must. in Mar. 14, '64, as priv.; wd. Aug. 25, '64, Kearneysville, Va.; must. out July 15, '65.
- McDonald, Robert. Co. F; b. Glasgow, Scot.; age 40; cred. Fitzwilliam; enl. Mar. 22, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Mar. 22, '65, as priv.; must. out July 15, '65. Died Aug. 3, '84, Lynn, Mass.
- McDonald, George E. Co. K; b. Nova Scotia; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. 21, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Mar. 21, '65, as priv.; must. out July 15, '65.
- Peabody, Thomas E. Co. A; b. Nashua; age 18; cred. Bristol; enl. Mar. 24, '64; must. in Mar. 24, '64, as priv.; mis. June 30, '64, Wilson's raid on the Weldon railroad, Va.; gd. from mis.; disch. June 22, '65, Concord.
- Pinkham, Eri W. Co. E; b. Milton; age 18; cred. Northumberland; enl. Mar. 29, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Mar. 29, '65, as priv.; must. out July 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Staples, Alphonzo E. Co. K; b. Cavendish, Vt.; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. 21, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Mar. 21, '65, as priv.; disch. to date July 15, '65. P. O. ad., Amherst.
- Stevens, Charles W. Co. H; b. Cavendish, Vt.; age 19; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 29, '64, as priv.; app. q. m. sergt. Sept. 1, '64; must. out July 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Sullivan, Matthew. Co. C; b. Ireland; age 18; res. Nashua; cred. Sanbornton; enl. Apr. 5, '64; must. in Apr. 5, '64, as priv.; app. corp. May 1, '65; must. out July 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Thompson, Willard P. Co. E; b. North Elba, N. Y.; age 31; res. Goffstown, cred. Goffstown; enl. Aug. 1, '64; must. in Aug. 1, '64, as priv.; app. saddler; must. out July 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 2 N. H. V.
- Tinker, Milan. Co. A; b. Marlow; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. 14, '64; must. in Mar. 16, '64, as priv. Died dis. Sept. 1, '64, Alexandria, Va.
- Whitman, George E. Co. B; b. Nashua; age 20; cred. Peterborough; enl. Mar. 19, '64; must. in Mar. 19, '64, as priv.; app. sergt.; capt. June 23, '64, Nottoway Courthouse, Va. Died, dis. Feb. 15, '65, Andersonville, Ga.
- Winn, William E. Unas'd; b. Nashua; age 27; cred. Nashua; enl. Apr. 6, '65, for one yr.; must. in Apr. 6, '65, as priv.; disch. May 6, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass.
- Woods, David P. Co. B; b. Pepperell, Mass.; age 40; cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. 30, '64; must. in Mar. 30, '64, as priv.; capt. June 29, '64, Ream's Station, Va. Died, dis. July 29, '64, Libby prison, Richmond, Va. See state service.

FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER LIGHT BATTERY.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

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| Rappahannock Station, Va., | Aug. 22, 1862 | North Anna River, Va., | May 23, 1864 |
| Sulphur Springs, Va., | Aug. 26, 1862 | Sheldon Cross Roads, Va., | May 28, 1864 |
| Groveton, Va., | Aug. 29, 1862 | Totopotomoy, Va., | May 29, 31; June 1, 1864 |
| Bull Run, Va., | Aug. 30, 1862 | Cold Harbor, Va., | June 3-12, 1864 |
| Antietam, Md., | Sept. 17, 1862 | Siege of Petersburg, Va., June | |
| Upperville, Va., | Nov. 2, 3, 1862 | 16 to July 26; July 30 to Aug. | |
| Fredericksburg, Va., | Dec. 12-15, 1862 | 12; Aug. 20, 1864 to | Mar. 29, 1865 |
| Fredericksburg, Va., | May 2, 1863 | Deep Bottom, Va., | July 27, 28, 1864 |
| Chancellorsville, Va., | May 3, 4, 1863 | Boydton, Plank Road, Va., | Mar. 31, 1865 |
| Gettysburg, Pa., | July 2, 3, 1863 | White Oak Road, Va., | Apr. 2, 1865 |
| Brandy Station, Va., | Nov. 8, 1863 | Amelia Springs, Va., | Apr. 6, 1865 |
| Mine Run, Va., | Nov. 30, 1863 | Deatonville, Va., | Apr. 6, 1865 |
| Wilderness, Va., | May 6, 1864 | Sailor's Creek, Va., | Apr. 6, 1865 |
| Po River, Va., | May 9, 10, 1864 | High Bridge, Va., | Apr. 7, 1865 |
| Spottsylvania, Va., | May 12, 14, 18, 1864 | Farmville Va., | Apr. 7, 1865 |
- Beckwith, Oliver P. b. Nashua; age 19; res. Manchester; enl. Aug. 17, '61; must. in Sept. 26, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Aug. 15, '62, Falls Church, Va.
- Collins, Kittridge J. b. Springfield, Mass.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 16, '61; must. in Sept. 26, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Dec. 23, '63; cred. Manchester; must. in Dec. 26, '63; app. corp.; must. out June 9, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Fife, John W. b. Nashua; age 23; res. Manchester; enl. Aug. 21, '61; must. in Sept. 26, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Jan., '62; must. out Sept. 25, '64.
- Hamlett, Albert T. b. Nashua; age 19; res. Manchester; enl. Aug. 16, '61; must. in Sept. 26, '61, as priv.; wd. July, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; re-enl. Dec. 23, '63; must. in Dec. 26, '63; must. out June 9, '65. P. O. ad., Fitchburg, Mass.

- Griswold, George W. b. Canada, age 39; res. Manchester; enl. Aug. 21, '61; must. in Sept. 26, '61, as priv.; must. out Sept. 25, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Hopkins, Cleaves W. b. Francestown; age 24; res. Manchester; enl. Aug. 26, '61; must. in Sept. 26, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Dec. 31, '61; must. out Sept. 25, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Longa, Horatio W. b. Nashua; age 25; res. Merrimack; enl. Aug. 22, '61; must. in Sept. 26, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Dec. 23, '63; must. in Dec. 26, '63; app. corp. Apr. 30, '64; sergt. Dec. 31, '64; must. out June 9, '65. P. O. ad., Manchester. See 1 N. H. V.
- Longa, John H. b. Merrimack; age 25; res. Merrimack, cred. Merrimack; enl. Aug. 19, '62; must. in Aug. 20, '62, as priv.; must. out June 9, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.
- McGilvray, Charles H. b. Nashua; age 20; res. Merrimack; enl. Aug. 26, '61; must. in Sept. 26, '61, as priv.; must. out Sept. 25, '64. P. O. ad., Newark, N. J. See state service.
- Mooney, James R. b. Nashua; age 19; cred. Peterborough; enl. Aug. 19, '64; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as priv.; must. out June 9, '65. P. O. ad., Holyoke, Mass.
- Mooney, Smith G. b. Stewartstown; age 35; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 26, '61; must. in Sept. 26, '61, as priv.; wd. May, '64, Po River, Va.; must. out Sept. 25, '64. P. O. ad., Warner.
- Taber, Orrin b. Grafton; age 21; res. Manchester; enl. Aug. 19, '61; must. in Sept. 26, '61, as Co. q. m. sergt.; app. 1 sergt. Apr. 16, '63; 2 lt. Feb. 13, '64; resigned Oct. 7, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Young, Morrill N. b. Maine; age 43; res. Manchester; enl. Aug. 19, '61; must. in Sept. 25, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.

FIRST COMPANY NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTILLERY.

[THREE YEARS.]

- Balch, Enos C. b. Addison, Vt.; age 29; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 15, '63; must. in July 18, '63, as priv. Died, dis. Sept. 7, '64, Ft. Simmons, D. C. See 1 N. H. V.
- Center, Benjamin L. b. Londonderry; age 44; res. Manchester; enl. Apr. 23, '63; must. in May 25, '63, as musc.; must. out Sept. 11, '65. Died May 23, '83, Nashua. See unattached company, N. H. V.
- Dodge, Edward B. b. Francestown; age 25; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 13, '63; must. in July 18, '63, as priv.; must. out Sept. 11, '65. P. O. ad., Stoddard.
- Hall, Charles A. b. Nashua; age 27; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 15, '63; must. in July 18, '63, as priv.; app. corp. Aug. 25, '63; sergt. Dec. 17, '63; Co. q. m. sergt. Nov. 14, '64; must. out Sept. 11, '65. P. O. ad., Waltham, Mass.
- Joss, Frederick A. b. Saco, Me.; age 30, res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 13, '63; must. in July 18, '63, as priv.; died Nov. 11, '64, Ft. Slocum, D. C.
- Leonard, Albert H. b. Nashua; age 29; res. Ossipee, cred. Ossipee; enl. June 8, '63; must. in July 2, '63, as corp.; reduced to ranks Feb. 1, '65; must. out Sept. 11, '65. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.
- Peirce, Albert P. b. Lunenburg, Mass.; age 28; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. May 20, '63; must. in May 26, '63, as corp.; reduced to ranks Nov. 30, '63; must. out Sept. 11, '65.
- Presby, Porter S. b. Bradford; age 26; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 15, '63; must. in July 18, '63, as priv.; app. corp. Dec. 18, '63; reduced to ranks Jan. 17, '64; app. corp. Nov. 1, '64; must. out Sept. 11, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Richardson, Charles A. b. Hudson; age 23; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 15, '63; must. in July 15, '63, as priv.; must. out Sept. 11, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Tupper, George A. b. New York city; age 16; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 4, '63; must. in July 18, '63, as priv.; must. out Sept. 11, '65. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass.

SECOND COMPANY NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTILLERY.

[THREE YEARS.]

- Boynton, John A. b. Amherst; age 23; res. New Boston, cred. New Boston; enl. Aug. 31, '63; must. in Aug. 31, '63, as wagoner; must. out Sept. 11, '65, as priv.; P. O. ad., Nashua.
- McKean, George H. b. Hollis; age 20; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 21, '63; must. in Aug. 24, '63, as priv.; must. out Sept. 11, '65. Died May 7, '69, Nashua. See 4 N. H. V.

FIRST REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTILLERY.

ONE AND THREE YEARS.

- Bancroft, John M. Co. D; b. Londonderry; age 31; cred. Londonderry; enl. Aug. 30, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 4, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Austin, Charles J. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 34; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 2, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 29, '64.
- Barnes, John. Co. M. See 1 N. H. L. battery.

- Barnes, Charles. Co. F; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 27; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 1, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; disch. Sept., '64, Concord, by reason of rejection for disab. at organization of company.
- Blood, James W. Co. F; b. Merrimack; age 42; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Bonner, Charles. Co. F; b. Boston, Mass.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; tr. to Co. B, June 10, '65; must. out Sept. 11, '65.
- Boutelle, Albert L. Co. F; b. Chelmsford, Mass.; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 31, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Boutelle, Landon H. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 31, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Boutelle, William. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 24, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 11, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Butler, James. Co. F; b. Amherst; age 36; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 23, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; disch. Sept. 12, '64, Concord, by reason of rejection for disab. at organization of company.
- Campbell, Albert A. Co. F; b. Bedford; age 18; cred. Hudson; enl. Aug. 30, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. Died Oct. 1, '68, Nashua.
- Carkin, Albert J. Co. F; b. Lyndeborough; age 27; cred. Wilton; enl. Sept. 3, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Carry, Michael. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 26; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 29, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Case, Levi. Co. F; b. St. Albans, Vt.; age 40; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. Died Nov. 16, '92, Nashua.
- Chase, Enoch E. Co. K; b. Nashua; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 17, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 17, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See Martin Guards.
- Cortney, Michael. Co. F; b. Cavan, Ire.; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 29, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 11, '64, as priv.; disch. Sept., '64, on account of rejection for disab. at organization of company.
- Davis, Judson. Co. M; b. Belfast, Me.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Feb. 27, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Feb. 27, '65, as priv.; must. out June 9, '65. P. O. ad., Charlestown, Mass.
- Dorr, Wilson. Co. F; b. Peru, Me.; age 32; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; disch. May 16, '65, Concord. Died June 27, '84, North Sutton.
- Douglass, Asa H. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 24; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 29, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Dunlap, James H. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 1, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as Co. q. m. sergt.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Eayrs, Edward F. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 24; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 2, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Hudson.
- Eayrs, Frank M. Co. F; b. Brooklyn, N. Y.; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 2, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Fisher, Frank U. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 31, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 11, '64, as priv.; disch. Sept. '64, by reason of rejection for disab. at organization of company.
- Flanders, Daniel. Co. D; b. Derry; age 38; cred. Londonderry; enl. Aug. 25, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 4, '64, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 27, '65. Died Nov. 20, '84, Nashua.
- Flanders, Daniel J. Co. F; b. Wheelock, Vt.; age 28; cred. Nashua; app. capt. Sept. 5, '64; must. in Sept. 5, '64, for 1 yr.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 3 N. H. V.
- Flanders, John A. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 1, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv. Died, dis. Jan. 24, '65, Ft. Simmons, D. C. Supposed identical with John A. Flanders, U. S. navy.
- Fletcher, Ansel W. Co. M; b. Littleton, Mass.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Feb. 27, '65, for 3 yrs.; must. in Feb. 27, '65, as priv.; must. out June 9, '65.
- Forrest, John E. Co. F; b. Danville, Vt.; age 29; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 29, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Forrest, Joseph S. Co. F; b. Danville, Vt.; age 28; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as corp.; app. sergt. Oct. 5, '64; must. out June 15, '65.
- French, Nat L. Co. F; b. Epping; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 1, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as corp.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Gallison, James P. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; cred. Manchester; enl. Sept. 1, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Gray, George A. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 23, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. Died Mar. 3, '88, Nashua.
- Grater, John A. Co. F; b. Amherst; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 24, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as corp.; app. sergt. to date Feb. 26, '65; tr. to Co. A or B, June 10, '65; never joined Co. A, or B, there being no vacancy in the grade of sergt.; disch. June 23, '65, Concord, as supernumerary non-commissioned officer of Co. F. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Greenwood, Horace E. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 24, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as sergt.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Hale, Frank A. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Hopkinton; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 1, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 11, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Hale, James. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 44; cred. Merrimack; enl. Aug. 29, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; disch. May 16, '65, Concord.

- Hall, La Roy S. Co. K; b. Manchester; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 17, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 17, '64, as corp.; must. out June 15, '65. See Martin Guards.
- Harding, Rufus A. Co. K; b. Newport, Me.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 17, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 17, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. See Martin Guards.
- Hayden, George A. Co. F; b. Harvard, Mass.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 2, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as sergt.; app. 1 sergt. Oct. 5, '64; must. out June 15, '65.
- Hobert, Silas. Co. F; b. Bridgewater, Mass.; age 44; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; tr. to Co. B, June 10, '65; must. out Sept. 11, '65. Died Mar. 14, '69.
- Holcomb, George. Co. F; b. Concord; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 3, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 11, '64, as priv.; tr. to Co. B, June 10, '65; must. out Sept. 11, '65.
- Hunt, Joshua W. Co. F; b. Wilkesbarre, Pa.; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 2, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Jewell, Alvin A. Co. F; b. Groton; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as corp.; must. out June 15, '65. See 16 N. H. V.
- Kennedy, Matthew. Co. F; b. Manchester; age 26; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 24, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as corp.; tr. to Co. B, June 10, '65; reduced to ranks Apr. 27, '65; must. out Sept. 11, '65. Supposed identical with Matthew Kennedy, Co. C, 9 N. H. V.
- Lambert, Edward. Co. F; b. Sutton, Mass.; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 31, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Lanon, Patrick. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 30; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 31, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Lefavor, Francis. Co. F; b. Shedgee, Can.; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 31, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Lincoln, Edwin S. Co. E; b. Boston, Mass.; age 18; cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 24, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 5, '64, as priv.; app. musc.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Lincoln, Henry H. Co. F; b. Sturbridge, Mass.; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 2, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as sergt.; must. out June 15, '65. See 1 N. H. V.
- Lovejoy, Weston. Co. F; b. Stoddard; age 42; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 26, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; app. artificer Dec. 26, '64; must. out June 15, '65.
- Lund, William P. Co. D; b. Nashua; age 44; cred. Londonderry; enl. Aug. 23, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 4, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Marden, Calvin C. Co. M; b. Windham; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Mar. 6, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Mar. 6, '65, as priv.; must. out June 9, '65. P. O. ad., Opoka, Fla.
- Mattison, Thomas A. Co. B; b. Scituate, R. I.; age 27; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- McIntosh, George. Co. F; b. Brookline; age 30; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 2, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Merriam, George A. Co. F; b. Londonderry; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Mills, Henry M. Co. F; b. Grafton, Vt.; age 27, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; app. 1 lt. Sept. 9, '64; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass. See 1 and 16 N. H. V.
- Moore, Edward L. Co. F; b. Worcester, Mass.; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 29, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as corp.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Morgan, Pliny F. Co. F; b. Johnson, Vt.; age 37; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Morrill, James E. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 22; cred. Derry; enl. Aug. 23, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 2, '64, as priv.; disch. May 23, '65, Concord.
- Neligan, Maurice. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 39; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Osborn, John E. Co. K; b. Weymouth, Mass.; age 23; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 3, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 17, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See miscel. organizations.
- Otis, Charles A. Co. F; b. Worcester, Mass.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 29, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; rejected and discharged on organization of company, by reason of concussion of brain from a blow of slung shot received from a substitute in general rendezvous after muster in; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 27, '65, for 3 yrs.; cred. Nashua; assigned to Co. M; disch. June 27, '65, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Parmenter, Edwin H. Co. K; b. Providence, R. I.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 17, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 17, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass. See Martin Guards.
- Pierce, George W. Co. F; b. Brookline; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 1, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Pepperell, Mass.
- Pierce, Theodore W. Co. F; b. Leominster, Mass.; age 39; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 29, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; app. corp. June 1, '65; must. out June 15, '65.
- Preston, Edward. Co. F; b. Stratford, Vt.; age 31; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; disch. May 16, '65, Concord.
- Proctor, Orlando. Co. M; b. Chateaugay, N. Y.; age 28; cred. Manchester; enl. Feb. 21, '65, for 1 yr.; must. in Feb. 21, '65, as priv.; must. out June 9, '65. Died Nov. 24, '91, Nashua.
- Purinton, John G. Co. F; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 28; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; tr. to Co. B, June 10, '65; must. out Sept. 11, '65.
- Reed, Orrin W. Co. K; b. Langdon; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 3, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 17, '64, as priv.; app. corp.; must. out June 15, '65.

- Reed, Robert O. Co. F; b. Topsham, Me.; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 2, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Robbins, John L. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 21; cred. Merimack; enl. Aug. 29, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Robinson, Albert B. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 22; cred. Manchester; enl. Aug. 18, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 2, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Robinson, George H. Co. F; b. North Studley, Can.; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 26, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Roby, Ben Ormond. Co. K; b. Northfield, Vt.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 17, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 17, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See Martin Guards.
- Sawyer, Joseph T. Co. F; b. Antrim; age 44; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 22, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; tr. to Co. B, June 10, '65; must. out Sept. 11, '65.
- Sawyer, Judson. Co. K; b. Warner; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 3, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 17, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Sears, George H. Co. F; b. Leroy, N. Y.; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 31, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; app. 2 lt. Sept. 9, '64; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Deering. See 16 N. H. V.
- Seavey, Mortimer. Co. F; b. Wilton; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 3, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. Died Nov. 11, '93, Marblehead, Mass.
- Shattuck, James W. Co. F; b. Pepperell, Mass.; age 44; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 31, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; disch. disab. May 26, '65. Supposed identical with James W. Shattuck, Co. D, 4 N. H. V.
- Shaw, Major A. Co. F; b. Alstead; age 31; cred. Nashua; app. 1 lt. Sept. 5, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, for 1 yr.; must. out June 15, '65. Died May 10, '81, Lowell, Mass. See 1 and 13 N. H. V.
- Smith, Croydon S. Co. F; b. Londonderry, Vt.; age 26; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 11, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Somerville, Mass.
- Smith, Frederick F; Co. F; b. Boston, Mass.; age 24; res. Hudson, cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Hudson.
- Spalding, Edwin G. Co. F; b. Dunstable, Mass.; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 11, '64, as priv.; rejected for disab. on organization of company and disch. Sept., '64.
- Spalding, Warren F. Co. F; b. Hillsborough; age 23; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 29, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; disch. May 26, '65.
- Steele, James, Jr.; Co. F; b. Antrim; age 24; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 31, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as sergt.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.
- Stone, Henry J. Co. F; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 1, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as sergt.; reduced to ranks Feb. 26, '65; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Waltham, Mass.
- Suddard, John F. Co. F; b. Cranston, R. I.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 2, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Sullivan, John. Co. F; b. Ireland; age 28; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Tarbox, Orrison J. Co. F; b. Dracut, Mass.; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 26, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Springfield, Mass.
- Taylor, Milton A. Co. F; b. Francestown; age 22; cred. Nashua; app. 2 lt. Sept. 5, '64; must. in Sept. 12, '64, for 1 yr.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Thorning, James C. Co. F; b. Peterborough; age 38; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 22, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Tinker, Ezekiel. Co. K; b. Lempster; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 17, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 17, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. Died April 11, '94, Nashua. See Martin Guards.
- Tinkham, George M. Co. K; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 17, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 17, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. See Martin Guards.
- Towle, William H. Co. F; b. Lake Village; age 29; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 31, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Greenfield.
- Towns, Charles O. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 2, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Fall River, Mass.
- Tryan, George F. Co. F; b. Burlington, Vt.; age 28; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; app. artificer Dec. 26, '64; must. out June 15, '65.
- Wallace, David W. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 36; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 29, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Wellman, Samuel T. Co. F; b. Wareham, Mass.; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 31, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as corp.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Wilkins, John E. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 31, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Williams, Nahum E. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; app. musc. Dec. 26, '64; must. out June 15, '65.
- Wilson, David A. Co. C; b. Nashua; age 33; cred. Manchester; enl. Aug. 24, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 2, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.
- Wilson, John. Co. F; b. Canada; age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 22, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as sergt.; tr. to Co. A or B, June 10, '65; never joined Co. A or B, there being no vacancy in the grade of sergt.; disch. June 23, '65, Concord, as supernumerary non-commissioned officer of Co. F.
- Winn, William F. Co. L; b. Nashua; age 37; cred. Concord; enl. Sept. 29, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 29, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. Died Aug. 22, '85, Chelsea, Mass.

Witham, George W. Co. F; b. Hartford, Conn.; age 19; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 26, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 6, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65.

Wright, John. Co. F; b. Nashua; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 27, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 11, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Brookline.

COMPANY E,

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER SHARPSHOOTERS.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

Lewinsville, Va.,	Sept. 27, 1861	Auburn, Va.,	Oct. 13, 1863
Falls Church, Va.,	Sept. 29, 1861	Kelly's Ford, Va.,	Nov. 7, 1863
Big Bethel, Va.,	Mar. 27, 1862	Locust Grove, Va.,	Nov. 27, 1863
Siege of Yorktown, Va., Apr. 5 to May 4, 1862		Mine Run, Va.,	Nov. 30, 1863
Hanover Courthouse, Va.,	May 27, 1862	Wilderness, Va.,	May 5-7, 1864
Mechanicsville, Va.,	June 26, 1862	Todd's Tavern, Va.,	May 8, 1864
Gaine's Mill, Va.,	June 27, 1862	Po River, Va.,	May 10, 11, 1864
Malvern Hill, Va.,	July 1, 1862	Spottsylvania, Va.,	May 12, 13, 1864
Gainesville, Va.,	Aug. 29, 1862	North Anna River, Va.,	May 24, 25, 1864
Bull Run, Va.,	Aug. 30, 1862	Totopotomoy Creek, Va.,	May 30, 31, 1864
Antietam, Md.,	Sept. 17, 1862	Cold Harbor, Va.,	June 3-5, 1864
Black Ford, Va.,	Sept. 19, 20, 1862	Petersburg, Va.,	June 16-18, 1864
Fredericksburg, Va.,	Dec. 13, 1862	Weldon Railroad, Va.,	June 22, 1864
Chancellorsville, Va.,	May 2-4, 1863	Siege of Petersburg, Va., July 23-26; July 28 to Aug. 14; Aug. 17 to Sept. 8, 1864	
Gettysburg, Pa.,	July 2, 3, 1863	Deep Bottom, Va., July 27 and Aug. 15, 16, 1864	
Wapping Heights, Va.,	July 23, 1863		

Badger, Henry E. b. Warner; age 18; res. Warner; enl. Sept. 3, '61; must. in Sept. 9, '61, as priv.; wd. Aug. 30, '62, Bull Run (2d), Va.; app. corp. July 1, '63; must. out Sept. 9, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.

Brooks, George W. b. Dublin; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 19, '61; must. in Sept. 9, '61, as priv.; wd. sev. Sept. 29, '61, Monson's Hill, Va.; app. sergt.; disch. disab. Jan. 29, '63, near Falmouth, Va. P. O. ad., Waltham, Mass. See 1 N. H. V.

COMPANIES F AND G,
SECOND REGIMENT UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER SHARPSHOOTERS.

[THREE YEARS.]

ENGAGEMENTS.

Falmouth, Va.,	Apr. 19, 1862	Mine Run, Va.,	Nov. 28-30, 1863
Orange Courthouse Road, Va.,	July 26, 1862	Wilderness, Va.,	May 5-7, 1864
Bowling Green, Va.,	Aug. 6, 1862	Todd's Tavern, Va.,	May 9, 1864
Rappahannock Station, Va.,	Aug. 21-23, 1862	Po River, Va.,	May 10, 1864
Sulphur Springs, Va.,	Aug. 26, 1862	Spottsylvania, Va.,	May 11-16, 1864
Gainesville, Va.,	Aug. 28, 1862	North Anna River, Va.,	May 23-26, 1864
Bull Run, Va.,	Aug. 29, 30, 1862	Totopotomoy Creek, Va.,	May 30, 31, 1864
Chantilly, Va.,	Sept. 1, 1862	Cold Harbor, Va.,	June 3-12, 1864
South Mountain, Md.,	Sept. 14, 1862	Petersburg, Va.,	June 16-20, 1864
Boonsborough, Md.,	Sept. 15, 1862	Weldon Railroad, Va.,	June 21-23, 1864
Antietam, Md.,	Sept. 16, 17, 1862	Deep Bottom, Va., July 27 and Aug. 14-18, 1864	
Fredericksburg, Va.,	Dec. 13-15, 1862	Mine Explosion (Petersburg, Va.), July 30, 1864	
Chancellorsville, Va.,	May 1-4, 1863	Siege of Petersburg, Va., Sept. 10-22,	
Gettysburg, Pa.,	July 2-4, 1863		and Oct. 10, 1864
Wapping Heights, Va.,	July 23, 1863	Poplar Springs Church, Va.,	Oct. 7, 1864
Auburn, Va.,	Oct. 13, 1863	Boydton Plank Road, Va.,	Oct. 27, 1864
Kelly's Ford, Va.,	Nov. 7, 1863	Weldon Railroad, Va.,	Dec. 8-10, 1864
Brandy Station, Va.,	Nov. 8, 1863	Hatcher's Run, Va.,	Feb. 5-7, 1865
Locust Grove, Va.,	Nov. 27, 1863		

Fletcher, Warren H. Co. G; b. Cornish; age 23; res. Claremont; enl. Oct. 8, '61; must. in Dec. 12, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Jan. 1, '62; re-enl. Dec. 21, '63; cred. Nashua; must. in Dec. 24, '63; app. sergt. Apr. 12, '64; 2 lt. Nov. 21, '64; tr. to 5 N. H. V., Jan. 30, '65; app. 1 lt. Co. F, May 1, '65; not must.; assigned to Co. G, June 12, '65; must. out June 28, '65, as 2 lt. P. O. ad., Clay Centre, Kan.

Gilson, David. Co. G; b. Brookline; age 35; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 12, '61; must. in Dec. 12, '61, as corp.; wd. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md.; disch. wds. Feb. 28, '63. Died May 20, '88, Meridan, Conn.

Hoyt, Lewis S. Co. G; b. Cornish; age 32; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 6, '61; must. in Dec. 12, '61; as priv.; disch. disab. Mar. 24, '62, Washington, D. C.

Lovejoy, John. Co. G; b. Bangor, Me.; age 21; res. Lisbon; enl. Nov. 29, '61; must. in Dec. 12, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Dec. 21, '63; cred. Nashua; must. in Dec. 24, '63; app. wagoner; tr. to 5 N. H. V., Jan. 30, '65; assigned to Co. I, June 17, '65; must. out June 28, '65. See 1 N. H. V.

Redfield, Henry A. Co. G; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Claremont; enl. Dec. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 12, '61, as priv.; disch. Dec. 22, '62, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., Dover.

Thompson, John W. Co. G; b. Newmarket; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 9, '61; must. in Dec. 12, '61, as 1 sergt.; app. 2 lt. July 16, '62; killed Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md. See 1 N. H. V.

Upton, Charles. Co. F; b. Amherst; age 25; res. Amherst; enl. Oct. 19, '61; must. in Nov. 26, '61, as corp.; disch. disab. June 18, '62. Died June 18, '76, Nashua.

NATIONAL GUARDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[SIXTY DAYS.]

Moor, Alfred L. b. Amherst; age 25; res. Amherst, cred. Amherst; enl. May 9, '64; must. in May 9, '64, as priv.; must. out July 27, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua. See state service.

MARTIN GUARDS, NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

[NINETY DAYS.]

- Chase, Enoch E. b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 25, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 16, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. H. art.
- Danforth, John M. b. Amherst; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 25, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 16, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Davis, Francis H. b. Williamstown, Vt.; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 25, '64, as corp.; must. out Sept. 16, '64. P. O. ad., Bridgeport, Conn.
- Davis, Franklin A. b. Williamstown, Vt.; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 25, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 16, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Dixon, William H. Age 20; cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 25, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 16, '64.
- Hall, La Roy S. b. Manchester; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 25, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 16, '64. See 1 N. H. H. art.
- Harding, Rufus A. b. Newport, Me.; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 25, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 16, '64. See 1 N. H. H. art.
- Kelsey, Edgar. Age 21; cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 25, '64, as sergt.; must. out Sept. 16, '64.
- Morris, Charles M. Age 23; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 25, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 16, '64.
- Parmenter, Edwin H. b. Providence, R. I.; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 25, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 16, '64. P. O. ad., Lowell, Mass. See 1 N. H. H. art.
- Robie, Edward A. b. Hooksett; age 18; res. Hooksett, cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 25, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 16, '64. P. O. ad., Allentown.
- Roby, Ben Ormond. b. Northfield; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 25, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 16, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. H. art.
- Searles, Francis. Age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 25, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 16, '64.
- Tinker, Ezekiel. b. Lempster; age 19; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 25, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 16, '64. See 1 N. H. H. art.
- Tinkham, George M. b. Lowell, Mass.; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Nashua; enl. July 25, '64; must. in July 25, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 16, '64. See 1 N. H. H. art.

LAFAYETTE ARTILLERY, NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

[NINETY DAYS.]

- Ford, Alvin J. b. Lyndeborough; age 28; res. Lyndeborough, cred. Lyndeborough; enl. Aug. 1, '64; must. in Aug. 1, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 23, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Hamblett, Judson A. b. Milford; age 21; res. Milford, cred. Milford; enl. Aug. 1, '64; must. in Aug. 1, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 23, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 8 and 9 N. H. V.
- Hutchinson, Isaac B. b. Wilton; age 38; res. Wilton, cred. Wilton; enl. Aug. 1, '64; must. in Aug. 1, '64, as priv.; must. out Sept. 23, '64. P. O. ad., Nashua.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

[Designated Invalid Corps, when first organized.]

[THREE YEARS.]

- Barr, Elbridge. Co. B; 24 regt.; b. Bedford; age 21; cred. Concord; enl. Aug. 18, '64; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as priv.; disch. Nov. 14, '65, Washington, D. C. Name changed to Edward Graham by act. of legislature, June '66. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 11 N. H. V.
- Beman, Alfred H. Co. F, 13 regt.; b. Malone, N. Y.; age 31; cred. Dublin; enl. June 23, '64; must. in June 23, '64, as priv.; disch. Nov. 13, '65, Concord. Died June 24, '81, Nashua. See 4 N. H. V.
- Blood, Albert. Co. E, 20 regt.; b. Nashua, age 20; cred. Manchester; enl. Dec. 16, '63; must. in Dec. 16, '63, as priv.; app. corp.; disch. Nov. 21, '65, Philadelphia, Pa. P. O. ad., Manchester. See 3 N. H. V.
- Colburn, Joel. Co. A, 13 regt.; b. Milford; age "42;" cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 23, '63; must. in Dec. 23, '63, as priv.; disch. Nov. 17, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass. Died Feb. 8, '79, Clinton, Mass. See 8 N. H. V.
- Dodge, Charles W. Co. E, 24 regt.; b. Nashua; age 21; res. Mont Vernon; app. 2 lt. Jan. 30, '65; must. in May 18, '65; disch. Aug. 27, '68. See 13 N. H. V. and U. S. C. T.
- Donlan, John. Co. E, 13 regt.; b. King's county, Ire.; age "34;" cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 29, '63; must. in Dec. 29, '63, as priv. Died, dis. Sept. 16, '64, Nashua. See 3 N. H. V.

Ferguson, Thomas. Co. D, 24 regt.; b. Scotland; age "45;" cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 19, '61; must. in Aug. 19, '64, as priv.; disch. Nov. 17, '65, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad., North Sanbornton. See 8 N. H. V.

Foss, Edward G. Co. D, 24 regt.; b. Nashua; age "22;" cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 17, '64; must. in Aug. 17, '64, as priv.; disch. disab. June 1, '65, Washington, D. C. Supposed identical with Edward Foss, U. S. navy. See 7 N. H. V.

Groves, George H. Co. B, 13 regt.; b. Fall River, Mass.; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 25, '63; must. in Dec. 25, '63, as priv.; disch. Nov. 15, '65, Boston, Mass. Prior service in Co. H, 2 R. I. inf.

Fox, Henry J. Co. A, 9 regt.; b. "Jeffrie," N. Y.; age 35; cred. Nashua; enl. Sept. 3, '64; must. in Sept. 3, '64, as priv.; disch. Nov. 16, '65, Washington, D. C. Prior service in 2 cav., U. S. A.

Nichols, Grovenor D. Co. A, 13 regt.; b. Amherst; age 24; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 28, '63; must. in Dec. 28, '63, as priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 27, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 and 4 N. H. V.

Ripley, Charles H. S. Co. A, 13 regt.; b. Nashua; age "30;" cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 28, '63; must. in Dec. 28, '63, as priv.; disch. Nov. 17, '65, Galloup's Isl., B. H., Mass. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 N. H. V.

UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

[THREE YEARS.]

Adams, William F. Co. I, 84 inf.; b. Nashua; age 29; res. Nashua; app. 1 lt. Nov. 2, '63; must. in Dec. 15, '63, to date Nov. 2, '63; app. q. m. Feb., '65; must. out Mar. 14, '66. Bvt. capt. U. S. V., Mar. 13, '65. See 1 and 8 N. H. V.

Dodge, Charles W. Co. F, 22 inf.; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Mont. Vernon; app. 2 lt.; must. in Feb. 1, '64; must. as 1 lt. Mar. 1, '64; disch. wds. Nov. 21, '64; See 13 N. H. V. and V. R. C.

Eaton, Nathaniel, Jr. Co. E, 39 inf.; b. Bennington; age 40; res. Greenfield; app. 2 lt. Mar. 2, '64; must. in Mar. 2, '64; app. 1 lt. Co. A, Nov. 29, '64; capt. Oct. 14, '65; must. out Dec. 4, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 13 N. H. V.

Kimball, Lewis, Jr. Co. A, 4 inf.; b. Piermont; age 22; res. Nashua; app. 2 lt.; must. in July 19, '64; tr. to Co. C, Jan. 14, '65; disch. disab. Jan. 23, '65. P. O. ad., Winthrop, S. D. See 3 N. H. V.

Powers, William H. Co. G, 25 inf.; b. Nashua; age 23; res. Greenfield; app. 1 lt. Mar. 1, '64; must. in Mar. 3, '64; must. out Dec. 6, '65; killed on railroad Mar. 2, '68, Oak Dale Bridge, Mass. See 13 N. H. V.

White, Caleb B. Co. C, 1 N. C. colored inf.; (became 35 U. S. C. inf.); res. Nashua; must. in Nov. 14, '63, as 2 lt.; must. as 1 lt. Co. K, Oct. 10, '64; capt. Co. F, 104 U. S. C. inf., June 15, '65; must. out Feb. 5, '65. See miscel. organizations.

Wilson, Adam D. Co. D, 3 inf.; substitute; b. at sea; age 23; res. Manchester, cred. Nashua; enl. Oct. 17, '64; must. in Oct. 17, '64, as priv.; app. corp.; must. out Oct. 31, '65, Jacksonville, Fla. Died Dec. 8, '91, Manchester.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

New Hampshire Men Who Served in United States Army, United States Volunteers, and in Organizations from Other States.

Atkinson, Robert. Co. D, 20 Mass. inf.; b. Manchester, Eng.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 4, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 4, '61, as priv.; disch. to date Sept. 1, '62. P. O. ad., Amherst.

Atherton, Henry B. Co. C, 4 Vt.; age 26; b. Cavendish, Vt.; must. in Sept. 21, '61, as capt. Co. C; wd. at Lee's Mills, Va., Apr. 16, '62; must. out Aug. 12, '62. P. O. ad., Nashua.

Adams, Daniel. Co. D, 59 Mass. inf.; age 26; res. Nashua, cred. Lawrence, Mass.; enl. Jan. 19, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Feb. 9, '64, as priv.; disch. disab. May 17, '65, Concord.

Adams, Franklin. Co. E, 34 Mass. inf.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 4, '62, for 3 yrs.; must. in Aug. 5, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. June 8, '65.

Barnes, George W. Co. B, 5 inf., Mass. vol. militia; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Litchfield; enl. Sept. 19, '62, for 9 mos; must. in Sept. 19, '62, as priv.; must. out July 2, '63.

Batchelder, Stephen. Co. G, 33 Mass. inf.; age 36; res. Nashua; enl. July 14, '62, for 3 yrs.; must. in Aug. 5, '62, as priv.; disch. disab. Mar. 10, '64. Died Mar. 26, '64.

Blaisdell, Lorenzo C. Co. B, 12 Mass. inf.; b. Boston, Mass.; age 48; res. Nashua; enl. June 26, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in June 26, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Jan. 5, '64; cred. Boston, Mass.; tr. to U. S. navy Apr. 19, '64, as an ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Alleghany," "New Hampshire," and "Patapsco;" no record after Dec. 31, '64.

Bohanon, John. Co. B, 6 inf., Mass. vol. militia; b. Brookline; age 20; res. Brookline; enl. July 7, '64, for 100 days; must. in July 17, '64, as priv.; must. out Oct. 27, '64, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 16 N. H. V.

Boutelle, James E. Co. G, 1 Mass. cav.; b. Hancock; age 40; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 23, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 25, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Apr. 27, '63. Died Nov. 24, '76, Concord.

- Bowers, Horace S. Co. H, 23 Mass. inf.; b. Hancock; age 21; res. Hancock; enl. Sept. 11, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 28, '61, as corp. Died, dis. Feb. 28, '62, Nashua.
- Brackett, Clarence A. Co. E, 17 Vt. inf.; b. Nashua; age 24; res. Antrim, cred. Barre, Vt.; enl. Mar. 25, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Apr. 12, '64, as corp.; app. sergt.; wd. and capt'd. Sept. 30, '64; par. Mar. 10, '65; disch. June 7, '65. P. O. ad., Chelsea, Mass. See 2 N. H. V.
- Bradley, Michael. Co. D, 16 Mass. inf.; b. Longford, Ire.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. July 12, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in July 12, '61, as priv.; wd. May 12, '64; must. out July 27, '64, tm. ex.
- Brennan, Patrick. Co. D, 12 Iowa inf.; b. Ireland; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 3, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Oct. 26, '61, as priv.; capt'd. Apr. 6, '62, Shiloh, Tenn.; released; app. corp. Sept. 1, '63; re-enl. Sept. 25, '63; reduced to ranks Oct. 15, '64; app. corp. June 1, '65; must. out Jan. 20, '66, Memphis, Tenn.
- Burke, George W. 1 unattached Co., Mass. cav.; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 30, '61, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 30, '61, as saddler; disch. disab. June 28, '62, New Orleans, La. P. O. ad., Acworth. See 1 N. H. V.
- Burgess, James L. Co. B, 56 Mass. vol.; b. Brookline; res. Harvard, Mass.; age 25; cred. Harvard; enl. Nov. 25, 1863; must. in Feb., '64, as priv.; wd. May 18, '64, at Spotsylvania courthouse, Va.; must. out at Washington, D. C., May 18, '65, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Brown, George. Co. D; 13 Mass. inf.; substitute; b. St. John, N. B.; age 27; res. Nashua, cred. Eastham, Mass.; enl. July 27, '63, for 3 yrs.; must. in July 27, '63, as priv.; wd.; tr. to Co. H, 39 Mass. inf., July 13, '64; to Co. H, 32 Mass. inf.; disch. wds., June 13, '65.
- Carey, John J. Co. D, 16 Mass. inf.; b. Kerry, Ire.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. July 12, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in July 12, '61, as priv.; app. corp. Mar. 1, '64; wd. May 6, '64; must. out July 27, '64, tm. ex.
- Chandler, George H. Band, 11 Mass. inf.; b. Nashua; age 23; res. New Boston; enl. June 27, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Aug. 3, '61, as musc.; disch. Aug. 8, '62. Supposed identical with George H. Chandler, Co. D, 18 N. H. V.
- Cochran, James A. Co. K, 210 Pa. inf.; b. New Boston; age 30; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Sept. 9, '64, as priv.; must. out May 30, '65, near Alexandria, Va. Died May 28, '86, Hudson.
- Cochrane, William H. D. U. S. V.; b. North Chelmsford, Mass.; age 23; res. Goffstown; app. capt., A. q. m., Feb. 27, '63; assigned to duty July, '64, as div. q. m., 1 div., 9 a. c., with rank and pay of maj.; tr. to headquarters 9 A. C. Sept. 1, '64; to 1 div. 2 A. C., Nov. 1, '64; disch. June 15, '66. Bvt. lt. col. to date Mar. 13, '65, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. On duty as quartermaster's clerk, 2 div., 2 corps, Aug. 20, '61, to Aug. 24, '62, from date disch. from 1 N. H. V., to date app. in 10 N. H. V. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 1 and 10 N. H. V.
- Colby, Cyrus Porter. Co. B, 3 Mass. cav.; b. Sandown; age 20; res. Nashua, cred. Boston, Mass.; enl. Mar. 17, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Mar. 17, '64, as priv.; disch. June 10, '65, Readville, Mass. P. O. ad., Milford. See 7 N. H. V.
- Conner, John. Co. D, 5 Vt. inf.; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 13, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 16, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Dec. 15, '63; app. corp.; wd. May 10, '64; must. out June 29, '65.
- Cox, William. Co. E, 1 Mass. H. art.; b. Concord, Mass.; age 43; res. Nashua; cred. Lowell, Mass.; enl. Aug. 6, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Aug. 6, '64, as priv.; disch. June 4, '65.
- Coburn, Horace G. Unas'd; 22 Mass. inf.; b. Windham; age 48; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 25, '62, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 25, '62, as priv.; tr. to 1 Co., Mass. sharpshooters; disch. disab. Mar. 11, '63. See V. R. C.
- Damon, Willard. Co. E, 3 Mass. H. art.; age 27, res. Nashua; enl. June 24, '63, for 3 yrs.; must. in Aug. 27, '63, as priv.; must. out Sept. 18, '65.
- Dane, Hiram. Co. G, 2 Mass. inf.; b. Westford, Mass.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. May 25, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in May 25, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. June 23, '62.
- Davis, Henry Clinton. Co. A, 18 Conn. inf.; b. Goffstown; age 26; res. Nashua; app. capt. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Aug. 18, '62, for 3 yrs.; capt'd. June 15, '63, Winchester, Va.; par. Dec. 10, '64; disch. Apr. 17, '65. Died Dec. 6, '78, Nashua.
- Dustin, Eben S. Co. A, 2 Mass. inf.; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. May 25, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in May 25, '61, as priv.; wd. and died wds. Sept. 17, '62, Antietam, Md.
- Eayres, William B. Co. C, 20 Mass. inf.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 3, '62, for 3 yrs., as priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 17, '63.
- Eayrs, Winslow P. Co. C, 19 Mass. inf.; substitute; b. Nashua; age 28; res. Nashua, cred. Beverly, Mass.; enl. Aug. 1, '63, for 3 yrs.; must. in Aug. 1, '63, as priv.; disch. Dec. 12, '63.
- Elliott, Augustus S. Co. A 42 inf., Mass. vol. militia; b. Mont. Vernon; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. July 12, '64, for 100 days; must. in July 14, '64, as priv.; must. out Nov. 11, '64. Supposed identical with S. Augustus Elliott, Co. A, 8 N. H. V.
- Emerson, Edward M. U. S. V.; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Nashua; app. capt., commissary subsistence, May 8, '63; appointment revoked Feb. 4, '64. Died Aug. 12, '66, New Orleans, La. See 6 N. H. V.
- Estey, George P. 14 Ohio inf.; b. Nashua; age 32; lt. col. 14 Ohio vol. inf. Apr. 24, '61; must. out Aug. 13, '61; lt. col. 14 Ohio vol. inf., Aug. 16, '61; col., July 17, '62; wd. Nov., '63, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; wd. Jonesboro, Sept. 1, '64; must. out July 7, '65. Died Feb. 6, '91, New York.
- Few, Robert. Co. D, 5 Me. inf.; b. Nashua; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. May 2, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in June 24, '61, as priv.; disch. July 27, '64, Portland, Me. tm. ex.
- Fifield, Rodney. Co. C, 2 Mass. cav.; b. Weare; age 31; res. Nashua, cred. Barre, Mass.; enl. Mar. 31, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Mar. 31, '64, as priv. Died Feb. 25, '65, Winchester, Va.
- Fisher, James H. Co. H, 16 Mass. inf.; b. Woodstock, Vt.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. June 29, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in June 29, '61, as priv.; must. out July 27, '64, tm. ex.
- Flood, Thomas. Co. B, 22 Mass. inf.; b. Concord, Mass.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 26, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Oct. 26, '61, as priv.; wd. Dec. 13, '62; disch. disab. Feb. 17, '63. P. O. ad., Nashua.

- Foster, Charles W. 14 battery, Mass. L. art.; b. Johnson, Vt.; age 20; res. Nashua; cred. Taunton, Mass.; enl. Jan. 27, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Feb. 27, '64, as priv.; must. out June 15, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Foster, John G. U. S. A.; b. Whitefield; age 24; res. Nashua; Cadet Military academy; bvt. 2 lt. engineers July 1, '46; app. 2 lt. May 24, '48; 1 lt. Apr. 1, '54; capt. July 1, '60; brig.-gen., U. S. V., Oct. 23, '61; maj.-gen. U. S. V., July 18, '62; maj. engineers, U. S. A., Mar. 3, '63; disch. from U. S. V. Sept. 1, '66; app. lt.-col. engineers U. S. A., Mar. 7, '67. Bvt. 1 lt. U. S. A., Aug. 20, '47, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco; bvt. capt., U. S. A., Sept. 8, 47, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Molino del Rey; bvt. maj. U. S. A., Dec. 26, '60, for distinguished part taken in the transfer of the garrison of Ft. Moultrie to Ft. Sumter, S. C.; bvt. lt.-col. U. S. A., Feb. 8, '62, for gallant and meritorious service in the capture of Roanoke Isl., N. C.; bvt. col. U. S. A., Mar. 12, '62; for gallant and meritorious service in the capture of New Berne, N. C.; bvt. brig.-gen., U. S. A., Mar. 13, '65, for gallant and meritorious service in the capture of Savannah, Ga.; bvt. maj.-gen. U. S. A., Mar. 13, '65, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war. Died Sept. 2, '74, Nashua.
- Freeman, John. 15 battery, Mass. L. art.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Jan. 18, '63, for 3 yrs.; must. in Feb. 17, '63, as priv.; disch. Feb. 26, '63.
- French, George H. Co. B, 12 Mass. inf.; b. Epping; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. June 26, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in June 26, '61, as sergt.; app. sergt.-maj.; 2 lt. Sept. 11, '62; 1 lt. Dec. 21, '62; wd. sev.; disch. Oct. 28, '63.
- French, Orrin. Co. C, 15 Mass. inf.; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Brookline, cred. Dartmouth, Mass.; enl. Mar. 15, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Mar. 15, '64, as priv.; tr. to Co. E, 20 Mass. inf., July 27, '64; capt'd. Died Jan. 1, '65, Salisbury, N. C.
- Gay, Ebenezer. U. S. A.; b. New Hampshire; res. Nashua; Cadet Military academy. Bvt. 2 lt. 1 dragoons July 1, '55; app. 2 lt. 2 dragoons July 1, '55; 1 lt. Mar. 31, '61; capt. 16 inf. May 14, '61; tr. to 34 inf. Sept. 21, '66; app. maj. 17 inf. Sept. 16, '67; dismissed June 3, '69; reinstated Jan. 24, '70, as maj. inf.; disch. Jan. 1, '71. Bvt. maj. Oct. 8, '62, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Perryville, Ky.; bvt. lt.-col. Sept. 1, '64, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign.
- Gilson, Andrew I. Co. F, 5 Conn. inf.; res. Nashua; enl. June 21, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in July 22, '61, as priv.; app. asst. surg. Jan. 26, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; must. out July 19, '65.
- Grandam, Christopher. Co. C, 16 Mass. inf.; b. Sutherland, Scot.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. July 2, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in July 2, '61, as priv.; des.; appreh.; tr. to Co. E, 11 Mass. inf. July 11, '64; disch. June 5, '65. See state service.
- Greeley, Edwin S. Co. C, 10 Conn. inf.; res. Nashua; app. 1 lt. Aug. 31, '61; must. in Oct. 22, '61, for 3 yrs.; app. capt. Co. A, Apr. 25, '62; maj. Mar. 14, '63; lt.-col. Sept. 7, '64; col. Feb. 16, '65; must. out Aug. 25, '65. Brev. brig.-gen., U. S. V., Mar. 13, '65.
- Greeley, William F. 11 inf., U. S. A.; b. Nashua; age 30; res. Nashua; app. 1 lt. Aug. 5, '61; resigned May 30, '65. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass. See 1 N. H. V.
- Greenwood, Calvin W. Co. I, 26 Mass. inf.; b. Perkinsville, Vt.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 8, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Oct. 8, '61, as musc.; re-enl. Jan. 5, '64; cred. Lowell, Mass.; must. out Aug. 26, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Griffin, John. Co. E, 14 Conn. inf.; res. Nashua; enl. June 4, '62, for 3 yrs.; must. in Aug. 20, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Jan. 24, '65; must. out May 31, '65.
- Guild, John H. Read's Co., 3 Mass. cav.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 30, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Oct. 30, '61, as priv.; disch. Nov. 26, '64.
- Hamilton, Henry E. Co. M, 1 Mass. cav.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 17, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 23, '61, as priv.; must. out Sept. 24, '64, as of Co. M, 4 Mass. cav.
- Hayden, George A. Co. H, 23 Mass. inf.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 9, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 28, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 29, '62.
- Heintz, Christian. Co. K, 35 Mass. inf.; b. Strasbourg, France; age 29; res. Nashua, cred. Palmer, Mass.; enl. June 7, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in June 7, '64, as priv. Died, wds. Aug. 3, '64, Washington, D. C.
- Hunter, Charles W. Co. K, 1 Mass. H. art.; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. July 29, '62, for 3 yrs.; must. in July 29, '62, as priv.; must. out July 8, '64.
- Hunter, George F. Co. K, 1 Mass. H. art.; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. July 29, '62, for 3 yrs.; must. in July 29, '62, as priv.; killed June 16, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.
- Hutchinson, Amon. Co. H, 20 Conn. inf.; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 30, '62, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 8, '62, as priv.; app. corp. Sept. 4, '63; must. out June 13, '65.
- Langdell, William. Co. A, 1 batt'l, 14 inf.; U. S. A.; b. Nashua; age 20; res. Lyndeborough; enl. Aug. 30, '61, for 3 yrs., as priv.; app. sergt.; capt'd. May 5, '64, Wilderness, Va. Died dis. Sept. 25, '64, Andersonville, Ga. See 1 N. H. V.
- Lewis, George F. Co. G, 4 Mass. cav.; b. Lynn, Mass.; age 18, res. Nashua; cred. Chelsea, Mass.; enl. Jan. 16, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Jan. 27, '64, as priv.; disch. to date Aug. 18, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Lowney, Dennis. Co. D, 16 Mass. inf.; b. Cork, Ire.; age 17; res. Nashua; enl. July 12, '61, for 3 yrs. must. in July 12, '61, as priv.; must. out July 27, '64, tm. ex.
- Lund, Henry O. Co. L, 3 Mass. cav.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. '23, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Oct. 23, '61, as corp.; disch. disab. Apr. 3, '62, as priv.
- Mack, Oscar Addison. Art. U. S. A.; b. Nashua; age 22; res. Gilsum; Cadet Military academy. Bvt. 2 lt. 3 art. July 1, '50; app. 2 lt. 4 art. Jan. 9, '51; 1 lt. Feb. 14, '56; capt'd. 13 inf. May 14, '61; maj. 9 inf. June 19, '66; unas'd Mar. 15, '69; assigned to 1 inf. Dec. 15, '70; app. lt.-col. 21 inf. Dec. 15, '74. Bvt. maj. Sept. 10, '61, for gallant service at the battle of Carnifex, Ferry, Va.; bvt. lt.-col. Dec. 31, '62, for gallant and distinguished service at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tenn.; bvt. col. Mar. 13, '65, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Died Oct. 22, '76, Brunswick, Mo.
- Marsh, Eli C. U. S. A.; b. Sunderland, Mass.; age 46; res. Claremont; enl. Aug. 5, '64, as hosp. steward; disch. Dec. 8, '65, Philadelphia, Pa. Died Oct. 7, '82, Nashua. See 1 N. E. cav.

- McDermott, James. Co. C, 11 Mass. inf.; b. Ireland; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Cambridge, Mass.; enl. Mar. 22, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Mar. 22, '64, as priv.; reported on m. o. roll dated July 14, '65, as absent sick. N. f. r. A. G. O., Mass.
- McDonald, John, 2d. Co. K, 4 Mass. inf.; b. Glasgow, Scot.; age 25; res. Nashua, cred. Rehoboth, Mass.; enl. Aug. 17, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as priv.; disch. July 30, '65.
- Messenger, William F. Co. G, 28 Mass. inf.; b. Chenango county, N. Y.; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Brookline, Mass.; enl. Mar. 21, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Mar. 21, '64, as priv.; wd. Died Sept. 24, '64, Petersburg, Va.
- Miles, James. Co. A, 1 Mass. inf.; b. London, Eng.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. May 23, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in May 23, '61, as priv.; app. sergt. Apr. 1, '64; must. out May 25, '64, tm. ex.
- Morey, Norman E. Co. A, 3 Vt. inf.; res. Nashua; enl. Feb. 20, '62, for 3 yrs.; must. in Apr. 12, '62, as priv.; re-enl. Mar. 27, '64; app. corp. Sept. 30, '64; reduced to ranks Apr. 3, '65; app. corp. May 23, '65; must. out July 11, '65. Supposed identical with Norman E. Morey, Co. F, 1 N. H. V.
- Morrill, John W. Co. H, 20 Mass. inf.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 29, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 29, '61, as priv.; killed May 6, '64, Wilderness, Va.
- Nott, Richard. Co. A, 14 Mass. inf. (became 1 Mass. H. art.); age 22; res. Nashua; enl. July 5, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in July 5, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Nov. 6, '63; cred. Cambridge, Mass.; disch. disab. June 27, '65.
- Noyes, Francis Gardner. Com. sub. U. S. vols.; b. Nashua; age 27; res. Clinton, Ia.; com. lt.-col. and A. D. C., May 10, '61, on staff of S. J. Kirkwood, Gov. of Iowa, and assigned to duty in adjt.-gen.'s office organizing troops for U. S. service; com. capt. and C. S. Nov. 26, '62, by Pres. Lincoln; wd. Ft. Esperanza, Tex., Feb. 10, '64; assigned to duty by Pres. U. S. A., Mar., 1865, as chief C. S. of 13th army corps. with rank of lt.-col.; bvt. maj. Mar. 13, '65, for gallant and meritorious services during the war; hon. disch. Nov. 9, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Noyes, George H. Surgeon 2 Ia. cav.; b. Nashua; age 30; res. Clinton, Ia., cred. Clinton, Ia.; app. asst. surg. 2 Ia. cav. Sept. 10, '61; must. in Sept. 19, '61; surg. 2 Ia. cav. June 9, '62; must. out Sept. 19, '65. Died, Nashua, Dec. 10, '81.
- O'Brien, William J. Co. I, 24 Mass. inf.; b. Boston, Mass.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 23, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 23, '61, as sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 2, '64; cred. Cambridge, Mass.; app. 1 sergt.; 1 lt. Oct. 14, '64; not, must. as 1 lt.; app. capt. Co. F, Oct. 15, '64; must. out Jan. 20, '66. See 1 N. H. V.
- Osborn, John E. 7 unattached Co., inf., Mass. vol. militia; b. Weymouth, Mass.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. May 4, '64, for 90 days; must. in May 4, '64, as priv.; must. out Aug. 5, '64. See 1 N. H. H. art.
- Parker, John P. E. Unattached Co., 7 Mass. vol. militia; b. Brookline; age 23; res. Nashua, cred. Boston, Mass.; enl. May 4, '64; must. out Aug. 2, '64. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass.
- Peacock, Alonzo A. Co. K, 4 Mass. H. art.; b. Hollis; age 21; res. Nashua, cred. Rehoboth, Mass.; enl. Aug. 17, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Aug. 18, '64, as priv.; must. out June 17, '65.
- Piper, Edwin A. Co. B, 28 Mass. inf.; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua, cred. Wendell, Mass.; enl. Apr. 1, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Apr. 1, '64, as priv.; killed May 12, '64, Spottsylvania, Va.
- Putnam, George F. Co. G, 3 inf., Mass. vol. militia; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 16, '61, for 3 mos.; must. in Apr. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. July 22, '61.
- Parrish, Thomas D. Co. F, 26 Mass. inf.; b. Charlestown; age 20; res. Claremont; enl. Oct. 14, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Oct. 14, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Jan. 5, '64; cred. Lawrence, Mass.; app. sergt. Jan. 5, '64; 1 sergt. July 2, '65; must. out Aug. 26, '65. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Randlett, James F. 39 inf., U. S. A.; b. Newmarket; age 32; res. Nashua; app. capt. June 6, '67; unas'd Apr. 20, '69; assigned to 8 cav. Dec. 15, '70; app. maj. 9 cav. July 5, '86; lt.-col. Oct. 14, '96; ret. U. S. A., Dec. 8, '96. P. O. ad., Washington, D. C. See 3 N. H. V.
- Reynolds, Thomas W. Co. D., 1 Mass. inf.; b. Boston, Mass.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. May 22, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in May 24, '61, as priv. Died dis. Aug. 5, '62, Harrison's Landing, Va.
- Robbins, Alfred J. Co. C, 12 Mass. inf.; b. Nashua; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. July 8, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in July 8, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 3, '63.
- Robbins, Isaiah, Jr. 1 unattached Co., Mass. cav. (became Read's Co., 3 Mass. cav.); b. Surry; age 22; res. Keene; enl. Sept. 27, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 27, '61, as corp.; disch. disab. July 15, '62, New Orleans, La. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 5 N. H. V.
- Robinson, Thomas. Co. G, 21 Mass. inf.; b. Epsom; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 21, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Aug. 23, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Jan. 1, '64; cred. Holden, Mass.; tr. to Co. K, 36 Mass. inf.; to Co. E, 56 Mass. inf.; must. out July 12, '65.
- Sabine, Caleb. Co. B, 3 Vt. inf.; res. Nashua; enl. June 1, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in July 16, '61, as corp.; disch. Mar. 14, '63.
- Seavey, Fayette G. Co. C, 21 N. Y. inf.; b. Nashua; res. Nashua; enl. May 12, '61, for 2 yrs.; must. in May 12, '61, as priv.; must. out May 18, '63. Supposed identical with Fayette G. Seavey, U. S. navy.
- Shaw, Elijah Morrill. Co. F, 1 Me. inf.; b. Kensington; age 35; res. Lawrence, Mass.; enl. Apr. 28, '61; must. in Apr. 28, as 2 lt.; 1 lt. and adjt. Oct. 3, '61; capt. Co. H, Mar. 2, '63; must. out May 8, '63. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Smart, Martin. Co. D, 2 R. I. cav.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Dec. 17, '62, for 3 yrs.; must. in Dec. 24, '62, as priv.; capt'd. Mar. 26, '63, Baton Rouge, La.; confined as a deserter May 16, '63, Richmond, Va.; while in hands of the enemy he voluntarily stated that he enlisted for the purpose of getting to the South, and took oath of allegiance to the Confederate states and was recommended for enlistment in the navy; par. June 13, '63, as a prisoner of war; sent to Camp Parole, Md., June 22, '63, from College Green barracks, Md. N. f. r. A. G. O.
- Smith, George J. Co. B, 5 R. I. H. art.; age 42; res. Nashua; enl. Nov. 16, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Dec. 16, '61, as corp.; disch. disab. May 7, '63, New Berne, N. C.
- Snow, George. Co. D, 2 Mass. inf.; b. Orleans, Mass.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. May 25, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in May 25, '61, as sergt.; disch. Oct. 2, '62.

- Spaulding, George B. Co. D, 13 Mass. inf.; b. Tewksbury, Mass.; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 30, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in July 16, '61, as corp.; must. out Aug. 1, '64, tm. ex.
- Staples, Alvah H. Co. H, 4 Me. inf.; b. Temple, Me.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 11, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Nov. 9, '61, as priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 7, '62, Arlington, Va.
- Staples, Hiram. Co. A, 25 Mass. inf.; age 20, res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 14, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 14, '61, as priv.; tr. to U. S. Signal corps Nov. 22, '63; disch. Oct. 29, '64, tm. ex.
- Sullivan, Michael S. Co. E, 20 Mass. inf.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. July 22, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in July 22, '61, as priv.; wd. Oct. 21, '61, and Dec. 11, '62; tr. to 48 Co., 2 batt'l, I. C., Nov. 6, '63; disch. July 21, '64, tm. ex.
- Sullivan, Timothy. Co. D, 16 Mass. inf.; b. Kerry, Ire.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. July 12, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in July 12, '61, as priv.; must. out July 27, '64, tm. ex.
- Swett, Hartford S. Co. D, 23 Mass. inf.; b. Claremont; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 2, '62, for 3 yrs.; must. in Aug. 2, '62, as priv.; re-enl. Dec. 2, '63; cred. New Bedford, Mass.; must. out June 25, '65.
- Taylor, James H. Co. H, 23 Mass. inf.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 5, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 28, '61, as sergt.; must. out Oct. 13, '64, as priv.
- Tenney, Whitney. Co. I, 2 Vt. inf.; drafted; b. Windham, Vt.; age 27; res. Nashua, cred. Londonderry, Vt.; drafted July 31, '63, for 3 yrs.; must. in July 31, '63, as priv.; wd. May, '64, Wilderness, Va.; must. out July 15, '65. See 1 N. H. V.
- Towne, Archie C. Co. D, 1 Mass. cav.; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 18, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 19, '61, as priv. Died, dis. Nov. 5, '62, Hilton Head, S. C.
- Totman, George D. Co. G, 61 Mass. inf.; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Auburn, cred. Shrewsbury, Mass.; enl. Nov. 30, '64, for 1 yr.; must. in Nov. 30, '64, as priv.; disch. June 16, '65.
- Tupper, Charles. Co. E, 4 Vt. inf.; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 4, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 21, '61, as sergt.; reduced to ranks; app. corp. June 7, '64; must. out Sept. 30, '64.
- Turrell, James L. Co. A, 26 Mass. inf.; b. Lowell, Mass.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 7, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Oct. 7, '61, as priv.; re-enl. Jan. 1, '64; cred. Lowell, Mass.; must. out Aug. 26, '65.
- Watson, Charles W. Co. F, 35 Wis. inf.; b. Nashua; age 16; res. Janesville, Wis.; enl. Feb. 25, '64; must. in Feb. 27, '64, as priv.; must. out Apr. 14, '66. P. O. ad., Greenville, Ill.
- Whidden, George W. Co. G, 1 Mass. cav.; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 23, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Sept. 25, '61, as priv. Died Oct. 31, '64, tm. ex.
- Whipple, George W. Co. E, 31 Me. inf.; b. Andover; age 35; res. Nashua, cred. Sherman, Me.; enl. Feb. 27, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Mar. 11, '64, as corp.; killed June 3, '64, Danville, Va. See 1 N. H. V.
- Whipple, William F. Co. A, 6 inf., Mass. vol. militia; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. July 12, '64, for 100 days; must. in July 15, '64, as priv.; must. out Oct. 27, '64, tm. ex.
- Whitcomb, William W. Co. C, 11 Mass. inf.; b. Lowell, Mass.; res. Nashua; enl. June 13, '61, for 3 yrs., as priv.; app. corp.; wd. sev. July 2, '63; disch. wds. Nov. 21, '63.
- White, Caleb B. Co. H, 23 Mass. inf.; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 26, '61, for 3 yrs.; must. in Oct. 26, '61, as corp.; app. sergt. Dec. 19, '62; disch. Nov. 9, '63, to accept promotion. See U. S. C. T.
- Whittier, Horatio G., Jr. Co. C, 1 inf., R. I. detached militia; b. Nashua; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 17, '61, for 3 mos.; must. in May 2, '61, as priv.; must. out Aug. 2, '61, tm. ex.
- Whittemore, Charles L. Co. E, 2 Mass. inf.; b. Nashua; age 18; res. Charlestown, cred. Roxbury, Mass.; enl. Aug. 26, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Aug. 26, '64, as priv.; must. out July 14, '65.
- Wilkins, Irving G. Co. D, 26 Mass. inf.; b. Litchfield; age 20; res. Nashua, cred. Boston, Mass.; enl. Jan. 29, '64, for 3 yrs.; must. in Jan. 29, '64, as priv.; must. out Aug. 26, '65. Supposed identical with Irving G. Wilkins, Co. E, 1 N. H. V., and Co. D, 8 N. H. V.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

- Adams, Oliver. b. Nashua; age 27; enl. Aug. 5, '62, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as an ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Ino;" disch. Sept. 12, '63, from "Ino," tm. ex.
- Allen, Charles. b. Nashua; age 28; enl. May 8, '61, at Boston, Mass., for 3 yrs., as an ord. seaman, served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Bainbridge;" des. Oct. 25, '61, from "Bainbridge;" mark of desertion removed by secretary of the navy, under act of congress of Aug. 14, '88, and a discharge issued to him bearing date of Oct. 25, '61.
- Anderson, Charles. Substitute; b. Switzerland; age 22; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 25, '64, for 3 yrs., as coal heaver; served on U. S. S. "Vandalia," "Colorado," "Florida," and "Pinta;" disch. Aug. 24, '67, as 2 class fireman, from receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa., tm. ex.
- Avery, Charles H. b. Nashua; age 23; enl. May 7, '61, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "South Carolina;" disch. Apr. 15, '62, from "South Carolina;" tm. ex.
- Barker, Stephen N. b. Antrim; age 20; enl. in Co. C, 21st regt. N. Y. vols. Feb. 25, 1862, at Buffalo, N. Y., for the unexpired term of 2 yrs.; disch. at Buffalo, N. Y., May 18, 1863; re-enl. in U. S. navy at Buffalo, June 16, 1863; promoted to acting master mate June 29, 1863; promoted to acting ensign May 22, 1865; served on U. S. S. Fort Hindman. Resigned at Brooklyn navy yard Feb. 13, 1866. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Baldwin, George A. b. Nashua; age 29; enl. May 6, '61, at New York city, for 1 yr., as an ord. seaman; disch. June 22, '61, Washington, D. C.

- Banfield, William K. b. Haverhill; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. June 4, '61, at Portsmouth, for 1 yr., as a seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio;" disch. disab. July 6, '61, from "Ohio," Boston, Mass.
- Chase, William W. b. Nashua; age 24; enl. Dec. 7, '63, at New York city, for 1 yr., as a seaman; served on U. S. S. "North Carolina" and "Metacomet;" disch. Dec. 9, '64, as coxswain, from receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa., tm. ex.
- Clifford, William. Substitute; b. Scotland; age 25; cred. Nashua; enl. Dec. 7, '64, for 3 yrs., as 2 class fireman; served on U. S. S. "Vandalia," "De Soto," and "Fahkee;" tr. to receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, '65; never reported. N. f. r., navy dept.
- Cochran, James A. b. Nashua; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. Oct. 26, '61, at Boston, Mass., for 2 yrs., as an ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Quaker City," and "Wabash;" disch. Nov. 30, '63, from receiving ship, Washington, D. C., tm. ex.
- Cochrane, Joseph N. b. New Boston; age 35; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 26, '62, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Princeton," and "Keystone State;" disch. June 20, '63, from "Keystone State," tm. ex.
- Coggin, Frederick G. Regular officer; b. Nashua; age 24; res. Nashua; app. 3 asst. engineer Sept. 21, '61; 2 asst. engineer July 30, '63; served on U. S. S. "Sagamore;" retired Jan. 5, '66. P. O. ad., Lake Linden, Mich. See 1 N. H. V.
- Dailey, James. b. Nashua; age 22; enl. Sept. 6, '61, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr. as an ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," and "Ino;" disch. Aug. 7, '62, as a landsman, from "Ino," tm. ex.
- Dailey, James. b. Nashua; age 23; enl. Aug. 20, '62, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as an ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Princeton;" last appears on "Princeton's" roll dated Dec. 31, '62. N. f. r. navy dept.
- Davis, Stilman S. Volunteer officer; b. Massachusetts; res. New Hampshire; app. acting asst. paymaster July 1, '64; served in Mississippi squadron; disch. Dec. 12, '65. Died May 26, '86, Nashua.
- Dewey, Ephraim H. Volunteer officer; res. Nashua; app. acting master's mate Sept. 17, '61; acting ensign May 1, '63; served on U. S. S. "Quaker City;" resigned Dec. 11, '63.
- Fanner, Erwin. b. Nashua; age 28; enl. Jan. 19, '63, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as 2 class fireman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Sacramento;" disch. Jan. 18, '64, from "Sacramento," tm. ex.
- Flanders, John A. b. Nashua; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Feb. 12, '63, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio;" disch. Apr. 28, '63, from receiving ship, Boston, Mass. Supposed identical with John A. Flanders, Co. F, 1 N. H. H. art.
- Fletcher, Henry A. b. Nashua; age 32; res. Amherst; enl. Nov. 11, '61, at Charlestown, Mass., for 3 yrs., as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Kittatinney," and "William G. Anderson;" disch. Dec. 18, '63, from "Ohio." Died July 20, '67, Amherst.
- Foss, Edward. b. Nashua; age 21; enl. Oct. 6, '62, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio;" disch., unfit for the service, Dec. 2, '62, from "Ohio," Boston, Mass. Supposed identical with Edward G. Foss, Co. B, 7 N. H. V., and V. R. C.
- Foss, George H. Substitute; b. Nashua; age 16; enl. Nov. 17, '64, at Boston, Mass., for 2 yrs., as 2 class boy; served on U. S. S. "Ohio;" disch., reduction naval force, Aug. 29, '65, from "Ohio."
- Gallagher, Edward. Substitute; b. New York; age 32; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 22, '64, at Portsmouth, for 3 yrs., as a seaman; served on U. S. S. "Vandalia" and "Colorado;" disch. Sept. 7, '67, as capt. of top, from "Colorado," tm. ex.
- Gerard, Joseph. b. Nashua; age 21; enl. Aug. 7, '61, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as an ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Fear Not;" disch. Sept. 17, '62, from "Miami," tm. ex.
- Green, Charles F. b. Nashua; age 22; enl. June 18, '61, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as a seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Marion;" disch. June 23, '62, from "Marion," tm. ex.
- Greenwood, Walter. b. Nelson; age 36; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 24, '64, for 3 yrs., as 2 class fireman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Massasoit;" disch. disab. July 14, '65, from hosp., Boston, Mass.
- Harrington, Warren. b. Nashua; age 21; enl. Oct. 26, '61, at Boston, Mass., for 2 yrs., as an ord. seaman; failed to appear.
- Holt, George R. Regular officer; b. New Hampshire; res. Nashua; app. 3 asst. engineer Oct. 16, '61; 2 asst. engineer Aug. 3, '63; served on U. S. S. "Aroostook," "Tahoma," and "Rhode Island;" resigned May 4, '69. P. O. ad., Waynesborough, Pa.
- Holbrook, Hiram H. b. Great Falls; age 18; enl. Mar. 1, '64, at Portsmouth, for 3 yrs., as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Vandalia," "Agawam," and "Lancaster;" disch. Mar. 18, '67, from "Lancaster," tm. ex. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Howe, George H. B. b. Nashua; age 23; cred. Portsmouth; enl. Aug. 23, '62, for 1 yr., as an ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Princeton," and "New Ironsides;" disch. Oct. 7, '63, as a seaman, from receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa., tm. ex.
- Hutchinson, Charles A. b. Nashua; age 34; enl. Nov. 2, '63, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as coal heaver; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Dacotah," and "Gettysburg;" disch. disab. Oct. 15, '64, from hosp., Norfolk, Va.
- Keyser, Walter S. b. Wilnot; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. May 7, '61, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "South Carolina;" disch. May 3, '62, as ship's cook, from "South Carolina," tm. ex.
- Ladd, Wesley J. b. Canaan, Vt.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 1, '64, at Jersey City, N. J., for 1 yr., as 2 class fireman; served on U. S. S. "Vermont," "Pink," and "Potomac;" disch. Nov. 17, '65, as 1 class fireman, from receiving ship, New York city.
- Lane, James, *alias* James Jordan. b. Ireland; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 11, '64, for 1 yr., as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "North Carolina," "Pembina," and "Potomac;" disch. Aug. 12, '65, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Gardner, Mass. See 8 N. H. V.
- Lee, John. b. Nashua; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. July 1, '62, at Boston, Mass., for 3 yrs., as a seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Tioga;" disch., reduction naval force, May 2, '65, from receiving ship, Portsmouth.

- Leland, George W. Volunteer officer; b. Nashua; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. Mar. 20, '62, at Boston, Mass., for 2 yrs., as a seaman; app. acting master's mate Nov. 11, '63; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Lehigh," and "Daffodil;" resigned Aug. 13, '64.
- Leland, George W. b. Nashua; age 28; cred. Boscawen; enl. Dec. 13, '64, for 3 yrs., as a seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Connecticut," "Princeton," and "Shenandoah;" disch. Aug. 14, '68, as coxswain, from "Hartford," tm. ex.
- Locke, James A. Substitute; b. Great Falls; age 18; cred. Nashua; enl. Aug. 22, '64, for 3 yrs., as an ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Vandalia" and "Colorado;" disch. Sept. 7, '67, from "Colorado," tm. ex.
- Lyon, William H. b. Nashua; age 30; enl. Sept. 11, '61, at New Bedford, Mass., for 3 yrs., as an ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio;" disch. disab. Oct. 22, '61, from "Ohio," Boston, Mass.
- Mackres, Joseph. b. Nashua; age 24; enl. Jan. 23, '62, at Boston, Mass., for 2 yrs., as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Vermont;" disch. disab. Apr. 4, '62, as a seaman, from hosp., New York city.
- McEvoy, Patrick H. b. Nashua; age 21; enl. Sept. 8, '62, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio." N. f. r. navy dept.
- Meriam, Frank B. Volunteer officer; b. Boston, Mass.; res. Nashua; app. acting master Oct. 31, '61; served on U. S. S. "Madge" and "Norwich;" resigned Oct. 11, '64. P. O. ad., West Atlanta, Ga.
- Newton, Gilbert C. b. Nashua; age 24; enl. June 3, '61, at Portsmouth, for 1 yr., as landsman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Guard;" disch. July 9, '62, from "Princeton," tm. ex.
- Olmstead, George A. Volunteer officer; b. Tolland, Conn.; age 34; res. Wakefield; app. acting master's mate Nov. 20, '62; served on U. S. S. "T. A. Ward;" disch. Aug. 24, '67. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 13 N. H. V.
- Parker, Edward E. b. Brookline; age 21; cred. Brookline, res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 20, '63, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," and U. S. brig "Perry" as yeoman; disch. Oct. 20, '64, tm. ex. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Palmer, Gilman. b. Nashua; age 21; enl. Dec. 4, '60, at Boston, Mass., for 3 yrs., as an ord. seaman; rejected.
- Pratt, Charles W. Volunteer officer; b. New Hampshire; res. Nashua; app. acting master Apr. 22, '62; served on U. S. S. "De Soto," "Samuel Houston," and "New Hampshire;" disch. Nov. 5, '65.
- Ricker, David P. b. Rochester; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 26, '62, for 1 yr.; as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Princeton," and "Lodona;" tr. from "Lodona" to "Boston" for discharge Aug. 29, '63. N. f. r. navy dept. See 1 N. H. V.
- Robertson, George. b. Nashua; age 32; cred. Franconia; enl. Mar. 7, '65, for 3 yrs., as an ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Supply," and "Macedonian;" disch. disab. Oct. 30, '66, from hosp., Norfolk, Va.
- Smith, Amos. b. Nashua; age 40; res. Nashua; enl. June 12, '61, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as an ord. seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Vincennes;" disch. Aug. 25, '62, from "North Carolina," tm. ex.
- Smith, Amos. b. Nashua; age 43; enl. Sept. 11, '63, at Portsmouth, for 1 yr., as a seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio;" disch. disab. June 30, '64, from receiving ship, Portsmouth.
- Smith, Levi. b. Nashua; age 26; enl. Aug. 8, '63, at Portsmouth, for 1 yr., as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Release;" disch. Sept. 2, '64, from receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa., tm. ex.
- Thornton, James S. Regular officer; b. Merrimack; age 14; res. Nashua; app. midshipman Jan. 15, '41; passed midshipman Aug. 20, '47; master May 7, '55; lt. Sept. 15, '55; lt. commander July 16, '62; commander July 25, '66; capt. May 24, '72; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Bainbridge," "Hartford," and "Kearsarge." Died May 14, '75, Germantown, Pa.
- Wallace, Bryant W. b. Brookline; age 21; res. Brookline; cred. Brookline; enl. Aug. 12, '62, for 1 yr., as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "North Carolina," and "Morse;" disch. Aug. 14, '63, from "Morse," tm. ex. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Wallace, Joseph W. b. Nashua; age 30; enl. June 11, '61, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Preble;" disch. Oct. 8, '62, as master at arms, from "Preble," tm. ex.
- White, Russell. b. Newton, Mass.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. Sept. 17, '62, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as a landsman; served on U. S. S. "Lancaster" and "Cyane;" disch. Nov. 30, '63, from receiving ship, "North Carolina." P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Woodbury, Leander S. b. Nashua; age 24; cred. South Reading, Mass.; enl. Sept. 10, '63, at Boston, Mass., for 1 yr., as 1 class fireman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Sassacus;" disch. Oct. 18, '64, from "Savannah," tm. ex.
- Wright, George L. b. Nashua; age 29; enl. Aug. 2, '61, at Boston, Mass., for 2 yrs., as a seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Key West," and "Fernandina;" disch. Sept. 18, '63, as capt. of top, from "Fernandina," tm. ex.; re-enl. Oct. 1, '63, at Portsmouth, for 3 yrs., as a seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Niagara;" disch., reduction naval force, Sept. 19, '65, as gunner's mate. Died Sept. 22, '85, Lowell, Mass.
- Webster, Albert. b. Hill; age 29; enl. Oct. 19, '60, at Boston, Mass., for 3 yrs., as a seaman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Cumberland," and "Rattler;" disch. Nov. 8, '63, as quartermaster, from "Rattler," tm. ex. P. O. ad., Nashua.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Blodgett; Charles H. b. Nashua; age 23; enl. Oct. 21, '58, at Boston, Mass., for 4 yrs., as priv.; served on U. S. S. "Levant;" dropped from rolls July 1, '61, by act of congress, "Levant" lost.

Walker; Willard. b. Alstead; age 23; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 26, '61, for 4 yrs., as priv.; app. corp. Jan. 9, '63; served on U. S. S. "Portsmouth;" disch. Sept. 4, '65, Brooklyn, N. Y., tm. ex. Died Jan. 17, '89, Nashua.

Webster, Edson H., *alias* Edwin Webster. b. Chittenden county, Vt.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Aug. 22, '59, at Boston, Mass., for 4 yrs., as priv.; served on U. S. S. "Cumberland" and "Mackinaw;" disch. disab. Sept. 5, '64, Norfolk, Va. P. O. ad.; Nashua. See 9 N. H. V.

STATE SERVICE.

Amsden, Eugene H. Milford volunteers; b. Nashua; age 19; res. Milford; enl. Apr. 22, '61, as priv.; disch. July 12, '61, as of Capt. George H. Gillis's Co. See 8 N. H. V.

Beadley, Michael. b. Ireland; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. May 6, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv.; paid to June 17, '61.

Buckley, Michael. b. Ireland; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. May 8, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv.; paid to June 12, '61. Supposed identical with Michael Buckley, Co. B, 10 N. H. V.

Burnett, James. b. Lowell, Mass.; age 28; res. Nashua; enl. May 7, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv.; paid to June 17, '61. P. O. ad., Hudson. See 8 N. H. V.

Butler, Augustus. b. "Mosco," C. W.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. May 6, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv. No further record. See 4 N. H. V.

Butler, Michael M. b. "Mosco," C. E.; age 35; res. Nashua; enl. May 7, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv. No further record. Supposed identical with Mitchell M. Butler, Co. B, 4 N. H. V.

Carey, James. b. Ireland; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. May 4, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv. No further record.

Carr, George D. b. Nashua; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 22, '61, by Richard O. Greenleaf, as priv.; disch. May 20, '61; re-enl. May 20, '61, for 3 yrs.; paid to June 17, '61.

Chamberlin, George W. b. Peacham, Vt.; age 43; res. Nashua; enl. May 3, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv. No further record.

Cutter, James R. b. Hubbardston, Mass.; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. May 2, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv.; paid to June 17, '61. See 3 N. H. V.

Clifford, Frederick G. b. Lowell, Mass.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 19, '61, by Richard O. Greenleaf, as priv.; served 7 days. See 4 N. H. V.

Dempsey, John. b. Ireland; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. May 2, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv.; paid to June 17, '61.

Duples, Edgar. b. Sciota, N. Y.; age 19; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 22, '61, by Richard O. Greenleaf, as priv.; served 3 days. See 3 N. H. V.

Drew, George H. Milford volunteers; b. Methuen, Mass.; res. Milford; enl. Apr. 25, '61, as priv.; elected sergt. of Capt. George H. Gillis's Co. on or about June 12, '61; disch. July 12, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 9 N. H. V.

Emerson, William D. b. Johnson, Vt.; age 21; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 29, '61, by William F. Greeley, as priv.; paid to June 13, '61.

Gardner, James. b. at sea; age 22; res. Nashua; enl. May 20, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv.; disch. June 13, '61.

Gillis, George H. Milford volunteers; b. Nashua; age 25; res. Milford; enl. Apr. 22, '61, as capt.; elected capt. of Capt. George H. Gillis's Co., June 11, or 12, '61; paid to July 12, '61; paid as — lt. of Capt. James Davidson's Co. Aug. 19 to Oct. 21, '61; app. 2 lt. in same company by governor, Oct. 22, '61; paid as 1 lt. to Nov. 21, '61; as — lt. to Mar. 31, '62; disch. Apr. 1, '62, as 2 lt. P. O. ad., Boston, Mass. See 13 N. H. V.

Grandam, Christopher. b. "Scotland;" age 23; res. Nashua; enl. May 3, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv.; re-enl. May 9, '61, for 3 yrs.; assigned to Capt. Joshua Chapman's Co.; paid to June 17, '61. See miscel. organizations.

Hennessey, Peter. b. Kerry, Ire.; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 20, '61, by Richard O. Greenleaf, as priv.; assigned to Capt. Joshua Chapman's Co.; paid to June 17, '61.

Hustus, George C. b. Rutland, Mass.; age 18; res. Nashua; enl. May 8, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv. No further record.

Lapham, James. b. New Brunswick; age 30; res. Nashua; enl. May 2, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv. No further record. Supposed identical with James Lapham, Co. C, 9 N. H. V.

Lay, Charles. b. "North Adams, —;" age 26; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 22, '61, by Richard O. Greenleaf, as priv.; served 3 days. See 3 N. H. V.

Leach, Lyman. b. Bangor, Me.; age 26; res. Nashua; enl. May 3, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, priv. No further record.

Mahoney, Timothy. b. Ireland; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. May 6, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv. No further record.

Mann, Charles W. b. Upton, Mass.; age 25; res. Nashua; enl. May 3, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv. No further record. See 3 N. H. V.

McComb, James. b. Ireland; age 29; res. Nashua; enl. May 3, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv. No further record. See 3 N. H. V.

McGilvray, Charles H. Milford volunteers; b. Nashua; res. Merrimack; enl. Apr. 25, '61, as priv.; disch. July 13, '61, as of Capt. George H. Gillis's Co. P. O. ad., Newark, N. J. See 1 N. H. L. battery.

McGowen, John. b. Ireland; age "35;" res. Nashua; enl. May 2, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv.; paid to June 12, '61. P. O. ad., Worcester, Mass. See 3 N. H. V.

- Millet, William F. b. South Andover, Mass.; age 24; res. Nashua; enl. May 7, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv.; paid to June 17, '61. See 3 N. H. V.
- Moor, Alfred L. Milford volunteers; b. Amherst; res. Amherst; enl. Apr. 25, '61, as priv.; disch. July 13, '61, as of Capt. George H. Gillis's Co. P. O. ad., Nashua. See National guards.
- Parker, Joseph C. b. Morristown, Vt.; age 34; res. Nashua; enl. May 3, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv. No further record.
- Reid, William H. R. b. Scotland; age 27; res. Nashua; enl. May 2, '61, by Joel H. Rhodes, as priv.; paid to June 10, '61.
- Rhoades, Joel H. b. Hopkinton, Mass.; age 39; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 27, '61, by William F. Greeley, as priv.; assigned to Capt. Joshua Chapman's Co.; paid to June 17, '61. See 3 N. H. V. and V. R. C.
- Stark, George. b. Manchester; age 38; res. Nashua; brig.-gen., 3 brig., 2 div. N. H. vol. militia; paid as brig.-gen. for services in commanding troops at Portsmouth and Ft. Constitution, May 2 to June 21, '61. Died Apr. 13, '92, Nashua.
- Taggart, William. Milford volunteers; b. New Boston; age 20; res. New Boston; enl. Apr. 23, '61, as priv.; disch. by order of governor, June 10, '61. P. O. ad., Nashua.
- Tuttle, Eben. b. Nashua; age 20; res. Nashua; enl. Apr. 20, '61, by Richard O. Greenleaf, as priv.; paid June 13, '61, for 1 day's service.
- Walker, George. b. Bangor, Me.; age 39; res. Nashua; enl. May 25, '61, by Joel H. Rhoades, as priv.; disch. June 11, '61.
- Wood, Nelson. Milford volunteers; b. Burlington, —; enl. Apr. 25, '61, as priv.; disch. July 12, '61, as of Capt. George H. Gillis's Co., Ft. Constitution. P. O. ad., Nashua. See 8 N. H. V.



Albert Wheeler

DANIEL ABBOT.

Hon. Daniel Abbot was born at Andover, Mass., Feb. 25, 1777. died at Nashua, Dec. 3, 1853. He was of the sixth generation in descent from George and Hannah (Chandler) Abbot, who emigrated from England about 1640 and were among the early settlers of Andover. The Chandler's were an equally old and distinguished Massachusetts family. His father and mother were cousins.

Mr. Abbot was graduated at Harvard university in the class of 1797. He read law in the office of Parker Noyes at Salisbury, Daniel Webster being his fellow-student, and commenced practice at Londonderry in 1802. The same year he moved to Nashua and here he remained until his death. Mr. Abbot was a man of scholarly attainments, learned in the law and an eloquent advocate and orator, several of his addresses on secular themes being published at the time of their delivery and attracting wide attention. Benjamin French, who afterwards became distinguished in Massachusetts, was at one time his law partner, as was also his son-in-law, Charles J. Fox.

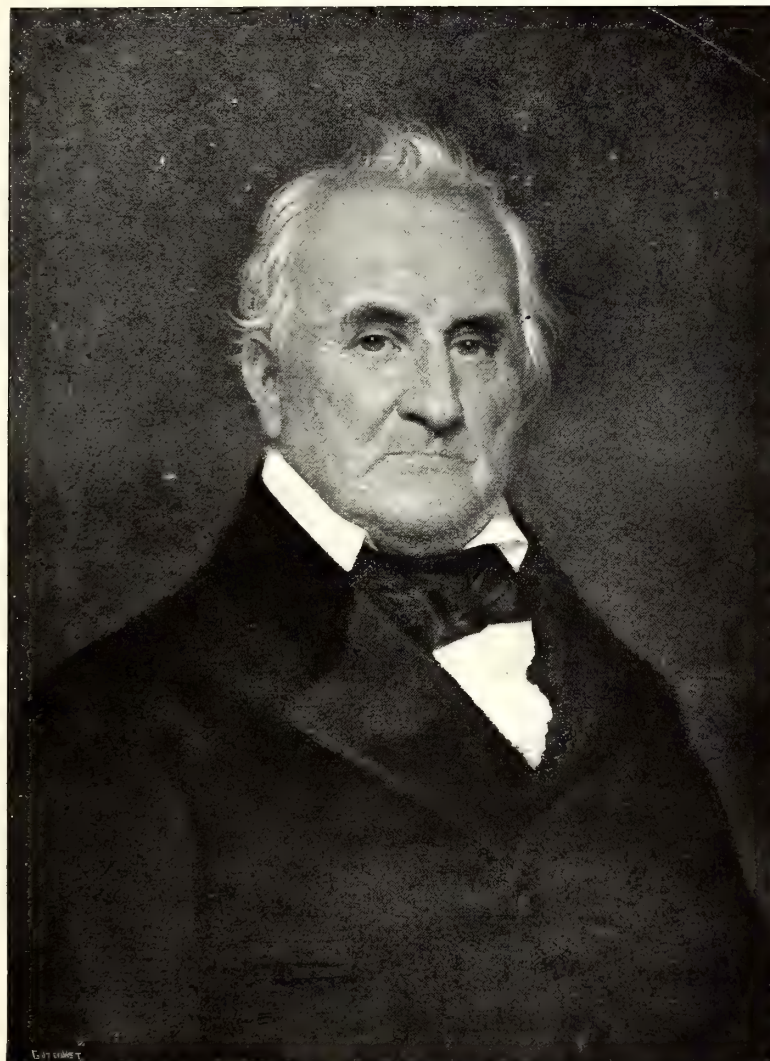
Mr. Abbot, however, was a good deal more to Nashua in its early history than a resident and distinguished attorney.

He was a citizen in the fullest sense of the word. Whatever interested the public interested him. Whatever was incepted for the advancement of the industrial pursuits, and the benefit of the people at large, had his hearty co-operation. He was something more than a looker-on. He was a veritable pioneer in the wilderness and was determined that it should blossom and bear fruit for posterity. The Middlesex canal had his indorsement, and on the Fourth of July, 1803, when the first boat was launched upon it at this place he delivered an oration, in which he christened the settlement "Nashua," by which

it has since been known, and which historic fact was recognized in 1833 by introducing him to President Andrew Jackson, when a guest of the people of the town, as the father of Nashua, Mrs. Abbot being introduced at the same time as the mother. Mr. Abbot was one of the projectors of the Nashua Manufacturing company and president of the corporation; his influence was also felt in building the Nashua & Lowell and the Wilton railroads, and he was president of the first named company fourteen years. Besides this and many minor enterprises,

he was president at one time of the Nashua State bank and the Hillsboro' Bar association.

Mr. Abbot was a Whig in politics and one of the leaders of that party in the state. He served the town of Nashua as moderator of annual meetings twenty-one years in succession, and Nashville, (after the town was divided), in the same capacity a third as many more. Mr. Abbot was a member of the legislature from 1816 to 1824, and again in 1838, and represented Nashville in the same body in 1848 and in the constitutional convention in 1850. In 1831 and 1832 he represented the district in the senate. He served several years as chairman of the judiciary committee, and as a member of other committees, and was a wise and prudent lawmaker who looked well to



DANIEL ABBOT.

the interests of the people. Mr. Abbot, from whom Abbot square and Abbot street took their names, owned and occupied the house at the corner of Abbot and Nashville streets, owned and occupied at the present time (1895) by Mrs. Geo. W. Perham.

Mr. Abbot was united in marriage Nov. 18, 1805 with Elizabeth Pickman, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Leavitt Pickman) of Salem, Mass. Mrs. Abbot was in the fifth generation in descent from Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hardy) Pickman, who emigrated from Bristol, Eng., to Salem as early as 1667. The children of their

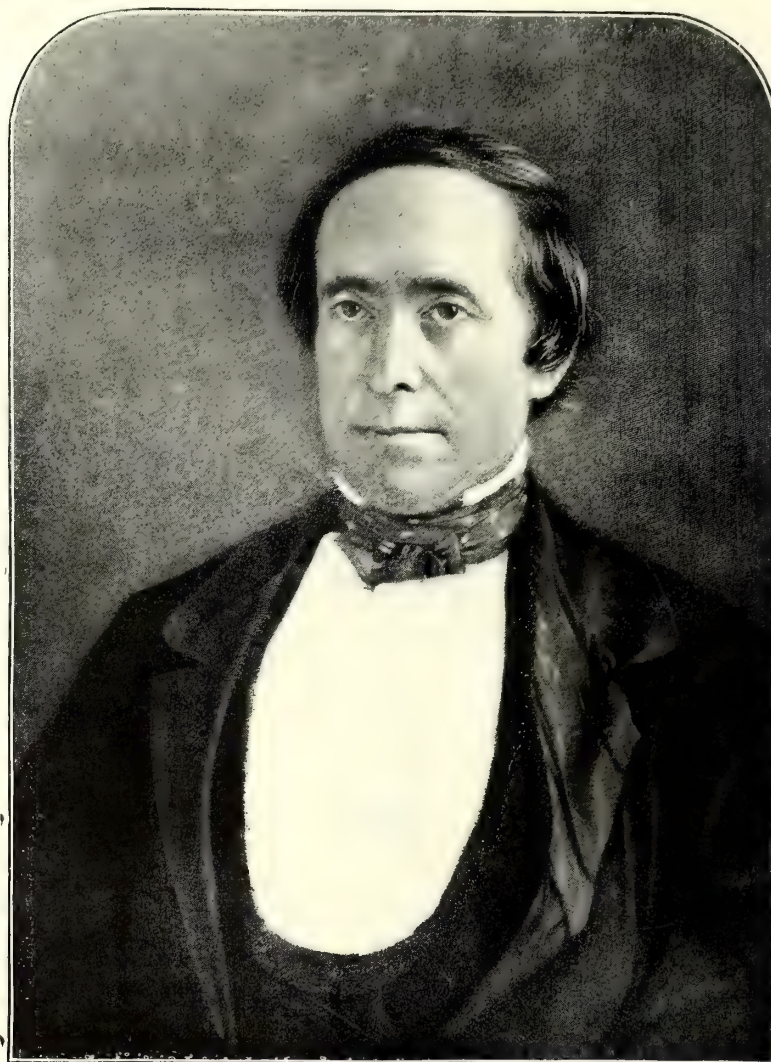
marriage were William Pickman, born in Nashua in 1811, died in Keene in 1881; Charles Dudley, born in Nashua in 1813, died in Nashua in 1848; Catherine Pickman, born in Nashua in 1819, married Charles J. Fox, died in Philadelphia in 1891.

CHARLES GORDON ATHERTON.

Hon. Charles G. Atherton was born at Amherst, July 4, 1804, died at Manchester, Nov. 15, 1853. He was a descendant of distinguished ancestors, among whom was Joshua Atherton, (his grandfather), an early settler in Amherst, a noted lawyer, member of the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States, and subsequently senator and attorney-general of the state. His father, Charles H. Atherton, was a thoroughly read and accomplished lawyer, a pleasing orator, who was several times a member of the legislature, and represented his district in the fourteenth congress. On the maternal side he was a descendant in line with the Spaldings. (See sketch of Edward Spalding.)

Senator Atherton obtained his primary education in the schools of his native town and was fitted for college by private tutors. He entered Harvard university at the age of 14 years; was graduated in the class of 1822; read law in the office of his father, was admitted to the bar at the age of 21 years, and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of his profession at Nashua. "In his profession," says a writer of a sketch of his career for History of Hillsborough county, "his success was decided and his rise rapid. His mind was clear, logical and strong with a ballast of excellent common sense, while his adornment of a quick fancy and cultivated taste were admirably adapted to the study and labor of the laws."

Senator Atherton commenced his public career in 1830, when he was elected to the legislature. He was re-elected several times, and in 1833 was chosen speaker. In 1837 he was elected to the 25th congress. He was re-elected to the 26th congress and again to the 27th, and proved himself an able debator. In 1843 he was elected to the United States senate to succeed Leonard Wilcox, and was retired in 1849 by reason of the election of Moses Norris, Jr. In 1853, he was again elected to the senate, to succeed John P. Hale, for a term of six years. Senator Atherton was a



CHARLES GORDON ATHERTON.

member of the Baltimore convention that nominated Franklin Pierce for the presidency, and to him more than any other man General Pierce owed his preferment. During all these years of usefulness Senator Atherton found time to participate in local affairs and to do his part to advance the interests of the state and his town. He was the projector and builder of the three miles of corduroy road on Amherst street, which includes "the willows," and many other prominent improvements of his day were due to his advocacy and judgment. He served the people of Nashua as moderator more than half the years that town had an existence, and represented it in the constitutional convention of 1850, Daniel Abbot being his colleague.

Senator Atherton's speeches and addresses on secular themes are evidence that he was a man of learning and classic diction.

Senator Atherton had barely entered upon the term for which he was elected in 1853, when, while arguing a cause in the supreme court, sitting at Manchester, he was stricken down with apoplexy. He was carried to a hotel where he died three days later. The funeral services at the Unitarian church in this city were attended by United States officers and members of congress, the governor of the state, judges of the court, mayor, city

council and many distinguished men and friends from near and remote places. The body was buried in the Nashua cemetery. Senator Norris, his colleague, announced his death in the United States senate and made a fitting eulogy in memoriam, while remarks were made by Senator Hunter of Virginia and Senator Williams his successor, the latter saying: "In manner Mr. Atherton was naturally reserved, quiet and unobtrusive, but affable and courteous, gentlemanly and polished. He was incapable of deceiving by false or hypocritical profession; and by keeping his faith with all, gave a beautiful exemplification of the incorrupta fides in life devoted to fidelity, justice and truth, which left among the living not a single resentment or unkind feeling to be buried in the grave."

Senator Atherton was united in marriage June 10, 1828, at Princeton, Mass., with Anne Barnard Clark, Rev. Samuel Clark being the officiating clergyman. Mrs. Atherton's father, Hugh Hamilton Clark, was a native of New Boston and a merchant in Boston, Mass. He married Nancy Barnard, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Barnard of Amherst. Mrs. Atherton died in Roxbury, Mass., May 9, 1889. There were no children by their marriage.

Their local residence was on Manchester street.



AARON WORCESTER SAWYER.

AARON WORCESTER SAWYER.

Hon. Aaron W. Sawyer was born at Mont Vernon, Oct. 11, 1818, died at Nashua Aug. 23, 1882. His father, Aaron F. Sawyer, was one of the distinguished men of New Hampshire in the early days of this century, being a graduate of Dartmouth college, a wise law-maker, a learned counsellor, a prominent Congregationalist, and an old school gentleman. His mother, Hannah (Locke) Sawyer, was a granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Locke, D. D., president of Harvard college from 1770 till 1773, and a woman of

marked character and strong moral and intellectual qualities. The family moved to Nashua in 1829.

Judge Sawyer was educated in the public schools of Nashua, at Crosby's Literary institution, and at the academies in Hancock and Derry. He read law in the office of his father and was admitted to the Hillsborough bar at the October term, 1841. He then formed a co-partnership with his father, and after his death and in 1849, with Charles G. Atherton, which partnership continued until Senator Atherton gave up practice in 1853. His next and

last partner was Gen. Aaron F. Stevens, 1858, and that partnership lasted till Mr. Sawyer gave up practice in 1874. Mr. Sawyer represented Ward four in the legislature in 1865 and 1866, and was one year in the state senate from the old seventh New Hampshire district. He was president of the Pennichuck bank during its entire existence and was mayor of Nashua in 1860 and city solicitor in 1867-71. He was appointed associate judge of the supreme court of the state Aug. 17, 1876, and held the commission about one year, when failing health from diabetes caused his resignation. He was also United States register of bankruptcy. Mr. Sawyer was a diligent student and successful lawyer. He worked hard and faithfully for his clients, and

when he could not see a case clear to the end he had a wonderful faculty of bringing about a settlement. The warmest friendship ever existed between him and his partners and clients, and those who survive him are sincere mourners.

Judge Sawyer was a successful and effective advocate and a most entertaining and instructive speaker on general topics. During his long years of practice he rarely made an enemy, and those who were his clients would not and did not, relinquish their claims upon him till he no longer had the strength to advise them. About ten

years before his death Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorable degree of A. M. Early in his career Judge Sawyer became identified with the Congregationalists, and during the last ten years of his life was a zealous member of that denomination. In 1874 the Hollis association licensed him to preach, and from time to time he supplied in the city churches of that and other denominations, and preached and lectured in the greater number of churches in the county. He wrote several able discourses, and was listened to with marked attention and to the instruction of his hearers. He was also an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and often addressed his fellow-citizens on that subject at the City hall, and the people of the state wherever his services were requested.

General Stevens in announcing his death at a meeting of the Hillsborough bar said of him: "If to have won for himself a proud position in the ranks of his profession, the suffrages and approbation of his fellow-citizens to the full measure of his opportunities and aspirations; to have utilized superior intellectual power and endowments to the constant and wise solution of the abstruse problems and varied affairs of his profession; to have gained without pretention or ostentation by the strength and force of character, the abiding confidence of his clients, and to have held that confidence through all tests and trials to the end; to have become the favorite adviser of his younger and trustful brethren of the bar; to have constantly clothed his daily walk with the example of a pure life, whose morality, though firm and constant, never taught him to be morose or austere; to have elevated that life of undeviating morality to its twinship with a Christian faith; if to have adorned his domestic life with the enduring fidelity of the husband, the deep and constant affection of the father; to have so cherished industry, frugality and temperance, that those virtues won for him, and for those who were his by the sweet and holy ties of nature and kindred, the boon of independence and fortune, and then to have met death without fear, and in the calm triumphant hope of a glory beyond—if these, and such as these, are the true and justly coveted fruits of human life and human exertion, we have their illustration and example in the life and death of Aaron W. Sawyer."

Judge Sawyer was twice married; his first wife was Mary Francis Ingalls of New York city, who died in a few months after their marriage; second, Sept. 12, 1855, Fanny Winch, daughter of Dea. Francis and Almira (Stetson) Winch of Nashua. Her ancestors came to this country in the seventeenth century and their descendants have been conspicuous in the professions, in mercantile life and in the various callings and occupations of men, her father being one of the first citizens of Nashua, register of deeds several years and a man of a high sense of honor and strict integrity. Mrs. Sawyer inherits their traits of character. She has labored long and earnestly in the cause of temperance, being a member and past president of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, a promoter of the Young Woman's reading-room, and a generous contributor for the support of these worthy objects and other causes for the advancement of the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. Their children were Fanny Ingalls, deceased; Fanny Locke, married George A. Bowers, D. D. S., Oct. 4, 1893; Aaron Frank, deceased, and William Merriam.

GEORGE YEATON SAWYER.

Hon. George Y. Sawyer was born at Wakefield, Dec. 5, 1805, died at Nashua, June 15, 1882. He was a son of William Sawyer, one of the most distinguished New Hampshire men of his day. His primary education was obtained in the district schools of his native town, advanced under the tuition of his father, who was a learned man and able lawyer, and continued in the Phillips academy, Exeter, till at the age of seventeen years when he entered Bowdoin college, where he became a classmate of the late William Pitt Fessenden of Maine, Henry W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Franklin Pierce, Jonathan Cilley, who was a brilliant man and was killed in Kentucky in a duel, the late Chief Justice Boyd of Mississippi, S. S. Prentiss, the famous western journalist and wit, and John P. Hale, all of whom graduated within two years of each other—Judge Sawyer in 1826.

Judge Sawyer then read law in the office of his father, and at the August term of the court in 1830, at Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, which was then in Strafford county, was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession in the town mentioned till October, 1834, when he removed to Nashua, where he became a partner with the late Aaron F. Sawyer. In 1839-40 and 1841 he represented the town of Nashua in the legislature, and in one of the exciting political campaigns of that decade he was the whig candidate for member of congress, falling short a few votes of election. He also represented Ward four of the city of Nashua in the same body in 1866, when he was chairman of the committee on judiciary and a leader in the debates on all important measures which were considered that year. He was appointed justice of the court of common pleas July 7, 1851, and resigned Sept. 15, 1854. The next year the courts were remodeled by the legislature and he was appointed a justice of the supreme judicial court on July 20, 1855. Judge Sawyer held this commission till Nov. 1, 1859, when, owing to the fact that his practice was more lucrative and entailed less of wandering about the state, he resigned. Although an ardent and uncompromising whig, his great ability was recognized by his college mate, President Pierce, and he was offered the governorship of one of the territories, which honor he declined on the ground that he was not in political sympathy with the administration. In 1862-63 and in 1864 he was city solicitor of Nashua and acting solicitor of the county of Hillsborough. He was again solicitor of the city in 1873 and 1874. In 1865 he was appointed one of three commissioners, Samuel D. Bell and Asa Fowler being his associates, to revise, codify and amend the statute laws of the state, with marginal notes and citations similar to the laws of Massachusetts, and in 1875 he was chairman of a commission to recommend a system of taxation or modification of the tax laws of the state. His law partners were, first, Aaron F. Sawyer; second, Peter Clark; third, Aaron F. Stevens; fourth, and at the time of his death, George Y. Sawyer, Jr.

Judge Sawyer was an intellectual giant in all that appertained to the law; had the best legal mind in the state; was direct and forcible, and his quotations and citations, made without a moment's reflection, were often the wonder of the bench and the bar. His decisions in important cases, as reported in the New Hampshire reports, are among the most clear and lucid. "They often rose to literary merit, and were I to criticise them,"

says a member of the Hillsborough county bar, "I should say they are owing to Judge Sawyer's happy faculty of expression and the fact that he was a magnificent penman and could compose and write with great rapidity—a little verbose, but dignified, learned, logical and judicial." Judge Sawyer's knowledge of law and his great intellectual capacity often caused embarrassment to the presiding justices, and it was no uncommon occurrence to hear the interrogatory from the bench: "Will Judge Sawyer state how he understands the law," or "How does Judge Sawyer understand the law as applicable to the point in controversy?"

These qualities made him a marked man in New Hampshire, and caused his services to be eagerly sought in all cases where large sums of money or other important interests were in issue. It was also these qualities that marked him as a member of the commission to revise the laws, and it is to his judicial understanding, with that of Asa Fowler, — Judge Bell, chairman of the commission, being incapacitated from labor by sickness—that the state to-day owes the fact that in symmetry and entirety they are equal to those of any state in the union. As an advocate he was plain and comprehensive, confining himself closely to the law and

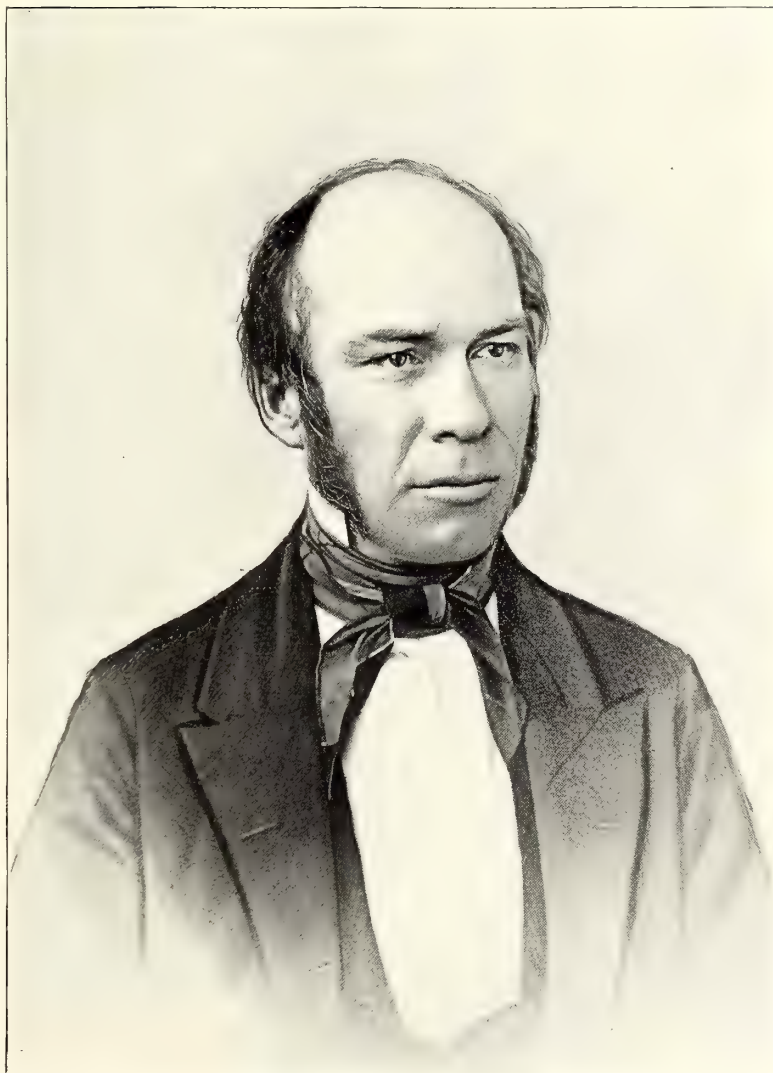
evidence, and never lowering his high standard to defame a witness or catch the ear of the multitude. In addressing jury, it was the speech of a matter-of-fact man to men whom he quietly persuaded to believe the facts as he understood them. Among the many notable cases in which Judge Sawyer was counsel was the case of the State vs. Edwin W. Major, who was hanged for murder. His defence was masterly and every point was shaped in completeness. Some idea of the man and his power may be obtained from a scene in that famous trial. Said the Court: "I make the suggestion, Judge Sawyer, to save

time." Judge Sawyer arose in his place, and as he advanced a little to face the court squarely, the silence of death came over the multitude of spectators. His words were slow and impressive: "Save time, your honor. Time! Does the court realize with this respondent this issue is time or eternity?" It had its desired effect. There was no further attempt at unseemly haste. The deceased had many good traits of character. If a man or woman had a poor case and was likely to lose he told them so frankly and advised a settlement. He was particularly obliging

to the younger members of the bar, and many a middle aged member of the New Hampshire bar of to-day recalls his words of encouragement to them in their early struggle. He encouraged all who desired his encouragement, and he often gave them points of law and advice, never taking a fee from them. In early life he was a communicant in the Episcopal church. Upon his removal to Nashua, there being no church of that creed here at that time, he identified himself with the First Congregational church, and for a number of years was a teacher in its Sunday school and a tower of strength in all that appertained to the temporal and spiritual advancement of the community. He gradually withdrew, however,

and for many years was not identified with any society or denomination.

Judge Sawyer was united in marriage in Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, N. H., October, 1834, to Emeline, second daughter of Daniel Tucker of Laconia. She died Sept. 16, 1891. Seven children were born of this marriage: Emeline Augusta, died in infancy; George Yeaton; Charles Albert, died in the army in 1863; Helen Mary, married Elisha B. Hubbard, Aug. 27, 1873; Clara Hazleton; William Edward, died in infancy; Alice, married Fred W. Estabrook, Nov. 5, 1879, died Nov. 21, 1893.



GEORGE YEATON SAWYER.

WILLIAM WALLACE BAILEY.

Hon. William W. Bailey was born in Hopkinton in 1829. He is a son of Thomas and Jemima (Smith) Bailey. His great grandfather, Humphrey Bailey, was probably a descendant of John Bailey, who came from Hampshire, Eng., about 1640 and settled at Rowley, Mass. His great grandfather and grandfather, Thomas, moved from Haverhill, Mass., to Hopkinton about 1771. They were sturdy and respected farmers and resided there until their death.

On the maternal side he is a descendant of Moody Smith, a Revolutionary pensioner, who came from Danville to Hopkinton about 1780.

Mr. Bailey attended the district schools of his native place and was a student at Pembroke academy and the New Hampshire conference seminary at Northfield, where he fitted for college. He entered Dartmouth college in 1850 and was graduated in the class of 1854. Mr. Bailey read law in the office of George & Foster, Concord, and completed his course of study of this profession at the Albany, N. Y., law school, where he was graduated in 1856 with the degree of LL. B. Following his graduation he settled in Nashua, and has continued in practice to the present time. Mr. Bailey is a sound and able lawyer, having the confidence of the court, his associates at the bar and has a numerous clientage. He served the city as solicitor in 1884, during which time its legal interests were faithfully cared for.

Mr. Bailey, like many another citizen and attorney of Nashua, has been a good deal more than a professional man among the people. He has been active in public affairs, and that he has the confidence of his fellow-men is shown in the fact that he represented Ward one in the legislature in 1863 and 1864, and was supported by his

party for state senator in 1867 and 1868, for presidential elector at large on the democratic ticket in 1884, and for member of congress in 1886. Mr. Bailey served the state as trustee of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts from 1871 to 1876, and the city of Nashua for several years as member of the board of education, and as trustee of the public library from 1873 to the present time. In all these positions he has rendered the state and this community faithful service; his integrity and singleness of purpose never having been

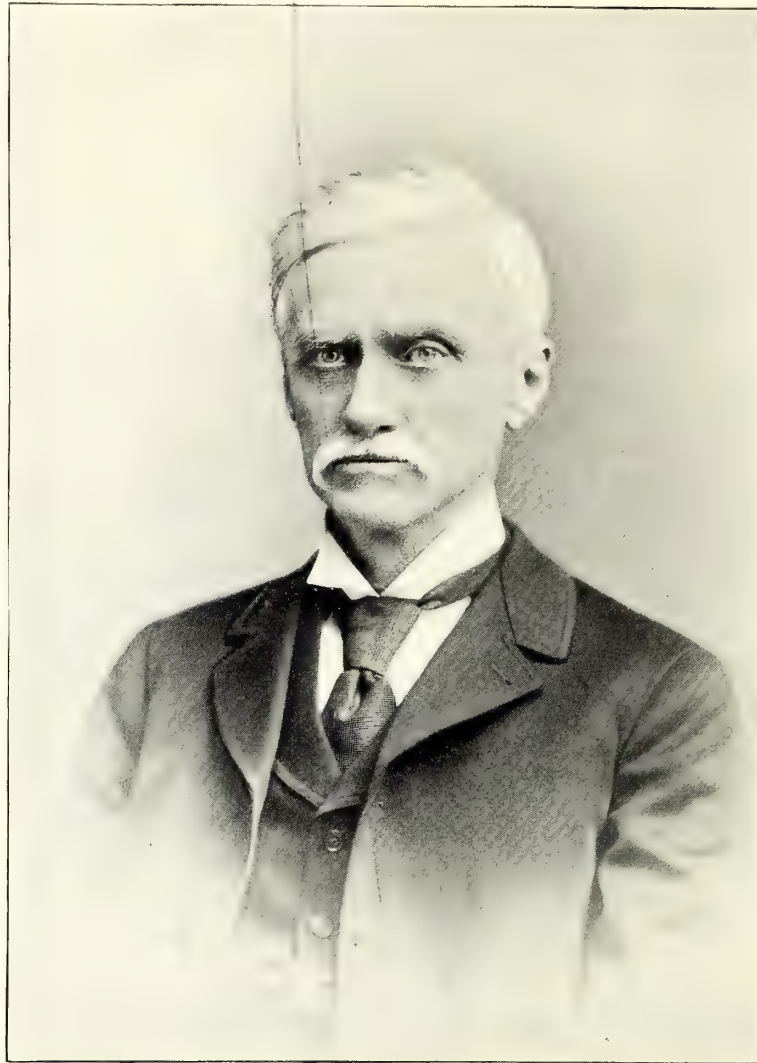
called in question. He was director and president of the Wilton railroad company from 1871 to 1874, when he was elected a director of the Nashua & Lowell railroad, having been re-elected every year since then, and has also been treasurer of the corporation since 1891. He was president of the Nashua Savings bank from 1879 to 1895, also a director in the Indian Head National bank and the Hillsborough mills, being president of the last named company. Mr. Bailey is a member of the First Congregational church, the New England Historic Genealogical society, and president of the State Library association. He is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., of which he was the worshipful master

in 1862 and 1863, and is a Scottish rite Mason of the 32d degree.

Besides attending to the duties of his profession he has found time to devote to the preparation of articles of historic interest, which he has

read before the New England Historical society.

Mr. Bailey was united in marriage in 1858 with Mary B. Greeley, daughter of Alfred and Mary (Webster) Greeley, and a descendant of Andrew Greeley, who was born in England and came to this country early in the seventeenth century, settling at Salisbury, Mass. Four



W. W. Bailey

children have been born of their marriage: Marion G., who died in 1867, at the age of eight years; Caroline W., graduated at Wheaton seminary, died Aug. 21, 1891; William T., graduated at Dartmouth college in 1861, and Helen G.

HENRY BRIDGE ATHERTON.

Capt. Henry B. Atherton was born at Cavendish, Vt., Sept. 21, 1835, and is the youngest son of Jonathan and Roxana (Ives)

Atherton. Captain Atherton's father was fifth in descent from the emigrant, James Atherton, who came about 1635 from Lancashire in England to Dorchester with his kinsman, Maj. Gen. Humphrey Atherton, who succeeded Sedgwick in the command of the military and naval forces of the Bay colony. Charles G. Atherton, late United States senator from New Hampshire, was also fifth in descent from the same emigrant ancestor, James. Mr. Atherton's mother, Roxana Ives, was the only daughter of Capt. Elihu and Phebe (Hall) Ives and was born in Ludlow, Vt. She was a cousin of the late bishop, Silliman Ives of South Carolina and the late N. K. Hall of Buffalo, United States District judge, a member of President Fillmore's cabinet, and she was also a lineal descendant of the emigrant John Morse of Connecticut, who was the ancestor of George Kennan, the author, of Prof. S. F. B. Morse and of Chancellor Kent. She was educated at a young ladies' school in Middlebury, Vt., in which town her only brother, Isaac, attended college, and before her marriage she taught school. She was a good wife and devoted mother and her many noble qualities of mind and heart endeared her to all who knew her. She lacked but a few weeks of being ninety-four years old when she died in 1890.

Jonathan Atherton, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Massachusetts, served in the Revolutionary army, married Nancy Bridge and removing from Harvard, Mass., became one of the first settlers of Cavendish about 1782, and was the first representative elected to the legislature from that town. He was a farmer and also practiced law until his death in 1826. His son, Joseph, was a lieutenant in the regular army and served in the War of 1812. The son, Jonathan, a man of marked ability and great decision of character, of simple

tastes and fond of reading, preferred the free and independent life of the New England farmer of the last generation and continued to reside on the broad acres where he was born until his death in 1875, at the age of eighty-seven.

Captain Atherton obtained his education in the public schools of his native place, at Black River academy, Ludlow, Leland seminary, Townsend, and Dartmouth college where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1859. Among his classmates in college were Dr. Edward Cowles, Dr. Phineas S. Conner, John Davis, B. F. Hayes, Prof. E. R. Ruggles, Asa W. Tenney and Wheelock G. Veazey.

He read law in the office of Joseph Sawyer in Alton, Ill., for a short time and subsequently in the office of John F.

Deane with whom upon admission to the bar he entered into partnership. He took a year's course at the Albany Law school where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1860. Among his associates at the law school were Senator William F. Vilas of Wisconsin, Gen. W. G. Veazey of the Interstate Commerce commission and Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont.

Before he was fairly settled in the practice of his profession the Rebellion broke out and he offered his services to the governor of the state who requested him



H. B. Atherton.

to raise a company. He received recruiting papers Aug. 12, 1861, and on the following day began the work of enlistment. In fourteen days his company was full with nearly twenty men to spare. September 3 he was elected captain and on the twenty-first of the same month his company was mustered into the United States service at Brattleboro as Company C, of the Fourth Vermont volunteers and the regiment left the next day for the front.

This regiment formed a part of the famous First Vermont brigade and with General Hancock's brigade was in the division of Gen. "Baldy" Smith. They were stationed across the Potomac at Camp Griffin near Lewinsville, Va., and during the fall, winter and the next spring took part in General McClellan's peninsular campaign. At Lee's mills on Warwick Creek, April 16, 1862, Captain Atherton, while in command of his company attacking the enemy's position, was severely wounded by a minnie bullet in the right groin. He also received a scalp wound from a piece of shell at the same time. Having in consequence become disabled from active duty he resigned on the twelfth of August, 1862.

Oct. 27, 1862, he removed to Nashua to take the editorial charge of the New Hampshire Telegraph, which paper he conducted until April, 1864. He then resumed the practice of his profession which he has continued up to the present time. From 1866 to 1872 he was in partnership with the late William Barrett. For two years he was treasurer of Hillsborough county and from 1872 to 1876 postmaster of Nashua. In 1867 and 1868 and again in 1885 and in 1887 he was a member of the state legislature, serving the last two terms on the judiciary committee and as chairman of the committee on national affairs.

Captain Atherton was a delegate to the Republican National convention at Chicago in 1884. At the beginning of President Harrison's administration he was appointed land commissioner for Samoa under the treaty of Berlin, and through his old comrade, Senator Redfield Proctor, then secretary of war, he was also offered the governorship of Alaska, both of which he declined. In 1890 he was elected member of the board of education for four years, and in 1893 and 1894 he was president of that body. Captain Atherton is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and is also a Scottish rite Mason of the 33d and last degree. He attends the service of the Pilgrim church.

As an attorney Captain Atherton is among the leading members of the New Hampshire bar. He prepares his cases with great care and presents them with tenacious regard for his clients' rights. In argument before a jury he bears himself with dignity and discusses the evidence he has submitted in a clear and forcible light. Captain Atherton, however, is more than an attorney. He is a man of learning in the great field of general knowledge, a thinker and an essayist who develops his subject in terse expression that shows his newspaper training. Besides this he is an earnest and lucid public speaker, both on political and other themes, and has made many Memorial Day addresses that have instructed his comrades and other auditors and won for him general approbation. Captain Atherton is a member of John G. Foster Post, G. A. R., and one of its past commanders:

Captain Atherton was united in marriage at Ludlow, Vt., Jan. 7, 1861, with Abbie Louise Armington, daughter of Dea. Samuel Laton and Eunice (Watkins) Armington. Her grandfather, Stephen Watkins, was a soldier in the

Revolution. She was a graduate of Black River academy in Ludlow, where she also taught before her marriage. She was a member of the Baptist church in that town—the church of her parents—from which she never severed her connection. After a long and painful illness she died at Nashua, Dec. 8, 1896. The children of their marriage are Maud, born in Nashua, Aug. 2, 1863, married Almon W. Griswold of New York, Sept. 23, 1885; Grace, born Feb. 8, 1869, married William F. Hazelton, M. D., of Springfield, Vt., Dec. 29, 1892; Robert, born Sept. 26, 1872, died Aug. 1, 1873; Anna H., born July 2, 1876; Henry Francis, born Aug. 3, 1883.

GEORGE ALLEN RAMSDELL.

Hon. George A. Ramsdell was born in Milford March 11, 1834. He is a direct descendant of Abijah Ramsdell, who was born in England in 1695, and in early manhood came to America and settled at Lynn, Mass., the line continuing through Abijah, 1730; William, 1766, married Mary Southward; William, 1803, married Maria A. Moore; to himself, 1834. These worthy sires were noted for strength and ruggedness of character. Captain William, 1803, being a man of rare intellectual capacity and possessed of a gift that enabled him to utilize his varied knowledge of men and things for entertainment and instruction at short notice and in addresses of power and eloquence for a man who was not a speaker by profession. On the maternal side he is a descendant of John Moore, who came from England in 1638 and settled in Sudbury, Mass., in the same year. The lineage is traced through six generations to Humphrey Moore, D. D., 1778, who married Hannah Peabody, to the subject of this sketch in the eighth generation. The genealogy intermingles on his father's side with the Hawthornes and other prominent families of Massachusetts, and on his mother's side with Francis Peabody, who settled in Hampton as early as 1635 and was the immigrant ancestor of George Peabody, the philanthropist, and other noted families of New England.

Mr. Ramsdell obtained his primary education in his native town and was fitted for college at Appleton academy, now McCollom institute, Mont Vernon. He completed a year at Amherst college, but was compelled by reason of delicate health to retire at the end of his sophomore year. His ambition, however, to fit himself for a useful career did not end here. After a season of rest he entered the office of Bainbridge Wadleigh at Milford and read law. He completed his profession in the office of Daniel Clark and Isaac W. Smith at Manchester, and in 1857 was admitted to the Hillsborough bar. Soon after he located at Peterboro where he remained six years in active practice. In 1864 he was appointed clerk of the supreme court of Hillsborough county and removed to Amherst, where he resided till 1866, when the records were moved to Nashua and he became a resident here. In 1887 he resigned the office mentioned and resumed the practice of his profession, forming a copartnership with Lyman D. Cook, under the firm name of Ramsdell & Cook. The firm continued in business three or four years, when banking responsibilities made such a demand upon Mr. Ramsdell's time that he gave up his court practice and became directly identified with the City Guaranty Savings bank as its treasurer, at the same time continuing as president of the First National bank. The duties of clerk of the court took Mr. Ramsdell out of active practice and,

therefore, he has not been known as an advocate before juries. His legal acumen, however, has been recognized by the bar and every justice of the supreme court in the past twenty-five years has appointed him referee and auditor in a large number of important and perplexing civil actions. In this judicial capacity he has visited every county and all the large towns in the state. Mr. Ramsdell's ability and impartiality in weighing evidence has never been called in question, and although he has determined many causes, often involving large pecuniary interests in which it frequently happened that bitter feeling was engendered, there have been but few appeals from his judgment and no aspersion relative to motive. This honorable record was recognized by Gov. John B. Smith, who, on the death of Judge Allen in 1893, tendered him a seat on the supreme bench, which he reluctantly declined. Meantime Dartmouth college honored him with the degree of A. M. But Mr. Ramsdell has not devoted his time and attention wholly to the intricate problems and science of the law. He has administered upon a large number of private estates, and carried many responsibilities in connection with personal and corporation investments, the wisdom of his judgment being apparent in the fact that those who have relied upon his sagacity have never had cause to regret it. He has been identified in the temperance movement and responsive in everything incepted to promote the moral well-being of society and guard the home. Mr. Ramsdell was the orator at the dedication of the modern town hall buildings in his native place in 1870, and for some time past has been engaged in gathering material for a history of the town. Mr. Ramsdell's public career includes ten years' service on the board of education, twenty years as trustee of the

public library, and many other places of trust and responsibility. In 1870, 1871 and 1872 he was a member of the legislature. He served upon the judiciary and other important committees, and won an enviable reputation as a careful and painstaking law-maker, a luminous and convincing debater and a man whom no influence could swerve from the path of duty. In fact many of his constituents remember with pride his staying qualities in the great struggle in the house in 1871, when, Bainbridge Wadleigh having spoken on the previous ques-

tion till his voice failed, and needing a substitute to hold the floor till morning, Mr. Ramsdell stepped into the breach and spoke six hours with scarcely an intermission. In this and many other trying episodes in that remarkable legislative body, as in the performance of duty as a citizen, he has been a leader of the people and a fearless advocate of what he believed to be right. Mr. Ramsdell was a working member of the constitutional convention of 1876 and represented the third district in the governor's council in 1891 and 1892. In the Republican gubernatorial convention of 1894, composed of nearly eight hundred delegates, he received a flattering vote, and in the convention of 1896 he received the distinguished honor of being nominated by acclamation and without

a dissenting vote. In the election that followed he was chosen governor by the largest majority (17,977) ever given a candidate in the history of the state.

Among the minor yet equally important positions in which Mr. Ramsdell has served the people of Nashua and the state may be mentioned that of president for several years of the board of trustees of the State Industrial school at Manchester and trustee of the Orphans' home at Franklin, being at the present time a member of the



G. A. Ramsdell

last named board. He has been many times earnestly solicited to stand as the republican candidate for mayor of the city, but owing to onerous duties in the positions mentioned, and the added fact that his duties as president of the First National bank, treasurer of the City Guaranty Savings bank, director in the Wilton Railroad company, in the Peterborough railroad, in the Jackson company, in the Nashua Manufacturing company, besides other clients whose interests he must guard in the supreme and probate courts, the management of the ancestral farm at Milford and proper attention to his private affairs, he has been compelled to decline the honor.

Mr. Ramsdell was made a Mason in Altermont lodge, A. F. and A. M., at Peterborough, while residing there and is now a member of Rising Sun lodge in Nashua and a Scottish rite Mason of the 32d degree in Edward A. Raymond consistory.

In his religious convictions he is a liberal Congregationalist and a member of the First church of that denomination in Nashua. Neither his religious, social or masonic life are marked or marred by display or a forbidding spirit. The summary, therefore, of Mr. Ramsdell's career is valuable to the readers of this work in impressing a useful lesson upon the mind of generations to come, and as a reminder that the better way of life, and the surer hope of happiness is in keeping in close touch with the teachings of the book of books.

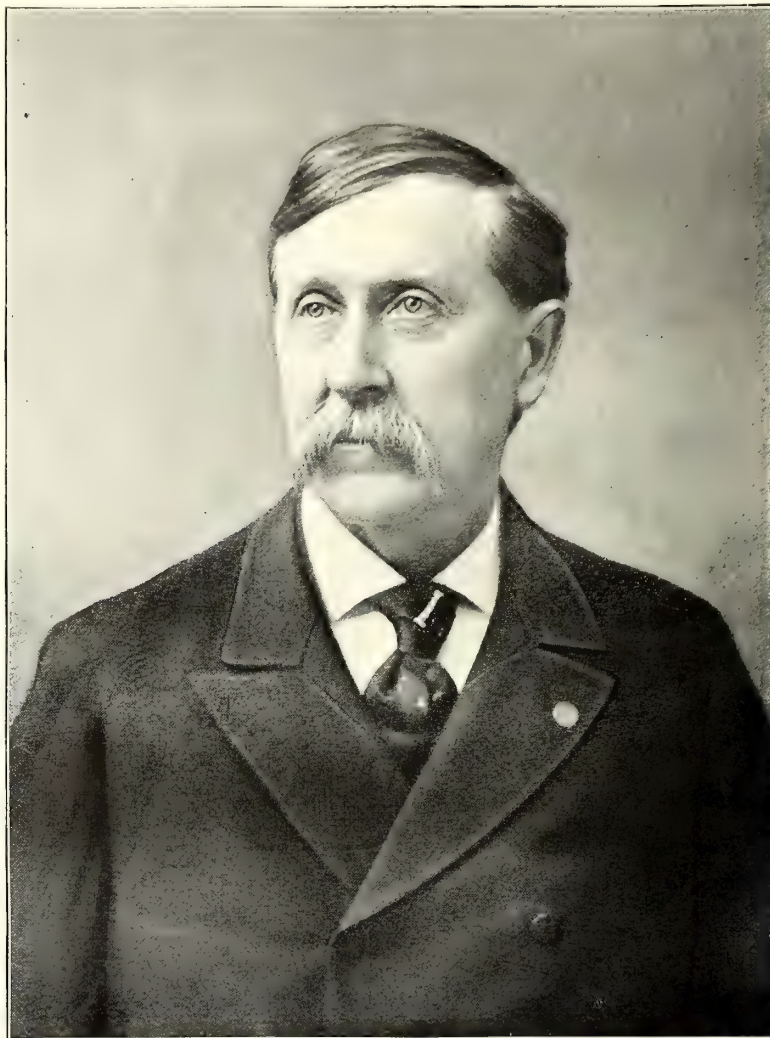
Mr. Ramsdell was united in marriage in November, 1860, with Eliza D. Wilson, born Sept. 5, 1836, and daughter of David and Margaret (Dinsmore) Wilson of Deering. She is a descendant, paternally, of David Wilson, and maternally of John Dinsmore, both of whom were immigrants in the Scotch-Irish colony that settled

in Londonderry about 1719. Four children have been born of their marriage: Harry W., born Feb. 1, 1862, married Mary L. Scott, daughter of Col. Charles Scott of Peterborough; Arthur D., born Aug. 2, 1864; Charles T., born July 6, 1866, married Jessie M. Austin of Denton, Tex.; Anne M., born Dec. 8, 1873.

EDWARD EVERETT PARKER.

Hon. Edward E. Parker was born in Brookline, Jan. 7, 1842. He is a son of James and Deverd (Corey) Parker and a

descendant, both paternally and maternally, from English families that came to this country about 1660 and settled in Tyngsborough and Groton. His grandfather was one of the first settlers in Brookline. He held many important trusts in the town government and was its second representative in the legislature following its incorporation in 1779. His grandmother, Sarah (Boynton) Parker, was a descendant of John Boynton and William Boynton who came to America from Yorkshire, Eng., and settled in Rowley, Mass., in 1638, and whose children and children's children have been prominent in every station of life. His maternal great grandmother, Prudence (Cummings) Wright, wife of David Wright of Pepperell, Mass., commanded the band of patriotic women



E. E. Parker.

of that town who arrested the notorious tory, Col. Leonard Whiting at Jewett's bridge in April, 1775, on the morning after the fight on Lexington green, as he was on his way from Canada with dispatches for the British in Boston. The news of the British's march was brought into Pepperell by Dea. John Boynton, an ancestor of Mr. Parker. The minute men responded and marched immediately. The women resolved that no enemy of the

country should pass the bridge. They met, organized and chose Mrs. Wright as commander. The next morning, dressed in men's clothes and armed with pitchforks, scythes, etc., they assembled at the bridge under the command of Mrs. Wright. The clatter of horses hoofs soon announced Whiting's approach; he was seen, recognized and arrested, and the disloyal dispatches found in one of his boots. The dispatches were forwarded to the committee of safety at Cambridge and he was sent as a prisoner to Groton, Mass., and is said to have been confined during the rest of the war. A granite tablet, appropriately inscribed, commemorative of the affair, erected by Mrs. H. A. Pevear of Lynn, Mass., a granddaughter of Mrs. Wright, now stands by the highway at the west end of the bridge.

Judge Parker, like the boys of the forties, attended the district school. He then became a student at Phillips' Exeter academy. In 1863 he left Phillips and entered Appleton academy at Mont Vernon where he was graduated in 1863. Meantime he determined to serve his country, and Aug. 20, 1863, enlisted in the United States navy. He was detailed on board brig Perry—the last sailing brig admitted to the service—and was soon appointed yeoman of the vessel, a position which he continued to hold till he was discharged from the service, at Philadelphia in October, 1864, by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment. In the spring of 1865 he returned to his books with a determination to complete his education. He entered Colby academy at New London, graduated there in the summer and entered Dartmouth college in the autumn, where he was graduated in the class of 1869, being the centennial poet at the commencement exercises in that year. Following his graduation Judge Parker accepted the position of principal of Warrensburg academy at Warrensburg, N. Y., and held the position one year, when he resigned and returned to New England to become principal of the high school at Wareham, Mass. Meantime he decided to make the law his profession, and so he resigned his position at the end of his first term and entered the office of Thomas Cunningham at Warrensburg, N. Y., where he remained six months. Returning again to New England and feeling the necessity of saving money with which to pursue his studies, he accepted the position of principal of the high school at Middlesboro, Mass., and taught one year.

In August, 1871, Judge Parker became a resident of Nashua. He entered the office of Gen. Aaron F. Stevens, and while studying law was principal of a Nashua evening school and engaged from time to time in reporting state cases before the supreme court for the newspapers. Judge Parker was admitted to the Hillsborough bar at the March term of the court, then held at Amherst, in 1873. Immediately after he formed a co-partnership with General Stevens under the firm name of Stevens & Parker, which continued until about 1880. He was city solicitor in 1876 and 1877, and in 1879 on the resignation of Judge Henry E. Burnham of Manchester, was appointed judge of probate by Governor Cheney, a position which he still holds. He has given the city six years of faithful and valuable service on the board of education and has been identified with many of the projects that have been employed for the development and advancement of the interests of Nashua. Judge Parker was made a Mason in Benevolent lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Milford in 1868, is a Knight of Pythias and a member of John G. Foster

post, G. A. R., of which he is past commander. He has held appointments on the G. A. R. commander-in-chief's staff and has served twice as judge advocate general, the last time in 1893. He was a delegate-at-large to the National encampment, G. A. R., at Louisville, Ky., in September, 1895.

As a lawyer Judge Parker stands high in his profession; as judge of probate his decisions have invariably stood the test of the supreme court, while his sincerity of purpose to mete out fair and impartial justice and in every way in his power protect the interests of legacies and legatees has never been called in question. In fact it may be said—for it is absolutely true—that he is one of the fairest minded and most conscientious public officials in the county. He is, however, more than teacher, lawyer and upright judge. He is an interesting talker and public speaker whose only handicap is his inborn modesty. Added to this is the instinct and hand of an artist, and the mind of a poet; excelling in the latter gift to the extent of having composed for public events, dedications of soldiers' and sailors' monuments, some of the best descriptive verse in our language, and given to magazines and newspapers humorous waifs and poems of beauty, fancy and ideal thought. Judge Parker's latest work may be found in the historical department of this work of which he was the editor.

Judge Parker was united in marriage Dec. 20, 1877, with Alice Prince Hammond, youngest daughter of Dr. Evan B. and Sarah Ann (Adams) Hammond, whose lineage is given in a sketch of the life of the former, which appears in this work. The children of their marriage are Rena Deverd, born Nov. 23, 1878, and Edna Alice, born Dec. 13, 1880.

JAMES BOUTELLE FASSETT.

Hon. James B. Fassett was born at Enosburg, Vt., March 4, 1833, died at Nashua, Feb. 3, 1889. He was a son of Hiram and Cynthia (Adams) Fassett and a descendant of Judge John Fassett of Bennington, Vt., the genealogy of the family reaching back into the mother country and its lineage including many of the brightest minds and most distinguished men in Great Britain and America. On the maternal side he was a descendant of Henry Adams of Braintree, Mass., a race of men who trace their lineage through fifteen generations to Ap Adam. (See genealogy of Mrs. Hammond, in sketch of Evan B. Hammond, in this work.)

Judge Fassett was educated in the public schools of his native place and at New London academy, graduating at the latter institution. Following his graduation he taught school at Franklin, Vt., Medina, O., Wolfborough, Hillsborough, Hudson, Hollis and Deering. In 1862 he gave up teaching as a profession and entered the office of John Y. Mugridge at Concord and later attended Harvard Law school, after which, in 1864, he located at Nashua and practiced his profession until his last sickness. He was commissioned justice of the police court in 1876 by Gov. Person C. Cheney and held that responsible position till his death. Judge Fassett was a member of the board of education six years, being president of the organization the last three years of his service. He also represented his ward in the constitutional convention of 1889. He attended the Unitarian church and was a Free Mason.

As a lawyer Judge Fassett was able and conservative, as a judge he was careful, consistent in his ruling and inflexible in his purpose to deal justly, while leaning



JAMES BOUTELLE FASSETT.

toward the side of mercy. His perceptive faculties were remarkably well developed, and contributed in no small degree to his success as a judge; as did his gentlemanly bearing and social qualities to increase the respect and esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. As an educator he ranked high, and, in the department of which he made special study—mathematics—he excelled beyond most professors and authors. He was deeply interested in whatever affected in any way the interests of the public schools and was ever ready to solve hard problems for students who sought his aid. He was democratic in all things, and no men of his generation have attained greater popularity among their fellow-citizens. This came about in part through the fact that he had an even temperament, was a model of physical proportions, an athlete and a promoter of the sports of the field. He was with all else a great lover of domestic animals and always the owner of a perfect horse. In a word Judge Fassett was an all round man, such as the great masses of the people admire and follow.

Judge Fassett was united in marriage Sept. 9, 1867, with Ellen M. Morrill, daughter of Hon. Hiram T., and Anne (Mason) Morrill of Nashua. Seven children were born of their marriage: James H., born Jan. 11, 1869, graduated at Dartmouth college and at the present time, 1895, superintendent of the public schools of Nashua; Annie M., born Aug. 25, 1871; Nellie M., born Sept. 22, 1873, died Dec. 31, 1876; William M., born Jan. 28, 1876, at the present time a cadet at the United States Military academy, West Point. Alice E., born Aug. 3, 1877; Mary A., born Nov. 27, 1879; Charles A., born April 21, 1884.

EDWARD HILL WASON.

Edward H. Wason, son of George A. Wason, was born at New Boston, Sept. 2, 1865. He obtained his education at Francestown academy and at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, graduating from the last named institution with the degree of B. S. in the class of 1886. Following his graduation he read law in the office of George B. French at Nashua, and later attended lectures at the Boston University School of Law, where he was graduated in the class of 1890 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in March, 1890, and immediately after opened an office here. In 1894, and again in 1895, he was chosen city solicitor, in the office of which he has shown tact and good ability, the awards against the city for damages having been reduced to a minimum. Mr. Wason's success at the bar has been such as to give promise of a brilliant future. He is in company with George F. Jackson, the firm name being Wason & Jackson.

Mr. Wason has been prominent in the affairs of the city and in politics. He has also had valuable experience as a school master, having taught several terms as principal of the Main Street Evening school while pursuing his law studies. In 1887 he was chosen sergeant-at-arms of the New Hampshire senate and in 1889 was re-elected to the same position. In 1891 he was chosen assistant clerk of the same body, and in 1893 he was re-elected to the same position. In 1895 he was chosen clerk of the same body, all of which attests his popularity and influence in his party. In 1891 Mr. Wason was elected a member of the Nashua board of education, and in January, 1895, his associates recognized the valuable service he had rendered by electing him president of that body. He is treasurer of the Nashua Driving Park association, a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., of which he is a past master, Meridan Sun Royal Arch chapter, Israel Hunt council and St. George commandry, K. T., Edward A.



EDWARD HILL WASON.

Raymond consistory, and Aleppo temple of Boston, also of Nashua lodge, K. of P., and the City Guards club. Mr. Wason is unmarried.

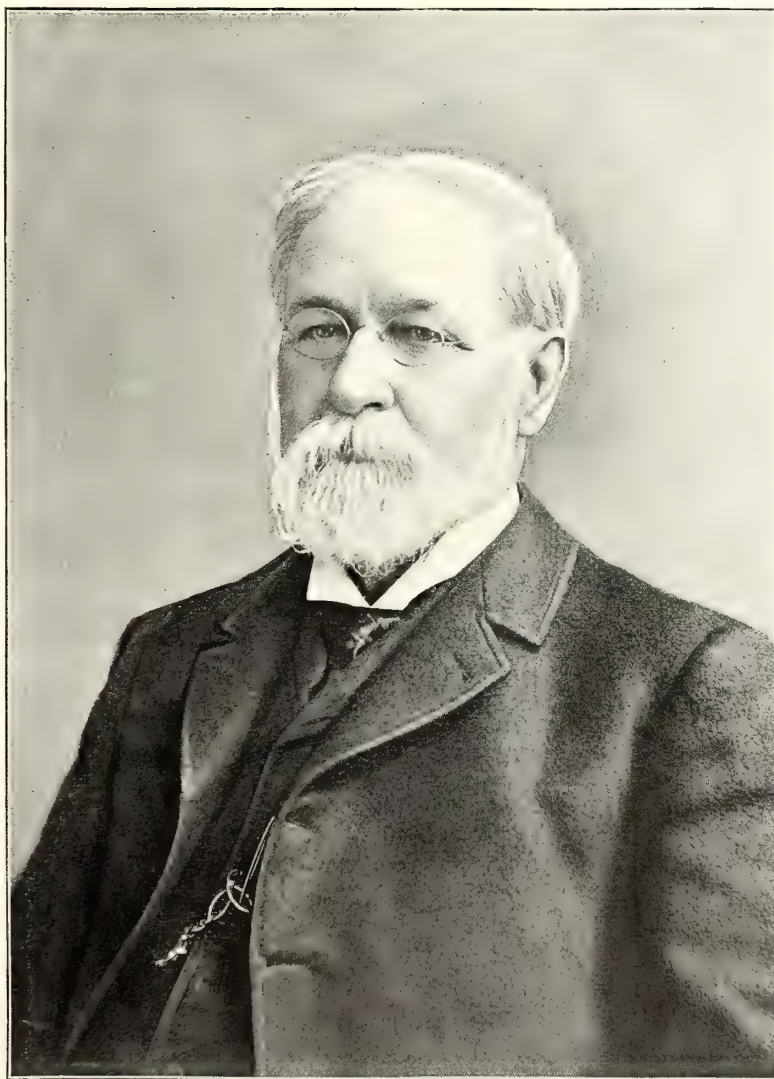
EDWARD STEARNS CUTTER.

Edward S. Cutter was born in Jaffrey, March 27, 1822. He is a son of Daniel and Sally (Jones) Cutter. Mr. Cutter is a descendant of Richard Cutter, who emigrated to this country from Newcastle, Eng., in 1640 and settled at Cambridge, Mass. His maternal grandmother was a descendant of Henry Hastings, fifth earl of Huntingdon. He is a lineal descendant of Rev. Peter Hobart, a graduate from Oxford college and an immigrant who became the first settled minister at Hingham, Mass., and also from John Prescott, fourth generation from James of Standish, 1564, who came to Boston and Watertown in 1640 and was the progenitor of Col. William Prescott of Revolutionary fame, and William H. Prescott the historian. On the maternal side his ancestors were first settlers of Bedford, Mass., Col. Timothy Jones of that place being his grandfather, (see Brown's history of Bedford). Three of his ancestors, including the last mentioned, were in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Cutter fitted for college at New Ipswich academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1844, ranking in scholarship among the best in his class, which included ex-Gov. Charles H. Bell, Col. John H. George, Congressman A. A. Ranney and Judge Mellen Chamberlin of Massachusetts, and several others who have become distinguished in public life. He read law with James Walker in Peterborough and afterwards with Daniel Clark in Manchester, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1848. Mr. Cutter commenced the practice of his profession in Peterborough and continued there in practice till 1858 when he was appointed clerk of the supreme judicial court and court of common pleas for

Hillsborough county, which office he held until June, 1864, when he resigned. He removed to Manchester and practiced law there and in Boston until 1876, when he came to Nashua. Mr. Cutter is still in practice, (1895), in partnership with his son, Henry A. Cutter. He is a well read, careful and prudent attorney, who finds favor and clients among conservative people who seek to conduct their important business without legal flaws and thus guard themselves against the vexations incidental to acrimonious litigation. In early life Mr. Cutter was a

prominent leader in the politics of Hillsborough county, but since settling in Nashua he has not been active in public affairs and yet his party associates insisted on supporting him at the polls for senator and one or two other important offices. He has, however, publicly advocated modern innovations in state laws, instanced by the Australian ballot and other popular enactments. Mr. Cutter was, for several years after he came to Nashua, a member of the state board of equalization. He has been a frequent contributor to newspapers and other publications, and is the author of the chapter on the "Bench and Bar," in this work. Mr. Cutter is a member of the First Congregational church and society, of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and Mt. Horeb chapter,



E. S. Cutter

Adoniram council, and Trinity commandery, K. T., Manchester. Mr. Cutter has been twice married: first, May 21, 1850, to Janette Swan, daughter of Samuel and Janet (Steele) Swan of Peterborough. She died in Amherst, Sept. 14, 1873. Mr. Cutter married for a second wife Sarah A. Lord of Limington, Me., Dec. 31, 1874. His children were all by his first marriage: Edward Jones, born July 5, 1855, a physician and surgeon of Leominster, Mass., who married Nellie D. Greeley, oldest daughter of

J. Thornton and Hannah A. (Morrison) Greeley, June 15, 1887; Henry Arthur, born Oct. 27, 1857, attorney, Nashua, who married Katherine M. Greeley (sister of Nellie D.,) Oct. 7, 1885; Annie Louise, born June 13, 1863, died Aug. 31, 1877; Leonard Taylor, born Nov. 3, 1871, now a cadet in the United States revenue service.

GEORGE B. FRENCH.

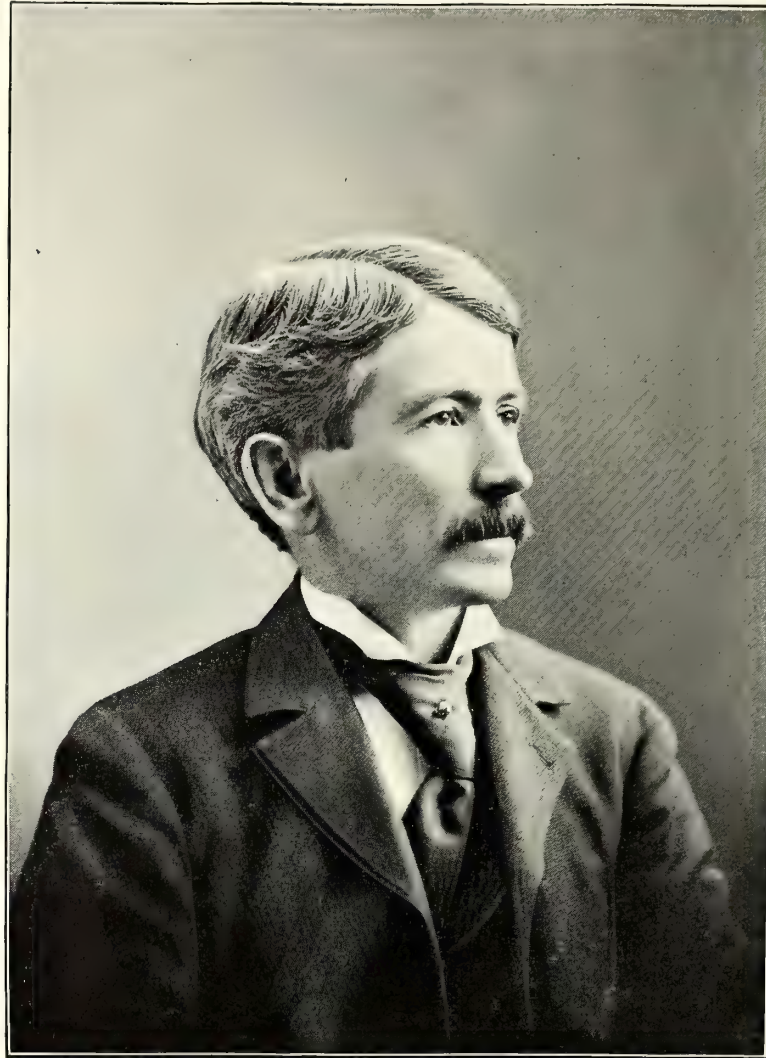
George B. French was born at Tuftonborough, Nov. 27, 1846. He is a son of James and Eveline A. (Moulton) French. His paternal ancestors were among the first settlers on the eastern shore of Winnepesaukee. On the maternal side his ancestors were pioneers of the wilderness. They helped settle the town where they resided and named it Moultonborough, which name it has borne ever since.

Mr. French began his education in the public schools of Moultonborough, to which place his parents removed when he was about five years of age, and fitted for college at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College at Tilton, being a student there in 1866, 1867 and 1868. He entered Dartmouth college in the last year mentioned and was graduated in 1872. Following his graduation he was principal of the high school in Milford two years, after which he read law one year in the office of Wadleigh & Wallace. Mr. French was influenced to make the law his profession through early impressions on his mind of a brother of his mother, a young man whose professional career was cut short by death. Leaving the office of Wadleigh & Wallace, Mr. French went to Boston and continued his studies in the office of Nathan Morse, a former partner of A. A. Ranney, and attended lectures at the Boston university. He was examined and admitted to practice in Boston, May 24, 1876. On the first day of the following September he removed to Nashua and began

the practice of his profession here, and here he has remained ever since.

The prominence and success that Mr. French has attained in his profession warrants the statement that he ranks among the best practitioners in New Hampshire. He has a methodical mind, firmness of conviction, decision, and is nervously energetic in whatever cause he is engaged. Nothing goes by default with Mr. French. In fact, he makes a careful and painstaking study—often fathoming puzzling mysteries with the ability of a de-

detective—of every case in which he is retained, and hence it happens that when he enters upon a trial he is fully prepared to parry his opponent and meet the issue. With him there is none of the hesitancy and half-heartedness that often weakens a cause. On the other hand he is earnest, forcible and direct, keeping the balance of attention of court and juror directed to the problems involved on his side. In a word, no element of weakness is permitted to creep in, and no impression given that he entertains any doubt concerning the final outcome. Mr. French has made successful issue in a large number of cases that were involved in deception, fraud and even forgery, many of which have become noteworthy. His success before



GEORGE B. FRENCH.

a jury in summing up is found in a remarkable faculty for grouping, explaining and arguing scattered and apparently conflicting testimony in a manner that, without attempt at oratory or figurative speech, is persuasive and effective. In a word, he is an all round lawyer, in counsel reliable, in preparation and trial of causes intense, and when questions of law carry him to the full bench he is there found with untiring tenacity, searching every corner for authority and every legal principle to sustain his cause. Mr. French is also an interesting and instructive speaker, but, owing to the demands upon his

time in his profession, appears but seldom before the public.

Mr. French gave the city several years of faithful and valuable service as a member of the board of education and represented Ward four in the constitutional convention of 1889. He was appointed by Governor Goodale as one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of New Hampshire, but resigned before entering upon the work, not being able to see his way clear to devote the necessary time to it. Mr. French is president of the Nashua Trust company, a member of the First Congregational society and of Ancient York lodge, A. F. and A. M. With all else Mr. French is an enthusiastic sportsman. He is the owner, with Dr. E. F. McQuesten, Dr. Bradford Allen, William H. Beasom, Charles J. Hamblett and others of a clubhouse in the wilderness of Maine and thither at certain seasons of the year, with one or more of the gentlemen mentioned, he goes for rest, recreation, and the pleasure that comes of fishing, hunting and roughing it.

Mr. French was united in marriage at Milford, Dec. 24, 1879, with Sarah F. Burnham, daughter of D. S. and Harriet M. Burnham of that place. Four children have been born of their marriage: Ruth H., Robert A., Helen B., and George M.

HENRY ARTHUR CUTTER.

Henry A. Cutter was born in Peterborough, Oct. 27, 1857. He is a son of Edward S. and Janette (Swan) Cutter. (For ancestors see sketch of his father). Mr. Cutter obtained his primary education in the schools of

Manchester, to which place his parents moved in 1864, and was graduated in the English High school in Boston in the class of 1875, and at the Boston University Law school, class of 1879. He was admitted to the bar March 19, 1880, at Concord, and to the bar of the United States circuit court Dec. 27, 1882. Mr. Cutter has been in partnership with his father since his admission to the profession. He is an attorney who has a thorough knowledge of the law, who prepares his cases and presents them in a systematic

and comprehensive manner, maintaining his clients' interest with vigor and with clearness and force of argument. Mr. Cutter has been quite an extensive traveler, having been in every state and territory in the union, made three ocean voyages across the Atlantic and traveled over a great part of Europe. In addition to his law business he takes an active part in public affairs. He was for some time a trustee of the Mechanics' Savings bank, and a director in the Security Trust company, and is also a director in the Peterborough railroad. It is to Mr. Cutter's credit that he organized the Nashua Board of Trade of which he was secretary three years, and which did some effective and valuable work in locating industries here. He was also one of the organizers and promoters of the Masonic building, being secretary of the corporation. Mr.

Cutter is a member of the First Congregational society, of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., of which he was master in 1884 and 1885, of Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, and of St. George commandery, K. T. He is also a member of the order of Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Cutter was united in marriage Oct. 17, 1885 with

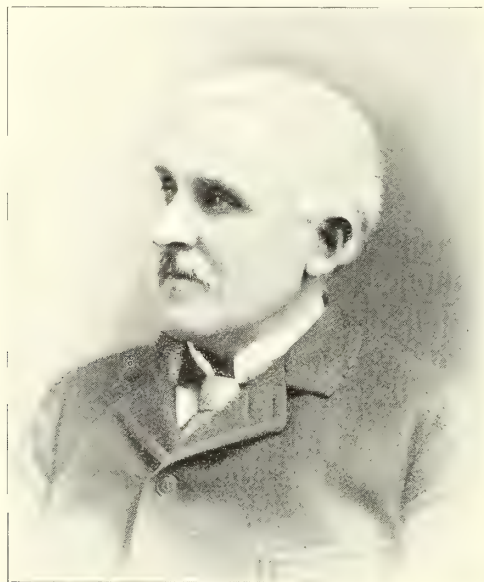


Henry Arthur Cutter

Katherine M. Greeley. Mrs. Cutter is a direct descendant of Matthew Thornton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her great grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and was one of two from this section who were wounded at Bunker Hill. Her grandfather was Col. Joseph Greeley, who was a very successful man, and prominent in the affairs of Nashua in the early part of the century. He was one of those who started the Nashua Manufacturing company, was an incorporator of the Indian Head National bank and its first president. Many other institutions owe their establishment to him in part. Horace Greeley, the famous journalist, was related to the family. On the maternal side her ancestors are the Morrisons, Dinsmores and Nesmiths of Londonderry and Windham, families that have been conspicuous in the state since colonial times. The children of their marriage are: Janet, born Jan. 20, 1889; Madeleine, born Dec. 6, 1890.

JOSEPH B. PARKER.

Joseph B. Parker was born in Hollis, Sept. 1, 1840. His career furnishes a forcible illustration of what a young man may accomplish by perseverance and a determina-



JOSEPH B. PARKER.

tion to win success. He obtained a good common school education in his native town, but this did not satisfy his ambition. He therefore entered Dartmouth college and by making a manly struggle—sawing wood, taking care of a horse, at one time keeping a boarding-house with forty boarders, and also keeping a bookstore, succeeded in his purpose, and was graduated with the degree of B. A. in the class of 1869, and received the degree of A. M. in 1872. During his college days and after graduating he read law in the office of William H. Duncan. He came to Nashua in 1876, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and commenced the practice of his profession in September of that year. Mr. Parker has done a large amount of business as a real estate agent and as agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance company, besides taking good care of the interests of innumerable clients. He

was united in marriage Feb. 8, 1882, with Emma L. Blake daughter of E. N. Blake of Woburn, Mass. He is a member of the First Congregational church.

CHARLES J. HAMBLETT.

Charles J. Hamblett, son of Judson A. and Mary J. (Perkins) Hamblett, was born in Nashua, Jan. 31, 1862. He is a descendant on both the paternal and maternal side



CHARLES J. HAMBLETT.

of Scotch-Irish ancestors who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Londonderry.

Mr. Hamblett's parents moved to Milford shortly after the birth of their son and it was in the public schools of that town that he laid the foundation of his education. He afterwards became a student at the academy in Frankestown, at which place he completed his academic studies preparatory to taking up his profession. Mr. Hamblett then entered the law office of Judge Robert M. Wallace at Milford, where he read law several months. Later he read law and studied in the office of ex-United States Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh in Boston, and finally, after a full course of study, was graduated at the law school of the Boston university. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1889 and at once opened an office in Nashua.

Mr. Hamblett has always taken a very decided interest in public affairs. He served the state in 1887 as assistant clerk of the senate, and in 1889 as clerk. In 1891, 1892 and 1893 he was city solicitor of Nashua and from 1894 to 1897, three years, was president of the common council of Nashua. Besides these conspicuous positions he has held other trusts, in private bodies and societies, in all of which he has won the admiration and esteem of his associates.

Mr. Hamblett possesses good natural and acquired ability. He is a good lawyer and an earnest man in whatever he undertakes. In politics he is a republican, and in every campaign since attaining his majority he has, under the auspices of the state committee, addressed the people of the state upon pending issues. He is a brilliant

and forceful speaker whose services are always in demand not alone in political campaigns, but as a Memorial Day orator and addresses upon widely different themes.

Mr. Hamblett was united in marriage Oct. 4, 1894, with Georgie E. Stevens, daughter of David and Cornelia (Sawtelle) Stevens of Nashua. Mrs. Hamblett is a descendant of an English family that came to this country in early colonial days. One child, a daughter, has been born of their marriage. They attend the services of the First Congregational church.

GEORGE F. JACKSON.

George F. Jackson was born at Canning, N. S., Feb. 14, 1864. He is a son of James T. and Sarah R. (Smith) Jackson. On the paternal side he is a descendant of William Jackson of Medford, N. S., whose father was a native of Lancashire, Eng., and on the maternal side of James Smith of Oldtown, Me., his grandfather being William Smith of Windsor, N. S. His genealogy connects him with the Shaws, Aikins, Vaughns and Parmenters all prominent families in Nova Scotia, the Vaughns coming from London, Eng., and the others from Rhode Island.

Mr. Jackson was educated in the Rice, Dwight and Lowell public schools of Boston, Mass., to which place his parents removed when he was a child. Upon leaving school he entered the dry goods trade in a Boston house where he remained three years. He then accepted a position as travelling salesman for a fancy goods and importing house and was on the road some more than four years. Tiring of travelling he came to Nashua and obtained employment in the mills of the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper company, where, Feb. 4, 1888, while at work on a plating machine, he met with an accident by which he lost his right forearm. Shortly after his recovery he decided to read law and for that purpose entered the office of Capt. Henry B. Atherton, where he pursued the study of law for two years. Then entering the Boston University school of law he received his technical training and two years later was graduated with the degree of LL. B., having taken the entire three years' course in two. Upon the following July he was examined at Concord for admission to the bar in this state, and after a searching examination of two entire days he was admitted as an attorney and counsellor at law, standing at the head of a class of thirteen candidates for admission. He imme-

diately formed a co-partnership with Edward H. Wason, under the firm name of Wason & Jackson. He was elected city solicitor in 1897.



GEORGE F. JACKSON.

Mr. Jackson is something more than a successful attorney. He is an active society man, being a member of John Hancock lodge, A. F. and A. M., Mount Vernon Royal Arch chapter, Roxbury Council of Royal and Select Masters and Joseph Warren commandery of Knights Templar of Boston. He is a member of Pennichuck lodge, I. O. O. F., Evening Star lodge, K. of P. and Watananock Tribe of Red Men of Nashua, the Phi Delta Phi law fraternity and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity and was for five years a member of the Roxbury City guards, Company D, First regiment, Massachusetts volunteer militia, and is at present a member of the Roxbury Artillery Veteran association of Boston.

Mr. Jackson was united in marriage Dec. 31, 1888, with Mabel L. Alexander, daughter of Don P. and Martha (Clement) Alexander of Nashua.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

BY E. S. CUTTER.

IN THE early settlement of New England every town of any considerable importance, present or prospective, had among its inhabitants a member of the legal profession. The exigencies of the times seem to have demanded the aid of a resident lawyer immediately accessible for consultation. The administration of the municipal affairs of the towns in those early times, the laying out and building of public highways, the settlement of disputed boundary lines between adjoining land owners, the conveyance of land titles among a people little accustomed to the rules and forms of law, and the enforcement of laws against criminal offences, taken in consideration of the lack of facilities for communication between one town and another, owing to the want of good roads, all combined to demand the presence and aid of a resident attorney; and throughout New Hampshire from Massachusetts to the borders of Canada in those early times and down to the present century, in every village of any considerable size, could be seen the lawyer's office located on some central street or square usually a small one-story wooden structure, in size about twenty by twenty-five feet, with a hipped roof, the door in front near one corner, with a lawyer's sign over it. Such was the typical lawyer's office in those early days. It was a center of influence and information for the country around, and thither came the farmers and the villagers with their questions of law, of politics, of economics and sometimes of theology, for the village "squire" was supposed to know almost everything on every subject, and "what he did not know" the old farmers used to say "wasn't worth knowing." The lawyers in those times were all or nearly all graduates of some one of our New England colleges,—in southern New Hampshire mostly of Harvard University,—gentlemen of culture for those times, of broad practical scholarship and knowledge of affairs.

They held the office of a justice of the peace at a time when that office was bestowed upon a few only and was considered an honor and a distinction, while at the present time, (1897), it is merely an office of business convenience. The influence of the legal profession in those formative times, scattered as were its members among the towns throughout the state in moulding and directing the municipal governments of the towns, those miniature republics which formed the bed-rock of the larger and more magnificent republics of the state and the nation, was salutary and invaluable; and the population of agricultural New England during the first half of the present century furnished the best population known in history for the support and maintenance of a republican form of government, the farmers residing on the hillsides and in the valleys owning the farms on which they lived, which with assiduous cultivation produced in abundance all the necessities of life.

Soon after the early settlements became permanently established on the banks of the Nashua river between Mine Falls and its confluence with the Merrimack river, constituting Indian Head village in Dunstable, as that village was first termed, before Nashua was incorporated, Daniel Abbot, a young lawyer who had for a short time been practising his profession at Londonderry, left that place and came to Dunstable and opened a law office. He was the first lawyer settled within the confines of Nashua. He was born in Andover, Mass., Feb. 25, 1777 and was a son of Timothy and Sarah (Abbot) Abbot, one of the leading and most ancient families in that town and a lineal descendant from George Abbot, one of its first settlers. He was a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1797,—studied for his profession first in the office of Ichabod Tucker in Haverhill, Mass., and finished his student course in the office of Thomas W. Thompson in Salisbury at that time, one of the leading lawyers in New Hampshire, was admitted to the bar in 1802 and soon after opened a law office in Londonderry, where he remained till the next year, 1803, when he removed to Dunstable.

The first law office occupied by Mr. Abbot in Dunstable was in the south part of the village, south of the "Harbor" as now known and near where the old meeting-house stood. Subsequently he occupied an office in a new building standing where the Whiting now stands, called "The Tontine," and later on he built a dwelling-house for himself and family on the north side of the square which bears his name and an office immediately east of it on the same square, which he continued to occupy as a law office until his death.

In 1816 Benjamin F. French commenced the practice of law in Dunstable. He was the son of Frederick and Grace (Blanchard) French, born in Dunstable on the second day of October, 1791, a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1812, studied law in the office of Charles H. Atherton in Amherst, was admitted to the bar in 1816 and immediately opened a law office in his native town. He was for many years a partner in the law practice with Daniel Abbot under the style of Abbot & French till 1831, when he received the appointment of agent of the Jackson company, then recently organized, which office he held for several years with great credit to himself and success to the manufacturing company. Afterwards he received the appointment of agent for the Boott Mills in Lowell, Mass., to which place he then removed and there resided till his death, May 16, 1853.

Nov. 15, 1819, he was united in marriage with Mary Southgate Leland, of Saco, Maine, daughter of Hon. Joseph Leland and sister of the wife of the late Dr. Nathan Lord of Hanover, for many years president of Dartmouth College.

Mr. French was a gentleman of scholarly attainments, literary taste and cultured manners, and was a leader in social life. As a lawyer he was well versed in his profession, and his opinions on questions of law and his excellent judgment in matters of business commanded universal respect among his townsmen. He was elected a representative from his native town to the General Court in 1825, 1826 and 1829.

Peter Clark, Jr., was in the practice of law in Nashua from 1833 to 1841. He was born in Lyndeborough April 29, 1810, son of Peter and Jane (Aiken) Clark, a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1829; studied law in the office of Hon. Edmund Parker in Amherst and at the New Haven Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1832 and first opened an office for the practice of law in Frances-town, where he remained one year and then removed to Dunstable (Nashua). Mr. Clark was thoroughly versed in the law and took a high rank in his profession. He was a gentleman of fine literary tastes, of popular address and superior business talent.

His talent for general business tended to withdraw him from the more immediate practice of his profession and turned his attention to more active business affairs. He took a very active part in the building of the Concord railroad, and for several years and at the time of his death was the treasurer of the corporation.

He was married on the twenty-eighth day of May, 1834, to Susan, the daughter of Nathaniel Lord of Kennebunkport, Maine, by whom he had four children. Mr. Clark died on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1841, at Nashua.

Hon. Charles F. Gove was born at Goffstown, May 13, 1793, died at Nashua Oct. 21, 1856. He was a son of Dr. Jonathan and Polly (Dow) Gove. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in the class of 1817, read law in the office of Josiah Forsaith in his native town and at the Dane law school, and was graduated at the Harvard law school in 1820 with the degree of LL.B. He practiced in Goffstown till 1839, when he removed to Nashua. During his residence in Goffstown he served the town as clerk two years, was assistant clerk of the house of representatives in 1829, representative in the legislature in 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834, and was a member of the senate and its president in 1835. He was solicitor of Hillsborough county in 1834 and 1835, when he was appointed attorney-general of the state and served until 1842. He was circuit judge of the court of common pleas from 1842 to 1843, and then became superintendent of the Nashua & Lowell railroad, which position he held until his death. He was a man of great energy of mind but unfortunately possessed a feeble constitution. He married, Sept. 22, 1844, Mary Kennedy, daughter of Ziba Gay of Nashua.

General Aaron F. Stevens was born at Londonderry, now Derry, Aug. 9, 1819; died at Nashua May 10, 1887. He was the only son of Capt. John F. and Martha Stevens, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. Captain Stevens, who had followed the sea for many years, settled at Londonderry shortly before the birth of his son. Here he remained until 1828, when he removed to Manchester. Three years later his parents removed to Peterborough, where they remained until 1838, when they settled in Nashua. At Peterborough he worked in a factory under the management of Governor Steele, and during his residence there alternated between the mill and the public school. In the meantime the savings of the family enabled him to return to his native place and attend the Pinkerton academy. About the time of his settlement in Nashua he learned the machinist's trade. He was, however, ambitious to fit himself for a profession, and one evening while attending the trial

of a case in which the late Judge George Y. Sawyer was counsel, he made up his mind that the law offered him a field in which he could hope to succeed. Shortly after he called on Judge Sawyer and unbosomed himself. Judge Sawyer, who had a keen insight into character, was favorably impressed with him, and while encouraging him in his desire, urged the necessity of obtaining more of an education than he possessed.

For two or three years he toiled early and late at his trade, and, with the assistance of his sisters, attended the Nashua Literary institution, of which Prof. David Crosby, who fitted scores of young men for useful and honorable careers, was principal. After making satisfactory progress in his studies, and after entering the office of Judge Sawyer in 1842, he taught district school in several places. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar, and at once became a partner with Judge Sawyer. The young attorney, notwithstanding he was surrounded by giants in his profession—men who had the advantage of a collegiate education—rose rapidly in his profession, and was soon recognized as a man of learning, natural ability, and a lawyer capable to cope with the most successful members of the bar. His partnership continued until 1858, when, Judge Sawyer being debarred from practice by reason of being on the bench, he became a partner with the late Judge Aaron W. Sawyer, which continued until the war broke out, and was renewed at the close of the war, and again at the close of his congressional career. His last partner was Judge E. E. Parker, now of the court of probate.

General Stevens was engaged in the trial of many of the most intricate cases, both civil and criminal; he was county solicitor from 1856 to 1861, and held the position of city solicitor of Nashua at different times as many more years. He was always thoroughly prepared for battle and deeply in earnest for his client. Although tenacious, he never invoked the impatience of the court or resorted to tricks, subterfuge or cunning, and he had a happy faculty of placing himself on friendly relations with opposing witnesses and jurors. His pleas showed the skillful tuition of the elder Judge Sawyer, in that they were perfect in their oratorical delivery. Their honesty and freedom from cavil, and their courtesy to opponents always carried great weight with a jury. He invariably, like the elder Sawyer remained a respectful distance from the panel, never descending to familiarity, commonplace talk or truckling. In this way he came to be admired. When he was arguing the most ordinary case, a crowded room was no uncommon event. So much for the lawyer.

As a soldier no man from New Hampshire civil life made a more honorable or patriotic record. When the cry to arms came he at once offered his services to the government, and was commissioned major in the First New Hampshire volunteers. His regiment took part in the movements at Harper's Ferry, but escaped battle. At the end of his enlistment, three months, he was honorably discharged. His patriotic impulses, however, would not allow him to remain at home, and so in the autumn of 1862 he accepted the colonelcy of the Thirteenth regiment New Hampshire volunteers, and followed the fortunes of that brave command until the close of the war. At Fredericksburg "he led his regiment into the vortex of death," says the New Hampshire reports, "moving forward in line of battle." Being repulsed, he and Colonel Donohoe of the Tenth New Hampshire regiment, re-formed their commands under a murderous fire with the intention of renewing the charge, but were ordered to retire. In the action at Suffolk he commanded a brigade that included his regiment and led the charge, "carrying the works at the point of the bayonet," capturing prisoners and guns. He was heavily engaged and performed heroic service at Walthall Road, at Swift Creek, at Kingsland Creek at Drury's Bluff, and was wounded in the hip by a spent ball in the desperate charge at Gaines farm, notwithstanding which he took part the two days following in the battle at Cold Harbor. In the attack on Petersburg, General Stevens was again a gallant, cautious and conspicuous leader. The Thirteenth captured the works, battery five and two hundred prisoners, and General Burnham said in his official report to General Brooks: "I desire, sir, particularly to bring to your favorable notice Colonel Aaron F. Stevens of the Thirteenth New Hampshire volunteers, both for his personal gallantry in charging the enemy's works and for the able manner in which he handled his regiment on that occasion. To him and his regiment the success which was achieved is due in a very great measure, and I take pleasure in recommending him for promotion." In the two days' movement that ended in the assault on Fort Harrison, Colonel Stevens commanded a brigade and was a conspicuous figure in the thickest of the fight, "receiving the attacks of the enemy in open ground." In the final movement, carrying the fort by storm, while moving forward at the head of his regiment and brigade, and when within a few yards of the fort, he fell severely wounded in the hip, and lay where

he fell until the tattered colors of his command, which had been shot into shreds during the action, were planted upon the parapet and the victory was secure, when he was carried from the field. In December following he was, for gallant and meritorious service, breveted brigadier general. His wounds did not permit him to take part in the final movements about Richmond, although he was in every engagement of his command.

In this connection it is appropriate to mention that General Stevens was on the platform with his comrades of John G. Foster Post, G. A. R., of which he was a member, on Memorial day, 1885. George Bruce, major of the Thirteenth, was the orator. Said Major Bruce: "When we entered Richmond we missed at the head of his command one who should have been there to share our triumphs; we missed one who in as gallant a charge as was made during the war, planted the tattered flag of his country nearer Richmond than it had been before during the four years' struggle, and who fell wounded in the fight. I need not name him here. You all know him. You all know him—General Stevens." Every eye was dimmed with tears, and the general bent forward and wept like a child. "It was a scene in its touching simplicity," says the reporter of the meeting, "that will never be effaced from the memories of those who witnessed it." On Memorial day, 1886, another touching scene was enacted. The procession made a detour, and upon approaching his residence the band played "Hail to the Chief," and halting, drew up in line, saluted the general, who stood upon his piazza and was so overcome with emotion that he was unable to speak. As he sank into his chair he said: "Let me take leave of my comrades," but his friends begged him not to speak, and told him that he would march with them many years. He saluted the veterans as they moved away. The Grand Army post of Peterborough is named in honor of him—Aaron F. Stevens.

General Stevens was for more than thirty years a conspicuous figure and trusted leader in the Republican party of New Hampshire. From the principles of this party he never for a moment departed. He believed in them, and whether in victory or defeat, whether in the ranks, in congress or smarting because of not reaching the station which he felt due him because of his service to the state, he was true as steel and ready to do yoman service by addressing the people on the issue. He was originally a Whig. He represented this party in the state legislature in 1849 and 1854, and as a delegate in 1852 to the convention at Baltimore that nominated General Scott for the presidency. In 1853 and 1854 he was president of the common council of Nashua. He enrolled in the Republican party at its inception, and was elected to the legislature by it in 1856 and 1857. In 1866, following his service in the field, he was unanimously nominated for congress and was elected the following March. He was re-elected for a second term in March, 1868, and was nominated, but defeated at the polls by a few votes, in 1871. He served on the committee on Revolutionary claims, on naval affairs, and on treatment of Union prisoners. He took a prominent part in many important debates, made several exhaustive speeches relative to naval affairs, and in February, 1870, he addressed the house on "Grant's administration," in which he fully sustained the president and denounced repudiation and the expansion of the currency.

From 1876 to 1883-'84 he was a Republican member of every state legislature, and uniformly served on the committee on judiciary and other important debates and discussions. In 1879 he lacked but two votes of the nomination, which was equivalent to an election, for United States senator, and in a long and heated contest for senatorial honors in 1883, he was one of the candidates whose friends and admirers voted for to the last. In the winter of 1883, while at his winter home in Florida, he met with an accident which made it difficult for him to use his arm, and following the senatorial contest his health failed, so that during the remainder of his life he was compelled to relinquish the excitement of political life. He was active in the courts, however, until December, 1885. His speeches, addresses and orations would fill volumes, while a page of this book print would hardly suffice to enumerate the important trusts which he has held. The Hillsboro bar, standing in solemn silence, passed a series of resolutions presented by Gen. Charles H. Burns, in which this eulogy appears: "In the death of General Stevens the bar of New Hampshire has lost one of its most eminent members and the state one of her most gallant and patriotic sons. Kind, courteous, true, able and honest, his life has been one of great usefulness, his example worthy of imitation, and his departure to a better land is preceded by a long and distinguished record of manly and heroic deeds."

General Stevens was eminently a self-made man, a man of the people. He was below no man, and bore himself as above no man—from a society standpoint—who was clean and honest. He lived

close to the pulse of the multitude, and was quick and accurate in judgment concerning what the masses were thinking about and whither public sentiment was drifting. In a word, he had certain and practical knowledge of men and things, where others had an impractical knowledge that comes of theorizing. He was a warm and generous friend, and if he had reason to distrust or dislike a man he treated him courteously and "let him alone." General Stevens attended the Congregational church, but was not a professing member. He was an honored member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of John G. Foster post, G. A. R. His last appearance at an important public meeting was at the General Grant memorial exercises at the City hall in Nashua. He prepared a series of eloquent resolutions for that occasion, but, being in feeble health, they were read by one of his comrades, Dr. R. B. Prescott. The most fitting eulogy that can be spoken of him is the peroration of his last set oration, delivered before his comrades of the Grand Army on a Memorial day a few years before his death: "Sleep, brave and gallant dead! Sleep in peace. Sleep in your graves of glory. Yours is the repose of the warrior and patriot. No matter where your ashes rest, whether with kindred dust or beneath the star-lit turf of southern fields whereon you fell, the benediction of comrades and country shall fall in bannered and flowery tribute upon the green and grassy mounds that tell us where you lie; your deeds and your memory embalmed in the hearts of the nation shall live in song and story. No matter in what sphere of life in the days of peace you moved, that country shall cherish the proud knowledge that in the days of war and danger your step was firm and steady to the great command, Forward! and now hereafter yours shall be a national renown."

There were many touching scenes in the closing days of General Stevens' career. A few months before he died, and while at his winter home at Greylook, Florida, his mind wandered, but even in his weakness, his loyalty to his comrades and his loved New Hampshire dominated his dreams. Again and again he was heading his old command at Fort Harrison. In such hours his features were animated with the excitement of battle and his voice was pitched to the height of command: "Forward!" he would exclaim, "Forward! Order up the reserve. Steady! The fight is stubborn, but we shall win!" and when the delirium had passed he would urge Mrs. Stevens to take him home to his native hills. His wish was gratified. Mrs. Stevens accompanied him home, and while passing away he often remarked that he had no misgivings. He felt that he had championed the right cause and fought a good fight. His body was buried in the Nashua cemetery with military honors.

General Stevens was united in marriage at the Methodist church at Nahant, Mass., May 19, 1861, to Adelaide M. Johnson of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Stevens, who survives the general, followed the fortunes of her husband in all his campaigns, and when the battle was on was as near him as her safety would permit. She nursed him and his comrades in field and hospital, and few women are equally loved and honored by a wider circle of friends and acquaintances. There were no children by their marriage.

Benjamin F. Emerson was born in Hollis, July 3, 1806, died in Nashua, Sept. 6, 1884. He was a son of the Rev. Daniel and Esther (Frothingham) Emerson, and a descendant on the paternal side of Thomas Emerson, a baker, who came to Ipswich, Mass., before 1635 and was the ancestor of most of the name, many of whom have become well known in New England. His maternal ancestors, the Frothinghams, have been distinguished in Massachusetts in many generations.

Mr. Emerson obtained his primary education in the schools of his native place and fitted for college in various academies. He entered Dartmouth college in 1826 and remained two years. He then went to Union college, N. Y., where he graduated in the class of 1830. Mr. Emerson then read law in the office of B. M. Farley in Hollis and attended lectures at Harvard law school. In 1836, shortly after his admission to the bar, he became a resident of Nashua and a partner of Aaron F. Sawyer. This partnership was dissolved in 1840 and from that time until his death he practiced by himself, his office being in the building on the north corner of Main and Fletcher streets. For more than a quarter of a century he gave his attention largely to matters before the probate court and had the largest and most successful practice in that line, (in which he was unsurpassed), of any man in the county. Mr. Emerson was an active man of affairs. He was one of the leading citizens in the town of Nashua, being a member of its board of selectmen in 1852, when the first iron bridge was built over the Nashua river to replace a wooden structure that was carried away in the freshet of that year. In 1859, he represented Ward One in the board of aldermen; in 1860, in the legislature; and in 1876, in

the constitutional convention. He was a useful and reliable citizen who enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community.

Mr. Emerson was twice married: first, with Eliza Kendall of Bedford, who died Sept. 26, 1870; second, with Mrs. Caroline C. Morse of Nashua, who died March 1, 1886. His children, two sons, were by his first marriage: Benjamin K., born Dec. 20, 1843, professor of geology at Amherst college; Charles E., born Oct. 11, 1846, civil engineer, Nashua.

Aaron P. Hughes was born in Windham May 7, 1815; died suddenly at Worcester, Mass., when returning from Washington to his home in Nashua, Feb. 23, 1864. His grandfather was a Scotch Presbyterian and emigrated to this country from England in the middle of the last century. His father was Capt. Barnet Hughes, a carpenter and widely known in Rockingham county. Both of his parents were members of the Presbyterian church and were remarkable for their native talents, and were well known and much respected in the community where they resided.

Mr. Hughes obtained a common school education and learned the carpenter's trade of his father. He obtained a situation at Methuen, Mass., in the employ of David Gillis, afterwards a prominent cotton manufacturer and resident of Nashua, and while employed in his trade unfortunately cut his arm with a chisel or some other tool. The wound proved serious and he lost his arm. Being thus incapacitated to obtain a livelihood at mechanical pursuits, he turned his attention to letters as a profession. He attended schools at the academies in Derry and Hancock. He early distinguished himself as a declaimer, and while at Hancock was always at the head of his class. Completing his education at the last named place he entered the law office of Aaron F. Sawyer in Nashua in 1842, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. He then opened an office in Nashua, and, with occasional intervals, practiced in his profession until his death. He was a lawyer of acknowledged ability, and distinguished eminence as an advocate.

In the first year of his political career he was an active and influential Whig, and as such was elected to represent the town of Nashua in the legislature. From 1848 to 1852 he held the office of postmaster under Taylor's and Fillmore's administrations. Subsequently he dissolved his affiliation with the Whig party and joined the Democratic party, by which he was elected to represent Ward one in the legislature. Mr. Hughes was the Democratic candidate for mayor against his brother-in-law, Aaron W. Sawyer, in 1860, and was defeated by a few votes. He had an active, shrewd and far-seeing mind and with all was a public speaker of force, argumentative ability and persuasive eloquence. But life to Mr. Hughes was not made of law and politics. These were secondary considerations. He was an earnest and sincere Presbyterian, like his ancestors before him, a teacher in the Sunday school and a man in whom philanthropy was a leading characteristic. His friends and acquaintances recognized this fact, and because of it he had no enemies among those who were politically opposed to him.

Mr. Hughes devoted a good share of his time to promoting the interests of plain, everyday people, and to freemasonry. He was a director in the Pennichuck State bank of Nashua, first city solicitor of Nashua in 1853 and 1854, held many positions of trust and procured the charter and founded the Nashua Savings bank, of which he was the treasurer from its organization until the time of his death. He was made a Mason in Rising Sun lodge, and was its worshipful master in 1851, 1852 and 1853, was a member of Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, a select master and knights templar, and by his worthiness had attained the highest eminence in the order, being a Scottish rite Mason of the thirty-second degree, and having one of the bodies of the consistory—Aaron P. Hughes lodge of perfection—named in honor of him. At the time of his death he was grand-commander of the grand consistory of New Hampshire, and illustrious second-lieutenant of the grand commandery of the grand consistory of the supreme chiefs of exalted masonry for the United States, their territories and dependencies.

His funeral, which was held in the first edifice of the First Congregational church, was attended by the officers of all the grand bodies of Masonry in the state, by the commanderies of Manchester and other places, by the blue lodges of southern New Hampshire, and representatives from masonic bodies in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Edward A. Raymond, whose name is borne by the consistory of the valley of Nashua, the only consistory in the state, being among those present. The religious service, which was of a very impressive character, was conducted by Rev. Charles J. Hill, and the burial rite of the order was feelingly performed by William W. Bailey, worshipful

master of Rising Sun lodge. The body was buried in the Nashua cemetery, and all the members of the ancient order cast a sprig of the acacia upon the casket, the symbol of their faith, and the tomb was closed.

Mr. Hughes was united in marriage Nov. 17, 1845, with Charlotte L. Sawyer, daughter of Aaron F. and Hannah (Locke) Sawyer. (For ancestors see sketch of her father). The children of their marriage are James A. D., born Sept. 6, 1846, graduated at Dartmouth college, 1868, and at West Philadelphia Divinity school, 1874, ordained in the ministry and pastor of the St. Andrews church, Philadelphia, married Emma A. Mieninger, 1884; Aaron Porter, born Feb. 20, 1849, graduated at Dartmouth college, 1870; civil engineer, resides in Nashua.

Hon. Bernard B. Whittemore, son of Bernard and Jane (Holmes) Whittemore, was born in Boston, May 15, 1817, died at Cambridgeport, Mass., March 5, 1893. His paternal ancestors were natives of Hitchen, Hertford county, Eng., Thomas Whittemore being the first to settle in this country, at Malden, Mass., in 1641. His grandfather, Nathan Whittemore, a Revolutionary soldier, settled at Peterboro' in 1781, at which place both his parents were born. On the maternal side his ancestors came from Londonderry in the north of Ireland in 1740 and settled at Londonderry in this state. His grandfather, Nathan Holmes of Peterboro', was a Revolutionary soldier and a prominent man in affairs of his town.

Mr. Whittemore attended the public schools of his native town and Mont Vernon academy. He fitted for college at Phillips' Exeter academy and entered Harvard college in the class of 1832, E. E. Hale, D. D., and Nathaniel E. Baker, afterwards governor of New Hampshire, being among his classmates. Mr. Whittemore graduated in 1839 and then read law in the law school of the same college. He was admitted to the Hillsboro' bar in 1842, practiced a few years at Palmer, Mass., and Amherst, and then, in 1846, in connection with his brother, Francis P. Whittemore, purchased the Nashua Weekly Gazette, which he edited from that time to July 1, 1889, meantime, in 1872, founding and editing the Nashua Daily Gazette. Mr. Whittemore represented the district in the state senate in 1852 and 1853, and was the first Democratic candidate for mayor in 1853. He was the mayoralty candidate of his party in 1854, 1864 and 1865. In 1860 he represented his ward in the board of aldermen, and in 1861 was city treasurer. He served the county two or three terms of five years each as coroner, was a trustee in the public library a good many years, and from 1874 to 1877 associate justice of the Nashua police court. Although bred to the law and serving a clientage during his active years, the great work of his life was performed in the newspaper profession. As a lawyer he was a safe adviser who seldom or never prosecuted in open court; as an editor sharp, incisive and plain spoken. He served a generation in which more of personal controversy was expected and demanded by party constituency than is admissable at the present time and served it faithfully from the standpoint of his reasoning. Mr. Whittemore was a modest man and in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens kind, obliging and considerate. He was a Unitarian and a bachelor.

Hon. Samuel T. Worcester, born in Hollis, Aug. 30, 1804, died in Nashua, Dec. 5, 1882. He was a son of Jesse and Sarah (Parker) Worcester and brother of Joseph E. Worcester, author of Worcester's dictionary. The Worcesters came of an old and distinguished family; men who made their impress upon the laws of the land, who distinguished themselves in all the wars of the country, who have graced bench, bar and pulpit and walked in paths of honor in the mercantile and agricultural world.

Judge Worcester was educated in the public schools of Hollis, in Pembroke and Andover academies, and was graduated in Harvard college in 1830. After leaving school he was principal for one year of an academy at Weymouth, Mass. He read law in the office of B. M. Farley at Hollis, was graduated at the Harvard law school in Cambridge, Mass., settled in Norwalk, Ohio, in 1835, and continued the practice of law there until 1867, when he removed to Nashua.

Judge Worcester was a member of the Ohio senate in 1849 and 1850. In 1859 he was elected district judge of the Tenth Ohio judicial district, and, in 1861, while holding that office, was elected a member of congress, in which body he served at a critical period in the history of the country, and with credit to his constituents. In Nashua he was looked up to as one of the most distinguished of her citizens. He practiced his profession but little, being city solicitor in 1869 and 1870, but, on the other hand, found pleasure and contentment in efforts to advance the cause of education by serving

the city as a member of the board of education. His publications were: 1831, "Sequel to the Spelling Book;" 1833, "American Primary Spelling Book;" 1871, "Revised edition of Worcester's Comprehensive and Primary Dictionary;" 1871, "Old and New, or the School System of Ohio and New Hampshire Compared;" 1872, oration, "Bi-Centennial of Old Dunstable and Nashua." This was a masterly production, of finished rhetorical language, and permeated with eloquent sentiment. His last publication—a monument to his memory—was "The History of Hollis." Among his posthumous papers, now in possession of the New Hampshire Historical society, is an exhaustive article conclusively showing that a majority of the troops engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill were furnished by New Hampshire. Judge Worcester, in religious matters, was a Swedenborgian.

Judge Worcester was married May 13, 1835, to Mary F. C., daughter of Samuel Wales of Stoughton, Mass. Mrs. Worcester was a finely educated woman, and here, as in Ohio, was among the foremost in inaugurating and successfully carrying forward lecture courses and in contributing time and money to all charitable objects. She died in Nashua, April 29, 1874. There were no children by their marriage.

Hon. Charles W. Hoitt was born in Newmarket, Oct. 26, 1847. He is a son of William K. A. and Sarah C. (Swain) Hoitt, and a descendant of John Hoyt, one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Mass., who was born about 1610 in England. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Phineas Swain who served at Bunker Hill on the American side.

Judge Hoitt attended the public schools at Dover and was fitted for college at Franklin academy in that city, and by a private tutor. He entered Dartmouth college in 1867, and was graduated in the class of 1871. During the autumn and winter of 1871 and 1872 he taught school at Sherborn, Mass. He read law in the office of Samuel M. Wheeler at Dover from February, 1872 to the latter part of August following, when he came to Nashua as master of the Mt. Pleasant school. While under his care the school reached a high standard of scholarship, and at the same time he introduced and enforced discipline—which before his time had not been satisfactory to the board of education or the parents of the district—that made the school one of the model ones of New England. In 1874 the board of education reluctantly accepted his resignation, and he became an usher in the Lincoln grammar school in Boston.

Judge Hoitt had reason to believe that he had made a success of teaching, but having made up his mind some years before to enter the legal profession, and believing that procrastination was detrimental to his interests in that direction, he resigned his ushership in Boston in October, 1875, and returned to Nashua and entered upon the study of law in the office of Stevens & Parker. He was admitted to the Hillsboro bar at the September term, 1877, of the supreme court sitting at Nashua. He was appointed clerk of the Nashua police court July 18, 1876, and held that position till Oct. 1, 1881, when he resigned. He was city solicitor in 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, and April 25, 1889, he was appointed justice of the Nashua police court, which position he now holds. As an advocate, Judge Hoitt has taken high rank in his profession. His briefs and arguments are clearly drawn, and his summing up before a jury is earnest and persuasive. As justice of the municipal court, he evinces familiarity with the statute laws, impartiality in its application and has a decided leaning to mercy. With all else he is a pleasing public speaker on political and secular themes.

Judge Hoitt, however, has not given his attention wholly to teaching, the law and politics. He has been active in many directions. In 1872 and 1873 he was engrossing clerk of the legislature, and during eight years he served the people on the board of education, of which body he was the official clerk. He is a York rite mason and a member of St. George commandery, K. T., a Scottish rite mason and a member of Edward A. Raymond consistory, thirty-second degree, a member of Pennichuck lodge and Indian Head encampment, I. O. O. F., Watananock tribe of Red Men, in which order he has held the office of great sachem of the state, Governor Wentworth colony of Pilgrim Fathers, Lowell lodge of Elks, at Lowell, Mass., and the City Guards' Veteran association. Judge Hoitt is an Episcopalian.

He was united in marriage Jan. 14, 1875, with Harriet Louise Gilman, daughter of Virgil C. and Sarah L. Gilman of Nashua. (For ancestors see sketch of her father.) Two children were born of their marriage: Richard Gilman, born Nov. 1, 1875, died Oct. 1, 1880; Robert Virgil, born Nov. 19, 1882, died Aug. 22, 1889.

Eugene M. Bowman was born in Manchester, July 23, 1838. He is a son of Jonas B. and Ase-nath L. Bowman, and on the paternal side is ninth in descent from Nathaniel Bowman of Watertown, Mass., who came to America in 1636 from England, and on the maternal side seventh in descent from Daniel Ladd who came to this country from England in 1633 and settled at Salisbury, Mass., in 1837.

Mr. Bowman received his education in the public schools of Manchester and at New Ipswich academy and Merrimack normal institute. He is a graduate of Albany law school, studied law with Herman Foster and was admitted to the bar in 1859 in Hillsborough county.

He married Sarah E. Parker in July, 1858. Mrs. Bowman is a daughter of Elkanah Phillips and Sarah (Corning) Parker of Merrimack, N. H., and is seventh in line of descent from Capt. James Parker who came to America from England in 1638 and died in Groton, Mass., in 1701. Mr. Bow-man came to Nashua in 1873, where he has ever since resided. Although a lawyer by profession he has never practiced here, his time having been well occupied in other pursuits. He has held the position of city clerk for fifteen years, and other positions of trust, with honor and credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He has always taken a great interest in Nashua's wel-fare and is highly respected and esteemed as a citizen. Mr. Bowman is a veteran of the war of the Rebellion, having served in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the battles in Virginia in 1862 and 1863; he was slightly wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain in 1862. He attends the Pilgrim church.

Lillian M., only child of Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, was born in 1859, and married Phineas Adams Hammond, son of Dr. E. B. Hammond, of this city in 1884. One son, Roland Bowman, born July 26, 1887, is the result of their marriage.

Edwin B. Gould was born in Hillsborough, Jan. 24, 1839. He is a son of Jonathan S. and Sabra (Booth) Gould. Mr. Gould is of Scotch descent on the paternal side and traces his lineage to the Goulds who settled in Topsfield, Mass., in 1620. On the maternal side he is a descendant of the Booths who were among the first settlers of his native place, people of industrious habits and sterling worth.

Mr. Gould was educated in the public schools of Hillsborough, at Appleton academy in Mont Ver-non, where he graduated in the class of 1858, and at Kimball Union academy in Meriden, where he was a scholar in 1859. After graduating in Mont Vernon he taught school. Mr. Gould commenced reading law in the office of James F. Briggs at Hillsborough Bridge in 1860, and concluded in the office of Francis M. Blood at Hillsborough Lower Village. He was admitted to the bar at the term of the supreme court held at Manchester in January, 1864, and shortly afterwards entered upon the practice of his profession at Suncook, where he remained nine years. He moved to Lebanon in 1873, and in 1876 came to Nashua where he still continues in practice and to meet with good success. Mr. Gould has held a commission for several years as notary public and has been identified with affairs for the public weal. He attends the services of the Pilgrim church, is a member of Howard lodge, I. O. O. F., at Suncook, and Indian Head encampment of the same order at Nashua. He is also a chevalier in the uniformed rank of the order.

Mr. Gould was united in marriage Nov. 18, 1868, with Eliza J. Kelsey of Nottingham, daughter of John and Elizabeth Kelsey of that place. There are no children by their marriage.

Royal Dexter Barnes was born at Northfield, Mass., June 18, 1855. He was a son of Warren M. and Mary (Blodgett) Barnes of Litchfield, who removed to Litchfield when the subject of this sketch was a lad. Mr. Barnes was educated in the public schools of Litchfield and at Crosby's literary institute, Nashua. He read law in the office of Sawyer & Sawyer, Jr., was admitted to the bar of Hillsborough county, and practiced in Nashua until his death, which occurred Aug. 28, 1891.

Mr. Barnes was a man of considerable natural ability, a well read lawyer, and had a large and lucrative practice at one time. He was a man of very generous impulses, with a large circle of friends. He was city solicitor for several years.

Mr. Barnes married Idella E. Prescott, a daughter of Nathan O. and Lucy A. (Richardson) Prescott, March 13, 1878. Three children were born of their marriage: Royal Sumner, born June 19, 1879; Mabel Prescott, born Aug. 23, 1883; Alfred Dexter, born Sept. 8, 1889.

Charles D. Parker was born in Nashua, Dec. 17, 1861. He was educated in the schools of his native city and graduated from the Nashua Literary institute, of which Prof. David Crosby was principal. Mr. Parker attended French's commercial college in Boston and finally settled down to the study of law in the office of George Y. Sawyer & Sawyer Junior. He completed his reading in the office of Judge E. E. Parker, and was graduated at the Boston university of law and admitted to the bar in 1886. Mr. Parker has made a gratifying success in his profession and has a bright outlook for the future.

He was united in marriage Oct. 16, 1889, with Jennie A. Norris, daughter of William H. Norris of Holyoke, and has one child, Charles N., born May 23, 1891. He represented his ward in the constitutional convention in 1889, and in the legislature in 1890 and 1891. Mr. Parker is a member of the Manchester lodge, No. 146, Elks; Granite lodge, I. O. O. F.; Evening Star lodge, K. of P., of which he is keeper of records and seals, and of Watananock tribe of Red Men in which he is a past sachem and an officer in the great council. His cheerful deportment among his fellow citizens is of a character that makes everybody his friend.

Jeremiah J. Doyle was born in New Boston, June 23, 1861. He is a son of John and Julia (O'Neil) Doyle.

Mr. Doyle obtained his education in the schools of Milford and Amherst, and be it said to his credit, there is no man in Hillsboro county who made a more manly struggle to better his condition or whose career more completely illustrates the possibilities within the reach of those who have courage and perseverance. He labored days and studied nights. He attended school when he could but he never for a day gave up his books, often poring over them by a dim light far into the night. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching in a district school and for the next two years he was a schoolmaster of ability and popularity.

Having made up his mind to study law he entered the office of George B. French in Nashua in 1881, and here he applied himself to his task with the same earnestness and determination to succeed that had characterized his previous career. By practicing self-denial he was able to take a three years' course at the Boston university of law, and Aug. 28, 1884, a full month before he had completed his last term in the institution, he took an examination at the law term of the supreme court at Concord and was admitted to the bar. He then opened an office in Nashua and by strict attention to the affairs of his clients, by continued study and industry he has forged his way to the front ranks of the profession and to recognition among the attorneys of the county as a foeman worthy of their steel.

Mr. Doyle has also made an enviable record for himself outside of the legal profession. He has proved himself an earnest debater, a man of original ideas, as well as a clear and forcible advocate, and an able and energetic speaker on public occasions. Mr. Doyle represented Ward Five in the board of alderman in 1886 and 1887, and served two years as city solicitor. He was a member of the legislature in 1887 and 1889, and in 1894, and was elected to represent Ward Nine in the same branch of the government in 1895 and 1896. As a member of this body, as when in the board of aldermen, he had an active and intelligent part.

With all else Mr. Doyle is a society man. He has served division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, as president; has been one of the foremost temperance advocates in the city; was a charter member and the first chief ranger of Court Indian Head, A. O. F., also was grand chief ranger of the Grand Court of New Hampshire; state president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and delegate to the Omaha convention in 1892; member of the Granite State club (Manchester), and active in the affairs of the Church of St. Louis de Gonzague; first delegate of Foresters to Brooklyn convention, 1891.

Mr. Doyle was united in marriage Nov. 8, 1886, with Luella J. Lucier, daughter of Paul, Jr., and Elizabeth (Brennan) Lucier. The children of their marriage are Lillian Elizabeth, born Aug. 16, 1887; Paul Jeremiah, born Feb. 19, 1891; Robert James, born March 11, 1894, and Mary Julia, born Dec. 26, 1895.

Stephen L. Hallinan was born at Fairfield, Vt., July 26, 1862. He is a son of Stephen and Nancy (Mellen) Hallinan, both of whom are dead. Mr. Hallinan obtained a common school education in his native town, and at the age of sixteen years went to Brigham academy in Bakersfield, Vt.

In 1882 he commenced the study of law under Henry R. Start, Bakersfield, Vt., and was admitted to the bar Oct. 30, 1884. He practiced at Highgate, Vt., until December, 1886, and at St. Albans from 1886 to February, 1889, and in the spring of that year settled in Nashua, and still remains in the same profession. While residing in Vermont he was state's attorney of Franklin county to the interest of his clients. He is a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception and the Clover club. Mr. Hallinan was a member of the legislature of 1895 and 1896 from Ward Five. Mr. Hallinan is unmarried.

Bertis A. Pease was born at Wilton, Me., Oct. 31, 1854. He was graduated at Wilton academy in 1878, and at Colby university in 1882. He was principal of high school at Milford from 1882 to 1885. In 1886 he became a resident of Nashua and principal of the Mt. Pleasant school, where he remained until 1888, being one of the most thorough and satisfactory masters in New Hampshire. Mr. Pease studied law in the office of Charles H. Burns, was graduated at the Boston university school of law in 1889, and admitted to the Hillsboro' bar in the same year. He entered upon the practice of his profession immediately after his admission, and although he has given a share of his time to the affairs of the Nashua Building and Loan association, of which he is secretary and attorney, he has had a large and successful practice. He is energetic and earnest in his advocacy of a client's cause and popular with all with whom he is associated.

Mr. Pease married, Jan. 1, 1890, Linna B. Flagg, daughter of W. H. Flagg of Lowell. She is an artist who ranks among the first in her profession. Their children are Eleanore, born April 16, 1891, Robert A., born Nov. 21, 1893, Theodore S., born April 7, 1895, and Dorothy, born Nov. 3, 1896. Mr. Pease is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and the First Congregational church.

William J. McKay was born in Pembroke, Me., June 13, 1869. He is a son of Neil and Sarah (McKay) McKay, descendant of the old Scotch Camerons and Morrisons. He attended the public schools of his native place until he was fifteen years of age when, in 1884, following the death of his father, he became a resident of Nashua, attending the high school and graduating in the class of 1888. He then read law in the office of William W. Bailey, and in 1890 entered the Boston university law school, where he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1892. Mr. McKay is a self-made man. He has fought his way to the front single-handed and largely by teaching, having held the responsible position of principal of a city evening school five years. He is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M.

Alvin J. Lucier was born in Nashua Jan. 6, 1869. He is a son of Paul and Elizabeth (Brennan) Lucier. His father came to Nashua from St. Damase, Can., about forty years ago. He attended the primary and grammar schools and was graduated at the Nashua high school in 1886. He then entered St. Hyacinth college in Canada where he was graduated in 1889. Mr. Lucier read law in the office of J. J. Doyle, attending the Boston law school and was admitted to the bar Jan. 31, 1891, at Concord. He then became a partner in the business of Mr. Doyle under the name of Doyle & Lucier. Mr. Lucier is a member of the church of St. Louis de Gonzague, where he has been organist for several years. His brothers and sisters, as well as himself, are among the leading musicians of the city. In fact Mr. Lucier came very near choosing a musical career, but gave it up for the more congenial profession of the law. Mr. Lucier was united in marriage Oct. 8, 1895, with Katherine A. Doucet, daughter of Augustus F. Doucet, of Merrimac, Mass. They have one child, Alvin Augustus, born August 7, 1896.

Edmund Parker was born in Jaffrey Feb. 7, 1783. He was a son of Abel and Edith (Jewett) Parker. He graduated at Dartmouth college in 1803, and read law first in the office of Samuel Dakin of Jaffrey, afterwards, and finishing, with David Everett of Amherst, whom he succeeded in business. He represented Amherst in the legislature from the year 1813 to and including 1826, being speaker of the house in 1824, taking the place of Andrew Pierce, resigned. He was solicitor of Hillsborough county from 1825 to 1829, in which latter year he was appointed judge of probate, holding the office until 1835. He was a lawyer of high standing at the bar. Mr. Parker removed from Amherst to Nashua in 1836, where he was agent of the Jackson Manufacturing company. He represented Nashua in the legislature for several terms, between the years 1849 and 1854, and was a delegate to

the constitutional convention of 1850. He was president of the Nashua & Lowell corporation for a time.

Judge Parker married Susan, daughter of Joseph Cutter of Jaffrey, in 1812, for his first wife, by whom he had three children. His second wife was Mrs. Sarah (Leland) Boynton, daughter of Joseph Leland of Saco, Maine.

William Barrett was born in Wilton, July 2, 1836. He fitted for college at Appleton academy, Mont Vernon, graduated at Harvard university in 1859 and at Harvard law school in 1861, and soon after commenced practice in Nashua. He was a partner of H. B. Atherton, from 1866 to 1872. He was city solicitor and held other offices of honor and trust. He was elected solicitor for Hillsboro county in 1871. Mr. Barrett was a man of superior knowledge and bore the reputation of a man excellently well read in his profession. In 1876 he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he gained a high reputation as a lawyer. He died at St. Paul Sept. 14, 1888, and his remains were brought to Nashua where they were interred in the Nashua cemetery. Mr. Barrett was a thirty-third degree Mason and had been grand master of New Hampshire and attained high position in other masonic bodies. While in St. Paul, in 1888, he published a work on the Genealogy of the descendants of of Thomas Barrett, Sr., of Braintree, Mass.

Mr. Barrett married Sarah E., daughter of Christopher Page of Nashua, Sept. 24, 1861. Of this marriage were born two children, William, who survives him, and a daughter who died in childhood.

James F. J. Otterson was born in Nashua in 1855. He is a son of James P. S. and Aseneth H. Otterson. (For further genealogy see sketch of J. D. Otterson in this book.) Mr. Otterson received his education in the common schools of his native place, graduating at the high school in 1875. He read law in the office of Stevens & Parker and graduated at Harvard university law school. After he was admitted to the bar about 1879, he practiced for a short time in Nashua and then removed to Marlborough, Mass., where he has ever since resided. He is now and has been for quite a number of years clerk of the Marlborough police court and is a lawyer of standing and reputation. Mr. Otterson attends the Episcopal church; he is unmarried.

Leonard Freeman Burbank was born in Melrose, Mass., Nov. 21, 1859. He is a son of Leonard E. and Frances A. Burbank, and, on the paternal side, a descendant from Eleaser Burbank, one of the original settlers of Bradford, Mass., and on the maternal side, from Samuel Varnum, who came from Dracott, England, in 1649, and was the first settler in Dracut, Mass., and whose son John was the first white child born in the Merrimack river valley. Mr. Burbank came to Nashua with his father's family in 1860. He was educated in the public schools of the city, graduating from the High school in the class of 1878. After graduation, he attended the law school in Boston university, and in the same year entered the law office of Stevens & Parker as a student. He was an excellent and painstaking student, and at the close of his term was admitted to practice as an attorney in the Hillsborough county bar in 1881. Soon after being admitted he entered into practice in partnership with E. E. Parker. His partnership continued about one year and was dissolved by mutual consent. For several years after this Mr. Burbank practiced his profession alone, occupying an office in Goodrich block. He then moved to Atlanta, Georgia, where he opened a law office and remained in practice a short time and then returned to Nashua. Since his return his tastes and inclinations, —lying always in more artistic and literary lines than those afforded by the dry and dusty paths of the law,—have gradually divorced him from the active duties of his profession. Mr. Burbank is an exceedingly well read lawyer, and had he continued in active practice, had the qualities necessary to success. For the last few years he has been engaged in literary work, writing for newspapers and magazines, and with gratifying success and increasing popularity. Mr. Burbank has travelled considerably in his own country, and in 1893 made a tour of Europe. He is a popular and active citizen and society man. He attends the Unitarian church, is a member of the Vesper Country club, the Nashua Golf club, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Coon club. He is unmarried.

Lyman Demerrette Cook was born in Sandwich. He is a son of John D. and Elizabeth L. (Perkins) Cook. He came to Nashua, with his parents, while yet a lad, and passed through its schools, graduating in the high school in the class of 1878. He graduated from Dartmouth college in 1882, and later from the law school of Boston university. In 1887 he became a partner of Geo.

A. Ramsdell, in the practice of law in Nashua, with whom he remained for about three years, when he determined to give up the practice of the law for the ministry, and accordingly after the usual probation was installed as a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1891. He is now a member of the Northern New York conference of that church, and bears the reputation of being an eloquent and successful minister.

Mr. Cook was married to Effie L. Smith, daughter of Riley D. and Elmira J. (Sargent) Smith of Nashua, March 31, 1891.

George Wilson Clyde was born at Dracut, Mass., October 23, 1865. He is a son of Samuel W. and Hannah J. (Boles) Clyde of Hudson, coming there from Dracut in 1867. He was educated in the common schools of Hudson, is a graduate of Dean academy, Franklin, Mass., and took a special course of two years at Tuft's college. He graduated at Boston university law school in 1894; was admitted to the bar in 1895, and soon after opened an office in Nashua, where he is practicing at the present time. Mr. Clyde is a lawyer of good abilities, which argues well for a successful and bright career in his profession. He holds the position of judge of the Hudson police court and is also a member of the Hudson board of education. He takes an active interest in civil, political and social affairs and is a popular citizen.

Mr. Clyde is an attendant at the Universalist church, and a member of Hudson lodge, 94, I. O. O. F. He is unmarried.

Henri T. Ledoux was born in St. Albans, Vermont, Nov. 4, 1873, where he resided until Nov. 29, 1879, when he came to Nashua. He was educated in the public and parochial schools of Nashua, St. Theresa classical college, St. Theresa, P. Q., and Boston university law school. Mr. Ledoux has taken an active part as a young man in matters appertaining to the welfare of Nashua and its citizens, whose respect and esteem he enjoys. He was a member of the common council, from Ward Three, in 1895 and 1896, a representative to the general court in 1897, and is also secretary of the Democratic city committee, a member of St. Francis Xavier's church—Catholic—the society of the League of the Sacred Heart, Lafayette court, No. 440, C. O. F., organizer and first president of Les Montagnards club, and state chief ranger of the Catholic order of Foresters.

Mr. Ledoux is a rising lawyer, and, although young in the profession, has already a respectable clientage. He is unmarried.

Walter E. Kittredge was born at Merrimack. He is a son of Walter and Anna C. (Fairfield) Kittredge who is a daughter of Benjamin Fairfield of New Boston. His father, who came to Merrimack from Billerica, Mass., and who is now living at Reed's Ferry, is the author of many popular songs, among which may be mentioned "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," which attained a national reputation during the war of the Rebellion and is still popular.

Mr. Kittredge was educated in the common schools of Merrimack and McGaw normal institute, and is a graduate of Dartmouth college, class of 1877. After his graduation he read law in the office of John A. Andrews of Manchester. He opened an office in Nashua where he is now in practice. He attends the Congregational church.

January 23, 1896, he married Addie L. Wilson, a daughter of Horace W. and — J. (Burns) Wilson of Merrimack. One child, Annie L., born Jan. 12, 1897, is the result of their marriage.

Among the lawyers who have resided and practiced in Nashua for a short time, and who are either deceased or living and moving in other and distant fields, or have failed to furnish notes for sketches, and of whom time and space will allow only a brief mention, are William L. Carter, a son of Joel Carter of this city, who practiced here some time from 1857 to 1862. Edward A. Dana, origin unknown, a partner of G. Y. Sawyer for a short time about 1834. John W. Johnson. I. C. Bates Smith, who came here from Worcester, Mass., in the seventies, and remained a short time, with his office in Beasom block; he married a daughter of M. A. Worcester. C. B. Tilden, a son of Lucius L. Tilden of this city, and brother of Mrs. George Gray, who has been for many years a successful patent lawyer in Washington, D. C. Samuel M. Wilcox, at one time a partner of the late Aaron P. Hughes, of whom it is said he was a good lawyer, and whose residence is now unknown to the writer. Fabius E. Elder, a quiet, unpretentious, gentlemanly man, who occupied rooms for a short time in the Telegraph block, in the seventies, and left for other fields and pastures new. William J. Nutt, a

brother of the late George W. Nutt of this city; Mr. Nutt was born in Nashua, studied law in the office of Charles R. Morrison, practiced here for a few years and died leaving no family, many years ago. Jesse B. Twiss, who studied law with W. W. Bailey, was admitted to the bar, had an office in Beason block, with R. D. Barnes, in the eighties for awhile, and finally removed to Jaffrey. James A. Leach, a son of Libeous Leach of this city, who studied with W. W. Bailey, and had an office in Telegraph block at the time of his decease, which occurred in the latter part of the eighties. Thomas D. Luce, the present popular clerk of the supreme court of this county, who came here from Manchester. E. B. West, who was a partner of A. F. Stevens a while, and who left here about 1863 for Portsmouth. Lewis Smith, here in the fifties.



SACRED HEART PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

nelia Sawtelle, daughter of Ebenezer and Sally (Tolles) Sawtelle of Groton, Mass. Seven children have been born to him: Josephine, born Aug. 31, 1853; Clara Anna,



DAVID STEVENS.

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John Cross, son of Levi and Hannah (Kidder) Cross, was born in Litchfield, Aug. 30, 1814. His ancestors were among the first eleven families that settled in Nottingham West, now Hudson, in 1710. They lived in a garrison. His grandfather, John Cross, who died in Litchfield in 1816, at the age of 81 years, was an ensign in the Revolutionary army. His wife, Elizabeth (Dakin) Cross, died March 6, 1820, aged 85. Nathan Cross, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was surprised by Pequawket Indians Sept. 4, 1724, while at work at a pine forest growing on the bank of the river not far from the present site of the Nashua cemetery, (see History of Hillsborough county, page 149), and with his companion, Thomas Blanchard, was hurried into captivity in Canada, where he remained about a year, when he was rescued. He came from England about 1710. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Capt. Jonas Kidder of Lyndeboro, who married Huldah Cram. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and (see History of Lyndeboro) a lieutenant in the service at the battle at Ticonderoga. He was promoted to a captaincy, and was a pensioner of the government; died in Litchfield, Nov. 1, 1837, aged 94.

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JOSIAH MOODY FLETCHER.

Josiah M. Fletcher was born in Halifax, Mass., Jan. 14, 1828. He is a son of John and Dolly M. (Johnson) Fletcher, and a descendant in the seventh generation



JOSIAH MOODY FLETCHER.

from Robert Fletcher, 1630, whose descendants form the Fletcher family union that meets triennially, generally in Boston. His grandfather, Josiah Fletcher, was the builder of the first mill in Lowell, (1812). His father was a manufacturer of woolen goods in Lowell and at Halifax, Mass., being at one time superintendent of the Hurd mills in the first named place. The subject of this sketch came to Nashua in 1842, following the death of his father, and since that time his home has been here.

Mr. Fletcher was educated in Lowell, where he entered the high school but did not remain long enough to graduate. His first work was that of a bobbin boy and notwithstanding the hardship and long hours, (from five in the morning till seven at night), he contrived to improve his education by attending an operatives' night school. At the age of sixteen he entered the bookstore of J. Buffum, in Beasom block, where he remained three years. During this time he edited a work called the "Golden Gift," which was stereotyped and editions printed in Portland, Boston and Connecticut at the same time. His next employment was that of surveyor of stone in Lowell. A little later he traveled in the South, and then returned to Nashua and became proprietor of the bookstore in which he had been a clerk. A year later, in December, 1848, he went to California and remained a year and is consequently a "forty-niner." Upon his return he purchased the controlling interest in *The Ladies Wreath*, a magazine published in New York, and published and partly edited it, for three years, retaining his residence and business interests in Nashua. In 1853 he published the *Free Democrat*, a campaign paper. After seven years as a bookseller, publisher, editor and manufacturer of specialties he gave up business for a time and traveled extensively through the West and South.

Mr. Fletcher is one of the most versatile of men. His next enterprise was that of a manufacturer of furniture.

He has formed as many as twenty partnerships and during the last ten years has been sole proprietor of the Fletcher-Webster Furniture company and Nashua Novelty works. His effort to promote the industrial interests of Nashua is shown in the fact that he was the first person in New England to manufacture metallic bird cages; among the first in the country to manufacture furniture by machinery; first to manufacture carpet sweepers; that he has manufactured soap and ink and sent out pedlers with Yankee notions, and has always been ready and willing to adopt and use the inventions of others, being the first person in Nashua to purchase and discover the utility of the sewing machine and typewriter. In fact, in all these things he has kept abreast of the times and has shown a progressive spirit.

In the world of letters, religion and politics Mr. Fletcher has always been of the radical school, and generally allied with the minority. In religious matters his opinions reach to a universal church. He has investigated spiritualism in all its phases and holds advanced views. In politics he has drifted from the free soil party through the republican party, into the prohibition party. In the organization last named, he has been several times a candidate for mayor of Nashua, governor of the state and member of congress. He edits and publishes a prohibition paper at the present time at Manchester, and when a political campaign is on he usually addresses the people on the issues before them. His last publication, for he is a pleasing writer of poetry as well as prose, is entitled "A Thousand Songs of Life, Love, Home and Heaven," which exhibits merit and has had a fair sale. He has been an extensive traveler and visited nearly every state in the union, many of the principal cities and all points of interest. Mr. Fletcher is an Odd Fellow, a Good Templar and a member of several other societies and organizations. In a word, few men, especially those of as delicate health as he, have accomplished so much and accomplished it so well as Mr. Fletcher, and certain it is that no citizen is more highly regarded as a conscientious, liberal and honorable man.

Mr. Fletcher was united in marriage Jan. 23, 1851, with Adaline Jane Eastman of Rumney. Six children were born of their union all of whom died in infancy except Laurie Angie, who lived till her twenty-second year.

DAVID STEVENS.

David Stevens, son of Samuel G. and Betsey (Davis) Stevens, was born at Goffstown, Oct. 8, 1823. He came to Nashua with his parents when he was three years of age and was educated in the public schools of the town and at Crosby's Literary institution. Following his school days he learned the carpenters' trade, and during his active career followed that occupation and engaged in moving buildings, in which he is an expert and has performed some of the most difficult undertakings of any man in the state. Mr. Stevens never aspired to public office and yet he has served his ward on the board of selectmen and represented it, 1876 and 1877, in the common council and in a good many political conventions. He is a man of unblemished reputation, a believer and worker in the cause of temperance, and an enterprising citizen; a member of the United Order of the Golden Cross, the Nashua grange, and president of the landlord's league. Mr. Stevens was united in marriage April 19, 1848, with Cor-

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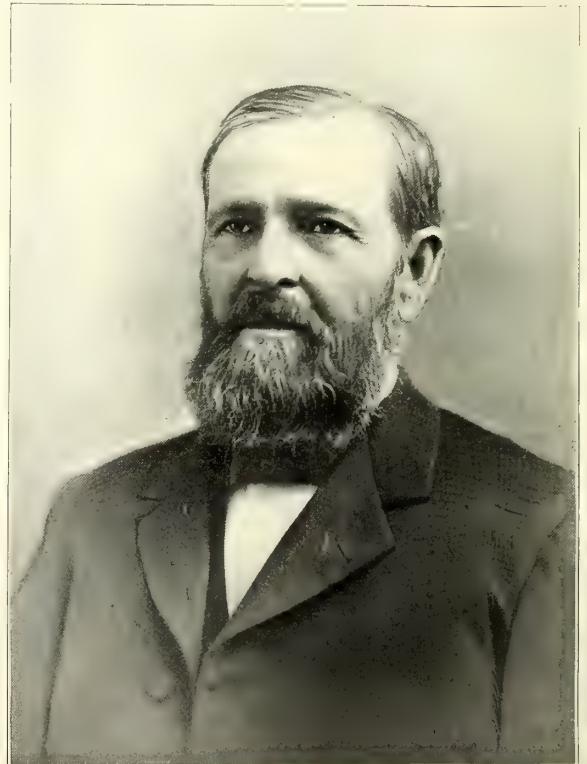
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Mr. Cross was united in marriage Nov. 15, 1838, with Sarah A. Sargent, daughter of Reuben and Eunice K. (Davis) Sargent of Hudson. (For ancestors, see sketch

of her brother, Dana Sargent.) Two children were born of their marriage: John Allen, April 24, 1844, married Mary Jane Currier; Mary Ellen, March 8, 1848, married James H. Tolles.

WILLARD CLARK TOLLES.

Capt. Willard C. Tolles was born in Nashua May 8, 1843. He is a son of Horace C. and Sophia C. (Wright) Tolles. (For genealogy see sketch of his father.)



WILLARD CLARK TOLLES.

Mr. Tolles was educated in the public schools of Nashua and in his youth learned the machinists' trade, which he followed until 1878, when he was elected assistant city marshal. In 1879, owing to a change in the administration, and notwithstanding the fact that his service was so satisfactory to the people that Mayor Holman offered him the commission of captain of the night watch, he returned to his former occupation. He declined the appointment through disinclination to serve nights, but the offer, being from a political opponent, was nevertheless a handsome compliment to him as an efficient, courteous and cautious officer. In 1884 he was elected city marshal. He served his year, and then came another change in the administration and he again returned to his trade. Jan 1, 1887, he was again elected to the same position, which he continued to fill till 1891—and in the administration of the business of which he won the respect of law abiding citizens and justices of the courts, receiving from them many words of compliment and approval on his retirement.

In 1891 and 1892 he was in the insurance business and Jan. 1, 1893, he was elected street commissioner for the whole city, a position in which, as in the police department, he proved efficient. Since Jan. 1, 1894, he has been in the real estate and safe business. He attends the Universalist church and is a member of Pennichuck lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand.

Captain Tolles was united in marriage Oct. 6, 1868, with Ellen F. Kendall, daughter of James and Betsy (Page) Kendall of Dunstable. One child has been born of their marriage: Edith K., born Aug. 3, 1888.

DANIEL FREDERICK RUNNELLS.

Daniel F. Runnells was born in Hollis, March 25, 1833. He is a son of Ebenezer and Lydia (Lawrence) Runnells. His immigrant ancestor (see genealogy of Runnells and Reynolds families, published in Boston, 1873) was Samuel Runnells, who was born near Port Royal, N. S., of Scotch parents, about 1674. He married Abigail Middleton, of Haverhill, Mass., about 1700. He settled in Bradford, Mass., about the time of his marriage, and is recorded as having a home in that place in 1710. The history of the times shows that he was a prominent man, and as his gravestone gives him the title of sergeant, it is evident that he was connected with the military of his times. He died Oct. 27, 1745, and of his eight children, Ebenezer, born in 1726, settled in Haverhill, Mass. He was engaged in ironing vessels, and was also a partner in ship-building at Newburyport. In 1777 he purchased a tract of land in Hollis, on the Nashua river, near what is now known as Runnell's bridge, which he afterwards gave to his son, Samuel Runnells, born in 1767, who settled there about 1791. Upon this estate the latter built the saw and grist mills, also a carding mill, known for more than half a century as "Runnells' Mills." He died June 5, 1834. His second son, Ebenezer, born 1794, the father of the subject of this sketch, inherited this property, the homestead of which still remains in the Runnells family.

Mr. Runnells was educated in the schools of his native place and at the academies in Hancock and Franconia. When he was twenty-one years of age he entered a store in Hollis as a partner in the firm of Sawtelle & Runnells, where he remained until shortly before he came to Nashua in 1858. During the year following he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1860 he established himself in the clothing business at the corner of Main and Water streets. In 1863 he admitted, as a partner in the business, C. H. Chase, under the firm name of Runnells & Chase. In 1865 the growth of the business had increased so that the firm took a larger store in Noyes block, where it remained until 1872, when Mr. Runnells built a section of Merchants Exchange and removed to it. In 1878 the firm was dissolved, Mr. Runnells continuing alone until 1883, when he admitted Luke A. Farly to the firm as a partner. A few years later Mr. Farly retired from the business and since then Mr. Runnells has conducted it alone.

Although a diligent merchant, with the cares of a large business on his hands, Mr. Runnells has found time to assist in many ways in the growth and prosperity of Nashua. In politics he is a democrat, and, while he is not an office seeker, he has represented Ward Seven in the legislature in 1874, and been honored by his party associates with a nomination for the office of senator. He is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, Israel Hunt council, St. George commandery, K. T., and Edward A. Raymond consistory, Scottish rite, 32d degree. He is also a member of Pennichuck lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Runnells attends the Congregational church, and is a member of the New Hampshire club. He is one of the trustees of the Nashua public library and of Woodlawn cemetery, and has also been elected as one of the inspectors of the Hunt Home for Aged Couples.

Mr. Runnells was united in marriage Sept. 9, 1858, with Sarah E. Farley, daughter of Enoch and Abigail

business. He has served as administrator for several estates. Mr. Wood is a self-made man, a vocalist of high rank in the profession, a citizen who takes a lively inter-



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Mr. Wood was united in marriage Dec. 25, 1867, with Anstris B. Baldwin, daughter of William T. and Charlotte (Felch) Baldwin of Hudson. Four children have been born of this marriage: Egbert B., born July 8, 1869, married Annie Thomas of Portland, Me. Herbert A., born in December, 1871, died July 27, 1873; Marja A., born Sept. 2, 1873, died June 15, 1875; Karl D., born June 6, 1878.

WILLIAM HARVEY GREENLEAF.

William H. Greenleaf was born in Haverhill, July 24, 1839. He is a son of Seth Greenleaf and Ruth (Page) Stockwell. His father was born at Lancaster, June 28, 1812, and connected with the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad from its beginning until his death in 1880. His mother, Ruth Page, was the first white woman settler in Lancaster; coming there on horseback from Petersham, Mass.; she was a woman of remarkable energy of character, and it was owing to her efforts, in a great measure, that the infant settlement was kept together. His grand-

parents on his father's side were David and Lydia (Burnham) Greenleaf, pioneers among the early settlers of Rumney. David Greenleaf was a Revolutionary soldier.

He was educated in the public schools of Concord and at a private school. Mr. Greenleaf spent his summers for many years as a mountain hotel clerk. In 1861 he was commissioned in the government mail service, and for nine years thereafter was a postal clerk between Boston and Littleton. In 1871 Mr. Greenleaf took up permanent residence in Nashua and entered the grocery business of his father-in-law under the firm name of W. H. Greenleaf & Co., continuing until 1883, since which time he has been in the hotel business. At the present time he is the popular clerk at the Laton house, a position he has held for ten years. He served the city as a member of the common council in 1879, and in the board of aldermen in 1880 and 1881, and assessor in 1885. He was a member of the legislature in 1883 from Ward Six. He is a member of the First Congregational church, Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, Israel Hunt council in which he is now conductor, of St. George commandery, K. T., in which body he is junior warden, Edward A. Raymond consistory, 32d degree, Noble Mystic Shrine Aleppo (Boston) and the City Guards club.

In 1863 he was united in marriage with Lucy A. M. daughter of Col. H. F. Courser, and the children of this marriage are: Hattie M., wife of George F. Smith, and



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Carrie T., who was united in marriage May 15, 1895, with Arthur N. Richardson of Lancaster, now residing at Portland, Me.

he was twenty years of age and entered the store of Francis Winch as a clerk. He remained in the employ of Mr. Winch five years, and after one year spent in the



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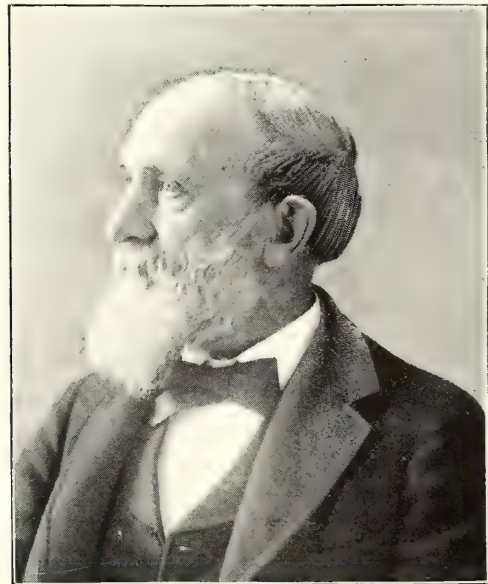
mattress business went into the grocery trade for himself, 1855, and so continued until May, 1893, when he sold out and retired. Mr. Sawyer represented Ward Four in the common council in 1860 and in the board of aldermen in 1870 and 1871. He also served his ward a number of years on the board of selectmen, and the city four years on the board of assessors. He is an earnest and honest citizen, who has done his part to make Nashua a prosperous place. Mr. Sawyer is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and a Scottish rite mason of the 32d degree; member of Pilgrim church. He was united in marriage June 17, 1856, with Almira Bowers, daughter of Mark and Selina (Foster) Bowers of Hancock. One son was born of their marriage: Frank M., born April 21, 1861, died July 18, 1879.

WEBSTER CHENEY BROWN.

Webster C. Brown, son of Rev. Amos and Abigail (Cheney) Brown, was born at Bristol, Sept. 27, 1829. He was educated in the district schools of his native place and at the academies at Andover Center, Wentworth and East Andover. Mr. Brown remained on the home farm until 1854, when he came to Nashua and accepted a situation as travelling salesman for J. C. Kempton, confectioner. He followed this occupation six or seven years, and then was engaged eleven years as proprietor and manager of an eating house on Main street. Mr. Brown served Ward Six three years on the board of selectmen, represented it in the legislature in 1867 and 1868, and as

inspector of checklists four years. He has served the city three years on the board of assessors.

In 1875 he was appointed assistant city marshal of Nashua, which position he held, by re-appointment three years, performing the duties with credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the public. In 1884 he was nominated and elected county commissioner, and he has been re-elected biennially ever since, his present term of office expiring April 1, 1899. The county farm buildings at Goffstown were erected during his term of service on the board, and, with his associates, he is entitled to credit for the careful and prudent manner in which the duties were performed. In view of this record, it need not be emphasized here that Mr. Brown ranks among the most popular and public men in the county. He attends the Pilgrim church.



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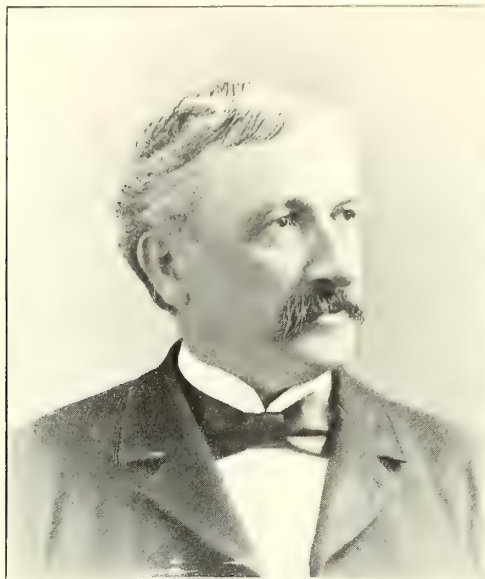
Mr. Brown was united in marriage July 12, 1859, with Mrs. Sarah A. (English) Edmands, daughter of William and Sarah (Bond) English of Nashua. No children.

EGBERT ORRISON WOOD.

Egbert O. Wood was born in Cornish, March 5, 1841. He is a son of Ariel K. and Emeline (Day) Wood, and on the paternal side is a descendant of Reuben Wood, a soldier in the Revolutionary War and a participant in the battle of Bunker Hill. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Rufus Day, who settled at Cornish in boyhood and cleared a farm in the wilderness, where he lived an honest and upright life and died in 1838.

Mr. Wood was educated in the public schools of his native place. He began life as a carriage painter and worked at his trade at Grantham and Lebanon, and then went into the piano factory at Leominster, Mass., where he was employed until 1871, when he came to Nashua and purchased a half interest in the Nashua Till company, an industry that was founded by John C. Lund in 1859, and which is the oldest manufactory of money drawers in the country. In 1880 he bought out his partner, John F. Baldwin, and since then has been the sole owner of the

business. He has served as administrator for several estates. Mr. Wood is a self-made man, a vocalist of high rank in the profession, a citizen who takes a lively inter-



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ROSWELL TENNEY SMITH.

Roswell T. Smith was born in Hanover, Jan. 7, 1825. He is a son of Ashbel and Lucinda (Tenney) Smith, and on the paternal side, a descendant in the eighth generation from Lieut. Samuel Smith who, with his wife Elizabeth, sailed from Ipswich, Eng., in April, 1634, on the ship *Elizabeth* and settled in Weathersfield, Conn., and later at Hadley, Mass. The descent is: Philip and Rebecca Foot of Hadley, Samuel and Mary Smith of Hadley and East Hartford, Conn., Timothy and Esther Webster of Windsor and Hanover, Edward and Ruth Porter, Edward and Hannah Chandler, Ashbel and Lucinda Tenney, all of Hanover. On the maternal side he is a descendant of John and Anne Wighill, who came from Rowley, Eng., and settled at Rowley, Mass., John and Mercy Parrott, Samuel and Abigail Burley, Joseph and Anne Wood, John and Olive Armstrong, John and Lucinda Eaton, Lucinda Tenney.

Mr. Smith was educated at Thetford academy. He came to Nashua in April, 1852, for the purpose of painting a portrait of a child of Charles Tarbell. In 1854 he opened a small book and stationery store in Noyes' block, and in various localities, he remained

in that business nearly all the time till 1891, when he sold out. In all those years Mr. Smith has been interested in mechanical matters and has spent a good share of his time in mechanical engineering, many of his inventions having revolutionized the manufacture of the departments of industrial pursuits to which they have been applied. He invented and perfected the clippers and novelties manufactured by the American Shearer company, and was at one time an active partner in the company. The embroidering loom is considered the master production of his fertile brain. Mr. Smith visited

Europe a few years ago in pursuit of knowledge touching mechanism and on business connected with his patents, and has spent much time in Washington and elsewhere for the same purpose. During his absence in Europe, which extended over a period of several months, and the greater part of which was passed in Germany in connection with his business, he found time to exercise his powers of observation, and took ample notes of men and things as he saw and heard them; the result of which appeared in a series of extremely interesting and intel-

ligent letters in the *Nashua Telegraph*; these letters attracted more than ordinary attention at the time from his fellow citizens, both on account of their merit, and particularly from the fact that they dealt chiefly with the manners and customs,—the home life and its surroundings,—of the middle classes of the German people, and were therefore out of the ordinary ruts of American narration of European travels. He is the author of a chapter in this work relative to Nashua industries. He is a member of the Pilgrim church, and one of Nashua's most honored citizens.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage Sept. 17, 1856, with S. Jennie Marshall of Pepperell. Mrs. Smith is a descendant on the paternal side of John and Sarah Mar-



ROSWELL TENNEY SMITH.

shall, who came to America from England in 1634 on the ship *Hopewell*; John and Mary Burrage, who settled in Billerica, Mass., in 1665; John and Eunice Rogers, 1695; Thomas and Mary Rogers of Tewksbury, Mass., 1740; Silas and Eunice Bailey, Tewksbury, Mass., and Hollis, 1767; John and Sally Fisk, Hollis and Pepperell, Mass., 1815. On the maternal side of Samuel and Elizabeth Parker, Pepperell, 1726; Eleazer and Esther Taylor, Dunstable; Nathan and Martha French, 1788; Sally Fisk. No children; an adopted son, Charles E. P. Smith, who married Lizzie A. Fitzgerald.

MANUFACTURES.

BY R. T. SMITH.

OUR picture gives three views : Dunstable, a staid old New England community ; Nashua, a village passing through an experimental or educational experience up to the Nashua of settled industries developed along true business lines and using true business methods. The years 1822-5 mark the beginning of our mechanical age, and 1880 witnessed a serious trend of our various industries towards true economic development. To an extent, the same is true of trade. Old Dunstable had its "country stores" with their miscellaneous display of the grosser commodities. Nashua Village, its many small stores with their limited assortments, followed by the fine stores and better business methods of to-day.

As the manufacturing interests of Nashua enter into and form part of the progress of art the world over, it may be a matter of curiosity, and possibly of profit, to take a cursory view of the evolution of the mechanical arts leading up to art in Nashua.

In ancient times civilization was confined to warm climates. The people required but few artificial comforts. There was no continued discomfort compelling mechanical provisions for the comfort of the many. The rulers were tyrants, the people slaves. A laborer's time was not an element of cost. Sad as this state of affairs was to our eyes, it had its purpose to serve and its advantages. From it came development of the artistic sense. When every chair represents an individual effort, we may reasonably expect to see many quaint and beautiful designs in chairs. The same is true in all lines of art ; for artistic designs we look to this age of individual effort.

This state of things continued to a large extent until the German and Flemish tribes began to feel the influence of civilization, their colder climate and greater needs so modified the conditions of life as to result in classes devoted to certain lines of art. From this development sprang the free cities of northern Europe, the advance guards of modern industrial conditions.

In the eleventh century, William the Conqueror found England a land of pastures abounding in sheep. The wool of these flocks was the principal export of the country. He brought workers in wool from France and Flanders and thereby laid the foundation of England's commercial supremacy. England soon became the refuge from bigotry and tyranny of thousands of skilled workmen, and so in time the humble homes of the English and Scottish peasantry became workshops where the wool of her flocks was made into cloth to be sold wherever English ships were found.

Under the condition of the mechanical arts and of transportation which we find before the present century, this household production was the only method of manufacture which could have been obtained. In Germany we find free cities ; in England, free homes.

In 1774 James Watt perfected the steam engine. This invention was followed rapidly by the development of machinery worked by power. The invention of the steam engine did not of itself create the "Mechanical Age," but it made it possible. The growth of the mechanical instinct, slow to act, meeting bitter prejudice at first, has become an irresistible torrent in our day, and has given to the world a century such as it never saw before, and will never see the like again.

In 1825 most of the homes of the New England farmers contained a loom and most towns a carding and fulling mill for the manufacture of woolen goods, but the cotton mills had already begun to drive the linen looms out of the farmhouse.

For half a century a factory system had been slowly growing in England, removing the loom from the cottage to the factory, and the cotter from the farm to the city. This factory system was to invade and conquer New England.

The war of 1812-15 convinced the American people that their workshops and factories must be located where British gunboats could not interfere with their supplies, and that until such was the case they could not be an independent people.

In 1815 this was a land of farmers. The farmhouses were full of bright, energetic, ambitious, well-trained and educated young people, trained by circumstances to close economy, having great capacity for self-help (the mother of invention), but without especial mechanical instincts. They

were a host of free lances ready to attack the wild lands of the west, or the great mechanical problems which confronted them in the east.

Let us take a look at the Dunstable of 1822. We find a dam across the Nashua west of the bridge. At its north end stood the grist mill of James Patterson. At its south end stood William Marshall's saw mill. At the Harbor, and on the west side of the road and north of the brook, we find the saw and grist mill of Israel Hunt, Sr., where his sons John and Israel were workmen. On the south side of the brook stood quite a pretentious three-story shop, occupied by E. F. Ingalls as a blacksmith and iron-worker. This shop had a trip hammer, and he made axes, hatchets, hammers, the old fashioned heavy hoe with a ring for a handle, and such other iron work as was called for by the community. The scythe shop of Isaac March stood where the east mill now stands, and upon what was known as Dickerman's Location, just below the old Allds road bridge, was to be found the carding, fulling, pressing and dyeing shop of Enoch Dickerman. There was also a dam and shop below Dickerman's, occupied by Daniel Ingalls as a blacksmith shop, where he had a trip hammer and lathe. These shops supplied the wants of a limited community.

If we look into the conditions that obtained at this time in Milford, Amherst, Hillsboro Bridge, Peterboro and kindred places, we find a restless spirit of enterprise which would have resulted in numerous small mechanical centers of a higher order than the Dunstable of 1825. Such places had begun to crystalize into the form indicated when the advent of the railway made great manufacturing centers a possibility and largely concentrated the surplus energy of such places in cities like Nashua, Manchester and Lowell.

In the winter of 1821 loungers in the country stores of Dunstable heard stories of marvelous doings at Pawtucket falls. It was reported that "no end of money had been put into a cotton mill, and hundreds of working people were finding employment, trade was good, land was rising in value." The gossip had its influence upon certain Dunstable men, who had saved money and were waiting for a good chance to invest it.

In 1822 an association was formed in Dunstable preliminary to incorporation, which purchased all lands between Mine falls and Main street, and in 1823 a charter was obtained by Daniel Abbot, Joseph Greeley, Moses Taylor, and others. The capital stock was fixed at \$300,000, with the right to make it \$1,000,000. This stock was divided into three hundred shares. B. F. French took thirty shares, J. E. and A. Greeley, thirty shares, Moses Taylor, thirty-six shares, Augustus Peabody of Salem, seventy-five shares, John Kendrick of Boston, fifteen shares, Daniel Webster, sixty shares. The stock was not all taken at first, and Daniel Webster never took the shares he subscribed for. The unsold shares were finally taken by Salem and Boston capitalists. The name adopted was the Nashua Manufacturing company. This company must have had on its board of directors some wise and far-seeing men to have planned the location and the surroundings of their mills and corporation houses so finely; or was it because land cost nothing, and, having plenty of room, things, somehow, came into shape themselves.

Eben Runnells told the writer that when a boy he attended an auction of land within the present city limits, and purchased the lot at six and a quarter cents per acre.

The company first decided to locate the mills on the site they now occupy, bringing the water from Mine falls by canal. This canal was three miles long, fifty feet wide and ten feet deep, with a fall of thirty-six feet, and to dig it was a great enterprise for that day.

As a matter of fact the dam was poorly built and equipped, the canal was a ditch, the entire plant was crude and not for a moment to be compared to the efficient and finished plant of our day. The growth of this plant and of its business methods fairly represents the mechanical and business growth of its day.

The question of location must have been hard to decide. To us, of the present, it is plain, but let us wipe out all our railways, our city, and all our modern life, and the question would be hard to decide.

The first building erected was a machine shop, located on the northeast corner of the present mill lot, upon the river bank. Work was begun in this shop in 1824, Ira Gay, superintendent. Col. William Boardman, engineer. Mill No. 1 was built in 1825 and went into operation in 1826. The first mill agent was Asher Benjamin, a prominent architect of Boston.

Mill No. 1 was one hundred and fifty-five by forty-five feet on the floor, and five stories high, with steep roof. It was built of brick in a good and substantial manner. Many of those who became workers in the mill labored in its erection. Thomas W. Gillis, who for so many years filled the agent's place, worked on the foundation with shovel and barrow.

The company not only provided a mill for work, but they built homes and boarding-houses for the workers. They built and stocked a store for the sale of family supplies and a meeting-house for worship. They had an agent for the mill, and an agent for outside matters. For this last named position, they obtained a bright and intelligent clerk from the employ of Greenleaf & Co. of Boston, (a firm interested in the company) by the name of L. W. Noyes, a name familiar to all who know the history of Nashua.

In 1827 Mill No. 2 was built and was in full operation in 1828. This mill was of the same size as No. 1, and six stories high. These two mills were run by breast wheels.

In 1836 Mill No. 3, of the same size as No. 2, was built, giving the company an aggregate of 32,000 spindles and seven hundred and ten looms, with the annual production of 9,300,000 yards annually; or of forty-four yards of cloth a day from each loom. That is, the cotton was carded, spun and woven at the average rate of forty-four yards per loom; a product at least fifty times more than could be produced by hand labor.

Mr. Benjamin was soon succeeded as agent by Ira Gay, the efficient superintendent, and, in 1835, Mr. Gay gave way for Thomas W. Gillis, who occupied this responsible place for eighteen years. Mr. Gillis' mechanical education was a product of these mills; his wonderful energy and great ability was a product of the New Hampshire hills. It was largely through his efforts that the mills were brought into an efficient working shape, and that a corps of capable helpers were trained to the work, making possible the advance in the art which has continued until our day.

In 1844 Mill No. 4 was built, being of the same general size and design as the three previous mills. Mills Nos. 3 and 4 were run by turbine wheels.

In 1853 Mr. Gillis gave place to Daniel Hussey as agent. This change was effected, not from lack of ability and energy on the part of Mr. Gillis—whose management had made the enterprise successful and profitable—but because the change in methods attending the growth of the business had made a change in management necessary. The four mills of that day had been, practically, worked separately and independently of each other; each producing its own grade of work, and each having a separate account in the books of the company.

Economy required that these four mills become one, and under one overseer. The same was called for in the spinning, weaving, and all other departments of work. To bring about such a change effectually, there must be a change in the management, because the best of men become wedded to old ideas, and new men are required for an advance.

In the summer of 1856 Mill No. 1 was burned. The fire took at noon, while the help were at dinner, except two women who were driven by the flames to the roof, from which, in their fright, they jumped and were killed. The mill was at once rebuilt. Gradually the space between the mills was inclosed until a continuous building of one thousand feet in length was obtained, having twelve acres of floorage under one roof. The mill is run by eight turbine wheels having 3,425 horse power. The engine and boiler house, which is outside the factory proper, contains a 1,700 horse power engine and twelve boilers.

On Basin street is located the building containing the office and the large building used as machine shop and cloth room; six large storehouses, and a storehouse for cotton are included in the plant, also eighty-two tenement houses. Up to 1850 the help were all of New England origin. Many of the women who have graced our best homes and helped to give character to our city came to Nashua as mill girls.

In 1869 Mr. Hussey resigned, to be followed by D. D. Crombie; he to be, in turn, succeeded by Oliver P. Hussey, who remained until his death, in 1875, when Rufus A. Maxfield assumed the duties.

In 1886 E. M. Shaw was elected agent, to be followed in 1891 by William D. Cadwell, who is the present agent.

No mills ever had better management than that of the Nashua Manufacturing company. Improvement and progress have been gradual and continuous. For many years its production was

coarse and heavy cotton shirting and sheeting. It now produces over one hundred kinds and grades of cotton flannels and blankets. From the first the mills have had constant employment, they never closed their gates but once, and that for only a short time, because of lack of work. This corporation has a monthly pay-roll of \$40,000, and employs 1,500 hands.

In May, 1825, Charles C. Haven and others, under the firm name of the Indian Head factories, bought the lower water privileges of the Nashua Manufacturing company and built their first mill the following year for the purpose of manufacturing woolen goods, Mr. Haven acting as agent. Lack of capital, enterprise, experience, or possibly all of these combined, soon brought the company to its end. Woolen manufacture calls for more and a greater variety of talent and skill than cotton. The wool must be washed, dried and go through various manipulations, must be dyed, the cloth must have its nap raised and its surface sheared. It requires trained and skilled labor and tools adapted to the work, all of which were lacking. The company made black, blue and brown broadcloth for men's wear, and were unable to compete with imported goods.

In 1830 the property passed into the hands of the Jackson company to be used as a cotton mill. This company represented a capital of \$480,000. The name "Jackson" was unfortunate, political feeling ran so high as to prejudice the sale of goods under that name, with the result that the company adopted the trade name of "Indian Head Mills," with a trade mark of an Indian's head, a mark now known and respected all over the world.

As to this trade mark proper, composed of the rude sketch of an Indian's head in its war paint and feathers, it is a matter of interest to note its origin. After a skirmish between the men of Dunstable on the south side of the river and the Indians on the north, and when the Indians had given up the contest and retired from the field, the rude sketch of an Indian's head was found carved on the tree as a defiance by the Indians. The location of the tree was near where the Jackson mills now stand. This gave the name to the location, and to the mills a trade mark better known in China than in America. It is singular that this crude defiance of a savage should become the symbol of an enterprise which embodies results greater than the world had ever seen at that day.

In 1835 the company had two mills one hundred and fifty-five by forty-seven feet, and five stories high. They ran 11,000 spindles, three hundred and eighty-eight looms, and employed four hundred and seventeen females and eighty-seven males. Benjamin F. French, agent. Mr. French was not a manufacturer but a lawyer. By his wisdom and good management the mills were brought to a high standard for skill and for product. David Gillis was an efficient manager under Mr. French.

In 1832 Mr. French was followed by Judge Edmund Parker. He was a man beloved by all who knew him. Mr. Parker held the agent's place eleven years; Mr. Herrick, four years; H. T. Robbins, ten months; Walter White, one year; P. Lawton, two years; Benjamin Saunders, eleven years; and Oliver P. Hussey, four years. During all these years the capacity and efficiency of the plant was increasing. Mr. Saunders devoted much energy to beautifying the grounds of the mills and the various property belonging to the company. To his spirit of improvement, in the appearance of our surroundings, the city of Nashua is greatly indebted.

In April, 1871, William D. Cadwell, having served the Nashua Manufacturing company as superintendent for some years, was elected agent. He filled this place so well that in 1891 he was elected agent of the Nashua Manufacturing company, and has held the position of agent for both companies to the present time.

This company make a line of especially heavy goods adapted to the eastern market, very many of their goods being sold in China. The fact that they have often to defend their trade mark from English and Canadian pirates is a high compliment to the efficiency of the management and the quality of goods manufactured.

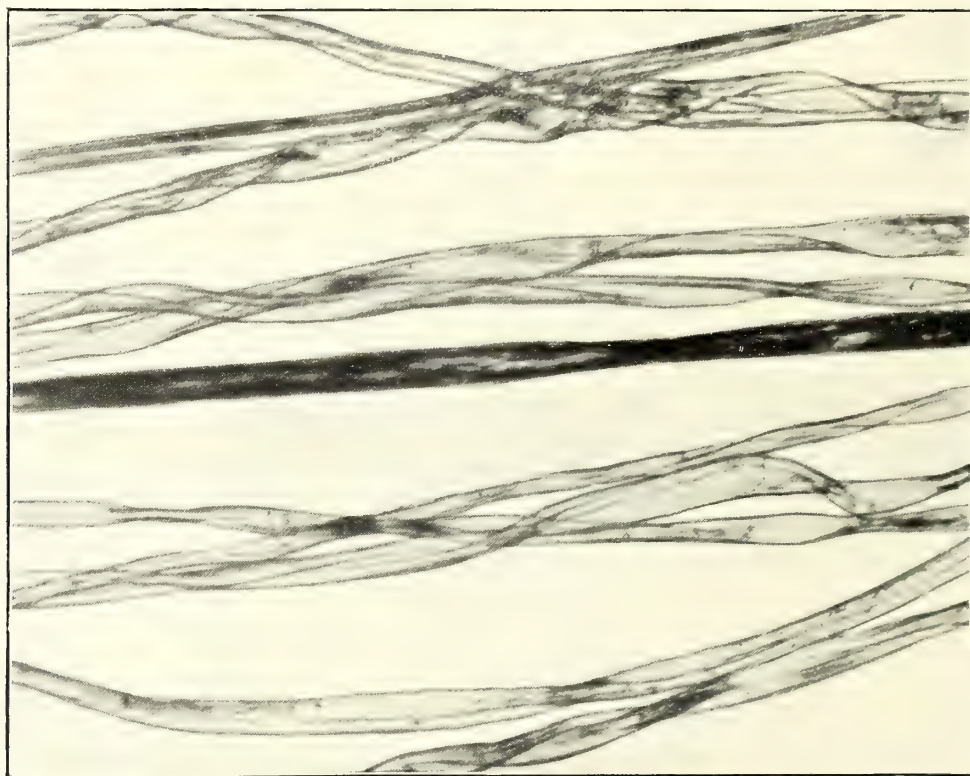
William T. Spear, the efficient superintendent of the mills, has given much attention to the examination of cotton fibre through the use of the microscope, and to utilizing the result obtained in this manner, by the aid of photography. As the cotton raised in different localities has each its peculiar growth, and as some kinds are much better than others, it follows that this company is able to select its stock to the best advantage.

We herewith give a copy of a photograph taken from cotton fibre by the process referred to above. It will be seen that the cotton fibre grows in the form of a flat ribbon, and that the various twisted or corrugated forms it afterward assumes is a result of climatic action during the process of drying.

The best fibre is well corrugated so that the fibre becomes locked together and thus makes continuous connection. The open, uncorrugated fibre is of little value as it makes a feeble thread and is hard to work. The fibre found floating in the air of a mill is always of the latter kind. The company has also employed a system by which every pound of cotton is traced from the picker to the finishing room in such a way as to insure economy and efficiency.

Since 1885 this company has maintained a complete meteorological station, from which monthly reports are sent to the government. These reports include all atmospheric phenomena, including pressure, temperature, humidity, motion, precipitation, electric effects and a record of bright, clear, cloudy and foggy weather, also any surface movement of the earth. This station is under the charge of Charles H. Webster.

The power of this company is water, one thousand horse power, and steam, eight hundred horse power. It is of interest to note that the efficiency of this plant has been augmented one hundred per cent, using the same power and help, because of improved methods and machinery. The mills have a floorage of four acres, with suitable machine shops and storage outside of the mills.



COTTON FIBRE.

The present capital of the company is \$600,000. They run 35,720 spindles, and 1,212 looms, and employ eight hundred hands. This company at first employed two hundred and fifty hands. Output, 1832, 2,300,000 yards; 1895, 19,000,000. Pay roll in 1832, \$3,000 monthly; in 1895, \$26,000.

The Vale Mills company erected its first building in 1845; it was what is now known as the east mill, and was used for making satinete goods. Later this mill was used by Walter Crane for making twine. The mill on Main street was built as a machine shop and owned by Thomas W. Gillis. It was occupied by Gillis & Taylor for making sewing machines. In 1854 the Harbor Manufacturing company was formed, T. W. Gillis, agent, and I. H. Marshall, treasurer and clerk. This company purchased the east mill, and also the one on Main street, using the east mill for carding and spinning and the mill on Main street for weaving. Seventy-five hands were employed.

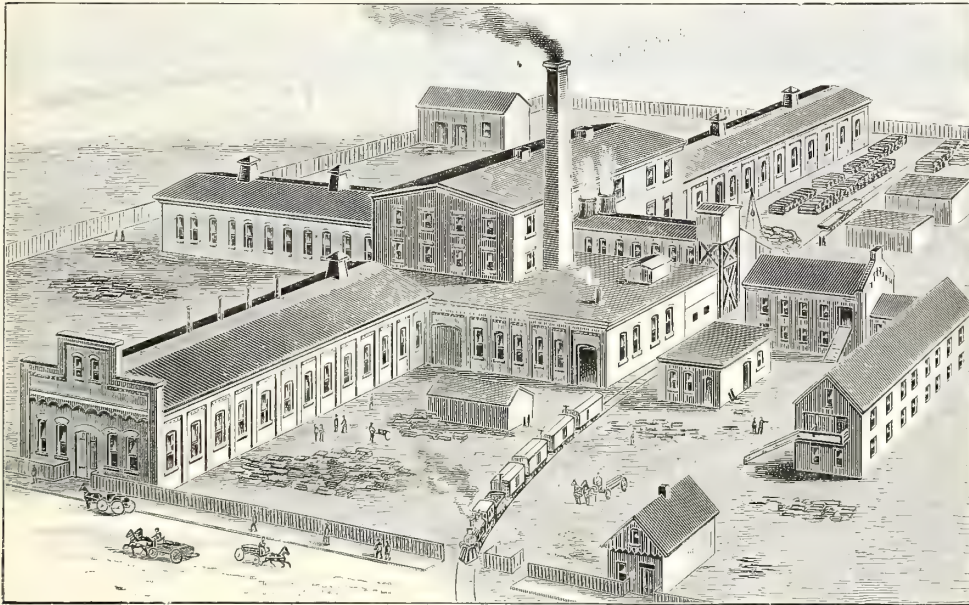
In 1863 the entire stock of the company was purchased by Benjamin Saunders, who renovated and modernized the entire plant and changed the name to "Vale Mills." Five hundred ring spindles and one hundred thirty-nine-inch looms are used. The goods manufactured are mainly thin goods.

The improvements made by Mr. Saunders and the addition to the width of the goods doubled the capacity of the mills. The works are driven by turbine wheels, two hundred and twenty-five horse power, and by a one hundred horse power steam engine.

The company was incorporated and the name of Vale Mills assumed in 1868. They employ seventy hands. Mr. Saunders died in 1888. Edward Labree has charge of the works, at present, (1897) and Markman Dexter of Boston is treasurer.

The Harbor Machine shop was situated on the west side of Main street, south of Salmon brook. We have seen this shop occupied by E. F. Ingalls for general blacksmith work and for making various useful articles in a small way. Later it became the centre for small enterprises in the machinists' line; indeed, for years it was the only mechanical centre outside the Nashua Manufacturing company's shop. In this shop Howe, of sewing machine fame, struggled with one of the great problems of the day; and here Ami George built his first railway spike machine. In 1850 Houghton & Whitney occupied it and employed ten hands. In 1853 we find Kelley & Mack in possession; ten hands. In 1857 Geo. H. Johnson & Co. occupied it; ten hands. It was last occupied by A. H. Saunders, and was demolished when the new dam was built in 1883.

In 1838 John H. Gage began to make machinery in the Nashua Manufacturing company's shop on Water street. In this shop he built the first engine lathe made in America. It was of the English type, using a chain feed. In 1825, when the Nashua Manufacturing company began its works, there were no shops in America that made machinists' tools as a specialty, each shop built its



WILLIAMS' FOUNDRY.

own crude tools. This shop of Mr. Gage's is believed to have been the first establishment in the United States devoted exclusively to the manufacture of machinists' tools. Mr. Gage made heavy machinery and shafting and did general machine work. Early in 1843 his shop was burned and a large part of the tools and fixtures were a loss.

In 1851 a partnership was formed under the name of Gage, Warner & Whitney, and in 1852 they built the large shop on Hollis street, where their business was much enlarged. They built machines for railroad corporations, cotton machinery to go south, and turbine waterwheels. This company made the first automatic gear-cutter ever put on the market. Mr. Gage was a man of enterprise and business ability, and Messrs. Warner & Whitney were men of marked ability, each in his own department. Mr. Gage was killed in 1862 by the accidental discharge of his gun when hunting. His death was a great loss to the company, in a measure paralyzing its enterprise. In 1873 Mr. Warner died, and in 1895 Mr. Whitney also died.

In 1845 the Nashua Iron foundry started business under the firm name of S. & C. Williams. Their works were located on Temple street on the lot now occupied by Roby & Swart. There was,

before this, a small foundry on Water street owned by the Smith brothers. This foundry the Williamses bought and united with their own, making theirs the only foundry in Nashua for some years. The business quietly increased and very heavy work was done. One of the kettles used would contain six tons of melted iron and was made at the forge shop by Daniel Dearborn at a cost of two hundred and sixty dollars, and it now stands as a monument and ornament in the yard of Mrs. Charles Williams on Temple street. The price of castings at the commencement of this business was five and six cents a pound. When this company bought and built their works, a ravine from the river extended across Temple street into their lot. This ravine they filled, and they also built the wharf skirting the railroad, where their freight was loaded and unloaded. To do this, the space between their lot and the railroad was filled in to the depth of twenty feet, raising the grade of the street in the ravine that amount. The foundry was completely destroyed by fire in 1845. Before the fire was extinguished, the work of rebuilding was begun, this time of brick.

The loss was \$40,000, but the good character, ability and pluck of the brothers enabled them to overcome the situation and replace their plant. They employed some one hundred and twenty-five hands. Their castings ranged from the lightest possible, to the heaviest sugar machinery. Later the Chelmsford foundry was incorporated with this under the name of Williams, Bird & Co. This was an unfortunate connection, resulting in the failure of the company, and the Williams brothers resumed business under the old name. It then passed into the hands of a stock company, but was finally bought by Charles Williams, who continued it until 1892, when he retired from business. His son Charles having died, and he having become unable to attend to affairs because of infirmities and age, the plant was sold to Roby & Swart.

The Nashua Iron and Steel works were first established Jan. 2, 1839, under the name of the Nashua Manufacturers and Mechanics association, the stock being divided into sixty shares of five hundred dollars each. The corporation was organized Sept. 20, 1845; Thomas Chase, president; C. B. Fletcher, clerk; and the name changed to Nashua Iron company and the capital stocked raised to \$100,000. In 1872 the name was changed to Nashua Iron and Steel company, and the capital stock was raised to \$500,000.

The works began with one small shop on Hollis street, with three small hammers, and developed with great rapidity because of the expansion of all kinds of mechanical interests and the rapid growth of railways. The company soon developed the most powerful plant of its kind in New England. The works were under the superintendence of D. H. Dearborn for several years; he was followed by Samuel K. Wellman.

To fully realize the work this company has performed, and the nature of its progress, we must recall the fact that all railway iron, most wrought iron, and all steel was imported; that the low grade steel, such as the Bessemer, which has in our day largely taken the place of wrought iron, had not appeared on the market. Indeed, the "Iron Age" had not materialized in America.

The company's three small hammers soon became ten large hammers, and a Nasmith hammer of ten tons was erected in 1863. Its small shop soon became seven large shops, covering fifteen acres of land. Its works included a rolling mill for working scrap iron into bar iron, a Semmes-Martin steel furnace of 36,000 pounds capacity, and a large machine shop on Hollis street for finishing work. The steel plant was put in working shape in 1866 under Superintendent Wellman. The furnace was the first of its kind built in America and marks an era in the steel manufacture of this country.

It is a matter of interest to note that the huge masses of iron used as stoppers for the ports in the turret of the "Little Monitor," which did such noble service in Hampton Roads, were forged in this shop. The making of steel tires for the driving-wheels of locomotives has been for many years a specialty. Steamer shafts, stationary engines, forgings, and steel plate in the rough, and all kinds of heavy forgings are furnished by this company. It has an annual business of \$750,000 and employs from one hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty men at the present time. Aretas Blood of Manchester is the manager.

The grandfather of George W. Underhill, the founder of the Underhill Edge Tool company, made axes in Chester, New Hampshire, and his father started the same business on Haverhill street in Boston about 1820, where George W. learned the trade. He began business in Nashua in 1839 on Water street, with one man and a common blacksmith's kit, and finished his work on a common grindstone until 1852.

In 1852 Mr. Herrick, owner of the mill privileges now known as Edgeville, interested himself with Mr. Underhill and others and a company was formed, shops were built and work begun. The company was incorporated in 1852; capital \$60,000; George W. Underhill, superintendent. The works were located at the mouth of Salmon brook on the line of the Nashua & Lowell railroad. The company showed great energy and push. They were prompt to secure and adopt all improvements in machinery and methods. They made edge tools, such as axes, hatchets, adzes, chisels, with an output of some \$135,000 annually. John H. Gage was an active promoter of the company and the first president, and H. M. Goodrich the first treasurer. In 1857 C. B. Hill became treasurer, and in 1866 the capital stock was raised to \$80,000 by an assessment upon the stock.

In 1879 the entire plant of the Amoskeag Axe company was acquired, materially enlarging the business. Employment was given to one hundred skilled laborers with an output of 120,000 axes per year, besides other goods. A large export trade was maintained with South America and Australia. The enterprise was not a success financially. The property was sold to a trust; the machinery was removed to Douglass, Mass., and the real estate passed into the hands of Roby & Swart.

The Nashua Lock company originated from a thought in the fertile brain of Samuel Shepard. All latches and locks were of the English type and make, and were secured upon the side of the door with a catch projecting from the door frame. Messrs. Shepard and Baldwin were makers of doors, and the thought came to Mr. Shepard that the lock could be placed in a mortise and so be enclosed within the material of the door. In 1832 Charles Gay made in a small way what is known as the "rotary grand lock." This fact may have set Shepard to thinking upon the subject of door locks. Some one was employed to exploit the idea and finally the door, sash and blind business was sold and a company formed in 1834 by Samuel Shepard and David Baldwin to make locks.

In 1835 L. W. Noyes bought Mr. Shepard's interest and the enterprise was pushed with energy. In 1853 Robert G. Livingstone of Boston became a partner, and salesrooms were opened in Boston. Sabine Traverse was superintendent for ten years. He was followed by Gilbert Hill for fifteen years. During this time the company employed some twenty-five men. In 1854 Mr. Baldwin died and was succeeded by J. W. Otterson, who became superintendent of the shop. Owing to lack of harmony in the management, to the withdrawal of funds by L. W. Noyes, and to the depression caused by the panic of 1857, it was thought best to reorganize the company, and in 1859, F. O. Monroe bought the entire interest for \$33,000, giving his notes for the same.

The first experimental work was done in the shop of Shepard & Baldwin at the north end of the Jackson company's dam. The first shop was in the machine shop of the Nashua Manufacturing company on Water street. Later the company occupied a brick building on Water street near the foot of Washington street. In 1860 the plant on Spring street known as "the Lock Shop" was built and the works were very much enlarged, with a corresponding output.

In 1863 the company was incorporated; capital \$60,000, and one hundred and fifty hands found employment, with a payroll of \$6,000 per month. Mr. Monroe remained at the head of the business until 1872. For some years C. B. Hill of Nashua had been treasurer of the company and had charge of the salesrooms in Boston.

The big fire of Boston wiped its entire Boston stock out of existence. In 1872, after the fire, the control of the company passed into the hands of capitalists represented by H. G. Bixby. These parties recognized the fact that a valuable enterprise was slipping from the hands of the Nashua company because of faulty tools and methods, and a gallant fight was made by them to regain supremacy in this line, but the fight was useless, the hold obtained by competitors was too strong, and it was found necessary for Nashua to surrender her own child to others, because others had nourished the child Nashua had neglected.

In 1853 Rollins, Gilman & Co., Josephus Baldwin being a partner, began work in the shop just vacated by J. H. Gage & Co. in the Nashua Manufacturing company's shop on Water street. Mr. Rollins came to Nashua from Manchester, where he had learned his trade, and had had charge of a machine shop owned by Josephus and Edwin Baldwin. In 1854 Gilman sold his interest to the company and the name of Geo. A. Rollins & Co. was assumed. In 1863 Geo. W. Davis of Milford bought Baldwin's interest in the business and removed to Nashua, and the firm took the name of Geo. W. Davis & Co.

In 1865 a large lot of land on the line of the Worcester & Nashua railroad was purchased and the shop now occupied by the company was built. The work up to this time was largely gun machinery and heavy tools. In 1867 a patent was secured for a steam-engine, and attention was turned toward the building of steam-engines.

In 1879 the company dissolved and divided the property, including the lot, and the name of Geo. A. Rollins & Co. was again assumed. Jan. 23, 1892, the company was incorporated as the Rollins Engine company.

The modern steam-engine is largely a result of improvements made by Sickles & Curtis of Providence, R. I. Grasping the ideas suggested by these improved engines, Mr. Rollins began at once to improve and modify the detail of their construction until he has been able to produce an engine approaching perfection. The first engine of the improved design is now doing good service in the state prison at Concord. For careful and finished workmanship no shop in town excels this.

In 1879 Mr. Davis and Mr. Rollins divided the real estate and the machinery between them, Mr. Davis retaining the half located on Foundry street, where he continued the manufacture of tools, shafting, mill-fittings and general job work until his decease in the winter of 1897.

In the summer of 1863 R. T. Smith visited a farmer friend in Vermont. The farmer, with much pride, showed his mowing, and other labor-saving machines, with the remark that all he now lacked was a machine for shearing sheep. This chance remark was the germinal seed which resulted in the fine plant at the Harbor, known as the American Shearer Manufacturing company.

Mr. Smith, upon his return to Nashua, consulted J. K. Priest, an ingenious and skillful mechanic, and a series of experiments, with a view to produce a machine that would clip the hair or wool from animals, was entered upon.

The first move was to make a tool having a stationary and a rotating cutter. This device was soon finished and worked finely as a fixture in a lathe. The workmen in the shop asked how the animal was to be brought to the cutter, and when told that the cutter, revolving at great speed and driven by power was to be held in the hand of an operator and passed freely over the body of the animal, they raised a shout of derision, for such a thing had never been done. Within one year a machine had been completed with a cutter revolving fifteen hundred times a minute that could be worked in any position or upon any plane when held in the hand, as readily as the ordinary sheep shears, and a sheep had been shorn with this machine in two minutes.

The tool, as used, was a real advance in mechanical art. When shown at the Royal institute in London, "Engineering" said of it, "It is, for novelty and ingenuity, the gem of the exhibition." This device was the forerunner of the dental engine, boot and shoe burnishing machine, and others. The success of the machine was so marked that J. G. Blunt and William Earl became interested in the enterprise, and the American Shearer Manufacturing company was formed with equal ownership by the four partners, William Earl becoming business agent, and work was begun on fifty machines. When these machines were finished, the unwelcome discovery was made that the machine would shear sheep only in a hot day and this threw a wet blanket on the enterprise until a trial was had on horses, where the machine proved, not only a success, but a triumph, and the fifty machines were but a drop in the bucket of demand. The next two years were busy and profitable ones to the company and should have been the foundation of great wealth. But vicious business methods were adopted, and the company was soon involved in a maze of law suits and costs that threatened its destruction. The advent of the hand-clipping machine saved the company. We venture to tell this story as an object lesson. The company had sold five hundred machines, under contract to protect a certain territory for each machine, and were to receive a royalty for each horse clipped. Five hundred contracts, for which the company were responsible, were made with five hundred irresponsible men; they soon found themselves in a bad box, and were saved by the advent of the hand machine.

During the days of its great prosperity the company had divided all of its profits, amounting, in one (the best) year to four hundred per cent on all the capital invested. This short-sighted policy was a costly mistake. If this profit had been invested in a shop of first class tools, the proprietors would have become rich men and this enterprise a matter of greater pride to the city and state. In 1875 this company became incorporated.

The hand-clipper had come to stay, and as a barber's clipper was coming into demand, the company began to make hand machines. For six years the profits on the power machines were absorbed

by losses on hand machines, and the company was just able to exist. In 1883 J. K. Priest bought the entire interest of the business except a few of Mr. Smith's shares, held by him so that he could act as president of the company and as a director.

The works were first on Water street and afterwards on Foundry street. In 1887 Mr. Priest built the fine shop at the Harbor, now occupied by the American Shearer Manufacturing company, and began to improve his machinery and methods, with good results.

In 1890 Dr. Fred Priest of Brooklyn, N. Y., became associated with his father and has, by his enterprise and devotion to business, helped bring the company to "the fore" as the largest and most prosperous manufactory of its class in the world. It has helped to drive foreign competition out of the market, and sells thousands of machines in Europe.

The company make hand and power clippers, horse clipping machines, power grooming machines, barber and toilet clippers, and have this last year put on the market the first grooming machine and the first aluminum clippers. They employ sixty hands, use one hundred horse steam power. The clipper business originated with this company.

The possibility of making machines for sewing, and matters pertaining to their manufacture, were of great interest in the comparatively early history of Nashua. While this was not the birthplace of the inventor of the sewing machine or of the invention, it was in this city that Elias Howe spent two years of struggle and privation, and it was at the Harbor that he at last perfected his machine and adapted it to work. While Howe invented a vital element in the sewing machine, the practical machines adapted to every day work were perfected by Singer, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson and others. Howe was not a practical man. In 1851 Thomas W. Gillis and a Mr. Taylor formed a company for making sewing machines, and began work in a small way on Water street, and in 1852 built the shop, at the Harbor, on Main street, now occupied by the Vale Mills Manufacturing company. This company had no conception of the great demand that was to arise for sewing machines. Their plan was to build Howe's perfected machine, a small single loop machine known as the Dorcas, and also one for Nickols & Bliss of Boston. Their main dependence for business was the Howe machine. The enterprise was a failure. Taylor removed to New York city and later he had machines built on Water street under contract by J. K. Priest.

In 1856 J. & S. Chase came into a shop on Water street and built the Weed sewing machine and established a reputation for the same. Lack of capital prevented their pushing the business and it was removed to Hartford, Conn. The machines were made under contract for Whitney & Lyon of Boston. The firm passed through various changes as to partnership and was finally sold to the Weed Sewing Machine company in 1866.

In 1839 James Hartshorn removed his stove and tinware business from Milford to Nashua. In those days business was attended with difficulties; runners were not in the store daily, soliciting orders. Mr. Hartshorn purchased his stoves in Walpole, Mass., and was obliged to bring them to Nashua with his own team. At this time there was a small foundry at Amherst owned by the Woolsons, who made a few stoves of cast iron and tin, which had at one time a limited sale. The idea of starting a stove foundry in Nashua appears to have originated with a brother of the Amherst Woolsons, who lived in Claremont. He was a friend of Hartshorn, and strongly urged him to enter into the business, Hartshorn decided to try it, and took as a partner Winslow Ames of Mason, of the firm of Scripture & Ames. Mr. Ames brought to the firm sterling character, great business capacity and ability. He was one of "the giants that lived in those days."

The firm name was Hartshorn & Ames, and they began business as founders on Water street in 1851. Most, if not all, of the Amherst plant and help were removed to Nashua. It was a proud day for the new firm when the first stove of their make was set up, sold and delivered. The stove was put upon a wheelborrow; Deacon Hartshorn propelled the vehicle, while Mr. Ames kept its freight in place and preserved an equilibrium.

In 1851 the company opened warerooms on Union street in Boston and the business grew apace. In 1852 two young men were received into the firm, Timothy C. Whittemore and Mr. Blanchard. They remained with the company for a time but finally left because the terms of partnership forbade any member of the company from holding an interest in any outside business.

In 1855 they built a large foundry and storerooms on Howard street, the same being now known as the rolling mill, and employed some fifty men. They brought out new and improved designs in

stoves and prospered greatly. It is the misfortune of this business that the bulk of its sales come but once in a year, and that in the fall. During the summer of 1857 their orders kept their works crowded to the full capacity. In October of that year the panic struck this city, bringing desolation worse than that of a cyclone. This company had \$100,000 charged on their books and could not collect a dollar. With the best character, with exceptional facilities for business, they were driven to the wall and were obliged to close the business. They were killed by success. It may be of interest to note that all of these bills were collected and all indebtedness of the company was paid.

The firm of Flather & Company, composed of Joseph and William Flather, sustains a character for enterprise, good reliable workmanship, integrity and honorable dealing not second to any in our city. The product of their shop stands high in the American market, and large numbers of their lathes are found in England, France, Italy and Switzerland.

The brothers are of English birth and brought from their native land a knowledge of their business and a great degree of persistency and Yorkshire pluck. Joseph learned his trade in Bradford, England, his native place; he also worked at Norwich. He, with his father, came to America on a sailing vessel in 1856 and landed at Philadelphia. Failing to find work they made their way to Harpers Ferry, where he had an uncle. Here he found work in the United States armory, where he remained several months. He afterwards spent a short time in Zanesville, Ohio, when he returned to Harpers Ferry. In 1859 he came to work for Chase & Co. in Nashua on sewing machines, and later for J. K. Priest. During the war he worked on guns at Binghamton and Yonkers, N. Y., Trenton, N. J., and at Bridgeport, Conn.

In 1865 Joseph and William invested their all in a plant for building and repairing oil machinery at Parkersburg, West Virginia, and lost all they had, and in 1867 came back to Nashua, and with their good name bought the machine shop of J. K. Priest on Water street. For seven years they made no progress; bad debts and general bad luck attended their efforts. In 1872 they removed to the watch factory and in 1873 built a shop on their present location which was burned in 1876. They rebuilt of brick. With this shop there came a season of prosperity. Gradually their business extended and additions were made to their shop and their tools, until their facilities for, and methods of manufacture are not surpassed. In 1890 they added a foundry to their plant. This company has confined itself strictly to the building of engine lathes, and to the idea of building the best possible lathe, they have devoted their skill and energy, with a result of which our city is justly proud.

The Flathers have given our city another excellent example. They have educated their sons to become skilled mechanics, giving them the best technical education. It is an English saying that "the king never dies;" this firm acts upon the principle that the business enterprise they have founded is never to die; all that is individual will pass away, but the business, as a business, is to remain. Their shops are located on the Boston & Maine railroad at the Junction, and they have their own side track connecting their shop with the Boston & Maine railroad. The company use steam, forty horse power.

The removal of the Nashua Watch company from the city, because of lack of funds to carry on its business, is a sore spot in our history. It was one of those great blunders which society will sometimes commit. The company was incorporated in June, 1859, with a capital of \$60,000, with V. C. Gilman as president and L. W. Noyes as treasurer, and commenced business in 1860. The old Washington house, on Main street between Prospect and Bowers streets, was purchased and put in condition for a factory. A fine set of machines and tools were procured or built, all the exquisite dies and fine implements for making jewels, etc., were brought to perfection, and the best watch ever produced by machinery was perfected. This watch was called the "Nashua," and still bears that name on the list of the Waltham Watch company.

The company had been ambitious to place the best possible watch on the market. To do this they had absorbed all their capital, their assets were their fine plant and one thousand watches. The watches had not shown their good quality by actual service. At this juncture the War of the Rebellion broke out, and fine watches were at a discount. The one thousand watches were offered for \$37,000, but could find no purchaser. (These same goods were afterwards sold by the purchasers for \$112,000.)

Such was the condition of things when the war brought an enormous demand for cheap watches for soldiers' use; the world was to see for the first time, an army of soldiers carrying watches. This

company had the tools, the dies, all that was required for making a good, serviceable watch at a nominal sum; the tide of fortune had turned in their favor, but alas, they had no available capital and were obliged to sell the plant and stock to the Waltham Watch company, and bow themselves from the stage.

The Co-operative Foundry originated with the Nashua Lock company and formed part of their works on Water street. When that company was sold to F. O. Monroe, in 1859, J. D. Otterson, in liquidation of certain claims upon the old company, received this plant and business with a contract to do the casting for the Lock company. He occupied the foundry on Water street. In 1866 the works were removed into the excellent buildings on Foundry street, and known as the Otterson foundry, and did a business of \$60,000 a year.

Upon the death of Mr. Otterson in 1880, the business was undertaken by several parties with but small success. This poor success compelled some of the most enterprising of the workmen to associate and form a co-operative foundry company. They became incorporated in 1881 and built a wooden building on Harbor avenue for their works. Before the new shop was ready for use they were enabled to procure a lease of the Otterson foundry and at the expiration of the lease to purchase the property. The specialty of the company is, and always has been, small and fine castings, and the company take pride in both the quality and workmanship of its productions.

The success of this co-operative enterprise is a result of two important elements, the company was composed of working men, who knew little of business, and who, recognizing the fact, employed a good business man as agent and left him to conduct his department. The workmen also realized that they were working for themselves, that their faithfulness was to their own personal advantage and no shirk was harbored in the works for one moment. The continued success of this company shows that co-operation may be successful, and shows the conditions by which success is attainable.

In 1884 Mark Flather, a brother of Joseph and William Flather, began business and occupied part of the shop of the Rollins Engine company, for the building of planers. In this shop he laid the foundation for a good business, he enlarged his plant, multiplied the number and improved the designs of planers manufactured by himself, and, in 1893, built the fine two-story brick shop on Crown street. This shop has a floorage of 11,500 feet and is especially adapted to his class of work. Early in 1895 he put in a railway crane, which enables him to handle heavy machines, and parts of machines, with facility and ease. At the present time he employs twenty men. This company is incorporated. It uses a twenty-five horse power electric engine.

William Highton & Sons, manufacturers of registers, ventilators, etc., began business in 1877 on Sudbury street, Boston. The firm consisted of William Highton and his sons, James and Marshall. Previous to this Mr. Highton had made registers for Moses Pond & Co. from his (Highton's) patents. The firm began business in a small way, finishing the goods in their shop and procuring the castings from the Nashua Lock company.

In 1878 James, the oldest son, died. In 1879 the business requiring larger quarters, it was removed to 55 Charlestown street. In 1887 Marshall died and the business was left on the shoulders of the now aged father. In this emergency Mr. Highton called into his service his son-in-law, Enoch Shenton, the present general manager of the business, and gave him the position in the firm formerly occupied by his son Marshall. The following July William Highton died, and by request in his will Mr. Shenton became manager of the works and agent for the heirs.

From the start the business had steadily increased in volume and extent until larger quarters and better facilities were imperatively called for. The attention of the company was called to Nashua as affording good, if not the best, facilities for manufacture in New England, and in 1889 the business located here. The lower story of the Nashua Lock company's building on Spring street was leased for two years, also store houses and japan rooms. The castings were made by the Co-operative Foundry company. Meantime a part of their goods were made in Boston.

To encourage the company to locate in Nashua, the city exempted their works from taxation for ten years and the Indian Head bank gave such aid as to enable them to establish their plant, and still keep their product, both as to quantity and quality, up to their former standard. Land was purchased on the corner of Pond and Otterson streets and a building forty by eighty feet, two stories, with addition twenty-two by twenty-four for japanning, was erected. This building was equipped with all the

latest improved machinery and appliances. In 1893 an addition of eighteen by twenty-four feet was made, also a plant for polishing and plating, and a department for a higher grade of finish.

Jan. 1, 1894, Enoch Shenton bought of the estate of William Highton the entire business with real estate, stock, tools, pattern and good will, and entered into partnership with A. Wilber Frost and continued the business under the firm name of William Highton & Sons, Mr. Shenton acting as general manager, and Mr. Frost as superintendent.

During 1894 many new designs were added, and an oven was placed for baking white japan and the different bronzes by steam heat, giving superior results. The company make one hundred and fifty-five sizes of registers and ventilators besides borders and wall frames, together with a variety of designs for each size. These goods receive all grades of finish from plain black and white to polished nickel and gilt. The trade is indebted to this company for many valuable improvements in this class of goods. A foundry forty-five by one hundred, a cupola building fifteen by twenty-four, and a safe storage room twenty-four by thirty are in process of erection.

The Nashua Steam Press and Boiler works, J. J. Crawford & Son, proprietors, was first located by Mr. Crawford on Foundry street in 1873. He occupied the shop now owned by G. W. Davis. In 1883 he removed to his present shop at the Nashua Junction, where he manufactures steam boilers, cylinders and tanks. His specialty is the hydraulic power press with hollow steam plates.

At the corner of Hollis street and Harbor avenue is situated the pleasant quarters of the Nashua Saddlery Hardware company, manufacturers of Tabor's improved saddle-tree, water hooks and general saddlery hardware.

The company was incorporated in 1889 with a capital of \$50,000, and holds numerous and valuable patents. In 1894 the company purchased the saddlery part of the business of the Malleable Iron works of Rome, N. Y. J. A. Merriman, selling agent, and J. S. Perry, superintendent of the Rome works, came to Nashua with the plant. Both these gentlemen have had large experience in their several departments. Mr. Tabor resigned his place as superintendent in 1894.

The works run two electric engines, one of twenty-five horse power and one of fifteen horse power. Their patented devices which originated in Nashua are the saddle-tree and jocky plate. They use the word "Nashua" as a trade mark on their goods. They employ from forty to fifty hands, with a pay roll of \$2,000 per month and with an output of \$125,000.

In 1889 the promoter of the Nashua Textile Machine company, William White, Jr., was at work for Flather & Co. as a machinist. At the time he rented a small space in the machine shop of George H. Whitney, together with the use of tools, and employed a man to work over two old wool washing machines according to an idea he had in his mind. These machines were so far successful as to justify his leaving his job at Flather's and devoting himself to building wool washing machines. In May, 1890, he rented room and power of George W. Davis, and in August of 1890 he fitted up a room in Eaton's bobbin factory with a few tools. In this shop he built several washing machines, constantly making improvements.

In February, 1891, he removed to more commodious rooms in the lock shop on Spring street, where he perfected his feeding and cloth drying devices. In October of the same year he removed into his own shop on Harbor avenue. To begin with, Mr. White had a little money, some \$1,000, a great capacity for work, unbounded pluck, and a somewhat hazy idea as to how his machines should be built. It will readily be seen that he would be imposed upon by his competitors in business, by those who sold him stock, and by most of those with whom he came in contact. He soon passed beyond his financial depth, but such was the persistence of the man, his honest endeavors, his evident faith in his ultimate success, that he was able to get help, and finally he placed upon the market better, simpler and less costly washing and feeding machines than had been in use. At the same time he perfected other devices adapted to textile manufacture. All this was done under conditions which made success almost impossible, yet when the panic of 1893 struck the country, this shop was the only one in this vicinity that was so driven with orders as to be obliged to work evenings, and even then he was not able to meet his engagements to deliver goods. At present he employs eighteen hands.

The Nashua Iron and Brass Foundry company was incorporated April 1, 1890, by Amos C. Barstow, James H. Cutler, Charles H. Burke, Arthur Baker and Edward W. Dowd. They purchased the entire property of the Nashua Lock company and began the manufacture of iron,

brass, and composition castings, specialties in cast metal, machine work, etc. For the past two years this company has been manufacturing and placing on the market the Peerless adjustable school furniture for the inventor, G. A. Bobrick of Boston. About 30,000 sets have been sold, principally in New England.

The capital stock of the company is \$50,000 and they employ about one hundred men. The present officers are Charles H. Burke, president; A. P. Baker, treasurer; E. W. Dowd, superintendent. Besides the manufactory in Nashua the company has an office at 220 Franklin street, Boston.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURE.

Nashua Village, when a part of Dunstable, began to assume some importance as a furniture centre. Manufacturing, however, was only done to a very limited extent by hand workmen. Up to 1840, so far as can now be ascertained, not more than two or three men worked in any one shop, and up to 1850 not more than four or five. In January, 1827, Blanchard & Coggin had a cabinet warehouse "on the south side of Nashua river, in Nashua Village, Dunstable." Later in the year B. Blanchard advertised their business "in the shop formerly occupied by Blanchard & Coggin." These parties were probably together in 1826, and possibly in 1825. Mr. Blanchard soon disappeared as a furniture man, but Mr. Coggin, who was the notable John Coggin of later years, held on to the business in various situations until his death in 1888. We find him, in the same year in which he dissolved connection with Mr. Blanchard, in company with Levi Roby. Their wareroom was "on the east side of the street, opposite J. R. Wiggin's store." They announce themselves as extensive dealers in that, and the next year, and probably continued together about three years.

In 1830 Isaac Spalding, in a flaming advertisement, gave notice of an extensive consignment of furniture.

In a modest way Joel Carter advertised furniture in 1831. In 1832 Williams & Carter advertised warerooms "in Greeley's building, opposite the Indian Head coffee house."

Thomas Atwood & Son also had a furniture wareroom in 1832, and we judge were successors to Williams & Carter. Atwood & Son dissolved in 1835 and were succeeded by Peabody & Rider, who removed to "No. 1, Central building, (called also Wilson's building) next door to the bridge," in 1837. Late in 1834 John Coggin announced that he "had removed to the west side of Main street, a few rods south of the Nashua bridge." Somewhat later than this, Oliver P. Phillips appeared upon the scene, and April 12, 1839, advertised for "four or five first rate journeymen cabinet makers." We judge that Mr. Phillips continued the cabinet making business about fifteen years, sometimes at work for himself and sometimes for others. In 1840 "John Coggin & Co." had a manufacturing room in connection with their warerooms "in the first building south of the Nashua bank." In November, 1841, Albert McKean and John Coggin, under the firm name of McKean & Coggin, advertised that they had bought the stock and taken the rooms formerly occupied by Merrill & Coggin, over McKean & Co.'s store, and offered a fine assortment of furniture for sale.

August 3, 1843, Samuel Abbott opened furniture warerooms "in the railroad buildings, opposite the Central house." Late the same year he moved to "the old furniture stand over Gay's store." In 1843 Phillips & Senter were furniture dealers in the south store under the then Universalist church. The Phillips in the firm was probably Oliver P. It does not appear that they were there long.

In 1845 William D. Harris had a cabinet shop in Thayer's building, and for many years did more or less cabinet and coffin work. McKean & Coggin were not long together. A year or two after the firm was formed Coggin & Fisher succeeded them, and did business under the old First church. This firm dissolved in 1846, Mr. Fisher continuing the business. Soon after this Mr. Fisher died, and Coggin & Merrill took the business and continued it at the same stand about four years, when Mr. Merrill died. The firm soon became Coggin & Pierce, and continued so till about 1860, when Mr. Coggin retired from it and took a store in Nutt's block and continued there about six years. He then moved into Parkinson's building, corner of Main and Pearl streets, and continued there about ten years, the most of the time being in company with George E. Farley, the firm being Coggin & Farley, when Mr. Coggin retired and the firm became Geo. E. Farley & Bro., lasting

about two years there, when the business was given up. Mr. Coggin then moved into a building of his own, 203 Main street, which he remodelled for the purpose. He died in 1888, and the business fell into the hands of T. F. Keegan, who ran it three or four years, when it was discontinued.

Mr. Coggin had a long and honorable career as a furniture man, extending in Nashua from 1825 or 1826 to the time of his death. He learned his trade in Amherst. Being a practical man he had much to do with the development of the furniture business in Nashua. C. T. Ridgway, at present one of the oldest merchants in Nashua, tells how Mr. Coggin in long years ago trundled bedsteads up from the little mill at the Harbor in a hand cart, and at one time the Rev. Mr. Gage insisted on taking hold and helping and together they trundled the load up to the village. Such furniture work as required turning was probably done at this mill.

About 1849 W. S. Atwood started the furniture business in Beasom block and soon after admitted Mr. Perley, the firm being Atwood & Perley. This was the beginning of a long line of furniture dealers, the succession being Fletcher & Farwell, Fletcher & Brown, Brown & Danforth, E. P. Brown & Co., (the company being J. W. Howard) Howard & Copp, J. W. Howard & Co., Howard & French, Howard, French & Heald, and now J. W. Howard & Co.

In 1850 E. G. Sears started the bedstead making business on Water street. This was the first shop in Nashua where anything in the furniture line was made to any extent for the outside trade. At this time automatic turning lathes came into use and the old-fashioned cord bedsteads were evolved out of existence, their place being taken by a newer style called cottage bedsteads. This shop represented the new era in this class of furniture work, and the plan of selling and shipping it to distant points. Mr. Sears continued it till 1857, when it was sold to Josephus Baldwin, and by him and his successor, Dr. F. B. Ayer, continued till about 1877. Lewis Kimball was the manager of the business after its sale by Sears till near its close, when Loring Farnsworth for awhile had charge of it.

In 1853 Punkham & Elliott commenced the manufacture of looking-glass and picture frames. This was continued three years, during which time Mr. Elliott retired and A. H. Perkins took his place, and for awhile some furniture was manufactured in addition to their frames. In 1856 a firm was formed in addition to Fletcher & Farwell's retail store, consisting of J. M. Fletcher, L. C. Farwell, A. H. Perkins and Christopher Whiting, under the firm name of Fletcher, Farwell & Co., and the business of manufacturing furniture was commenced by them on Water street in buildings owned by Josephus Baldwin. In a couple of years the business fell into the hands of Mr. Fletcher, who soon after formed a partnership with E. B. Parker of Thornton's Ferry, and it was moved to that place. Mr. Fletcher's interest there expired in 1866, and it was re-established by him in Nashua on East Hollis street in connection with Amos Webster, under the firm name of Fletcher & Webster. The building was a three story and basement one, thirty-five by one hundred feet, and the furniture business occupied the greater part of it. The business grew and these premises were soon too small for it. In 1868 the firm erected a shop on the north side of Harbor pond, getting ready for the next year. In 1869 another shop was erected and the firm moved the furniture part of their business into these new quarters. About four years later a third building was added to the new plant, making, with sheds and attachments, and about two acres of land upon which they are situated, a roomy place of business, which has sometimes employed eighty hands. Soon after occupying their new quarters, L. C. Farwell was admitted into the firm and it became Fletcher, Webster & Co. The prosperity of the firm induced the formation of a stock company in 1868, which was duly incorporated under the laws of New Hampshire, taking the name of Fletcher & Webster Furniture Co., and has so continued till the present time. Mr. Fletcher was the first to start the business, and the last to hold on to it, all the other participants having retired, leaving him manager and proprietor. The goods manufactured are centre tables, hall-stands, what-nots, folding cribs, swing and rocking cradles, umbrella stands, music racks, etc.

About 1856 Hill & Magoon established the business of bedstead making, as an offshoot of the Sears establishment, and continued some six years. Their shop for a part, if not all of the time, was connected with a saw mill on West Hollis street, north of the cemetery, which was burned after standing a few years. They employed from five to ten hands. Some time during their existence Freeman E. Tupper invented a bedstead fastening, and for a while made bedsteads also, and in con-

nection with a retail store on Factory street called "Tupper's Museum," had something to do with the furniture business for a good many years, and has recently opened there again.

John Hale, on Water street, manufactured furniture to order, with one or two hands, from 1862 to 1864. T. H. Pinkham succeeded him and followed the same business about three years.

Along in the fifties Alford Fisher commenced making refrigerators on Water street and continued the business ten or fifteen years. Hermon Dane started a retail furniture store in connection with the auction business in 1854 in Thayer's building. His son, H. F. Dane, succeeded him in 1874 and continued the business in the same place till 1892, when it was removed to Water street and is at present located there.

The Nashua Novelty works grew out of the bird cage business which was started in 1856 by Fletcher & Farwell, in addition to their furniture and other business. Over a year was spent in getting up machinery for it before a cage was made. It proved a successful venture. Mr. Farwell retired from it in 1858 and for three years it was carried on by Mr. Fletcher alone. During this time the manufacture of carpet sweepers was added to it. They were made under the Herrick patent, and were the first carpet sweepers made in the world. In 1861 Amos Webster was admitted to the business, and the firm became Fletcher & Webster. The business was gradually extended and made to include toys, novelties and furniture. About 1864 the business was removed from Beasom hall, which had been its workroom, to the Gage, Murray & Co. card shop building on East Hollis street. In 1869 the business was divided. The furniture part was removed to the new quarters prepared for it on the north side of Harbor pond, and continued under the old name of Fletcher & Webster, while the part that was left behind, which soon became the Nashua Novelty works, was continued there under the name of C. H. Hunt & Co.; Mr. Hunt coming in as a partner in that branch of the business, and managing it. About a year afterwards Mr. Webster sold out his interest in this concern to S. B. Richardson. Mr. Richardson soon retired and a new firm was formed to run the business consisting of J. M. Fletcher, C. H. Hunt, C. A. Knowlton and H. O. Atwood. In 1871 a commodious new shop was erected for the works on the corner of Otterson and Pond streets. Soon after moving into these new premises Mr. Hunt retired from the concern, and about two years afterwards Mr. Knowlton also retired, leaving only Messrs. Fletcher & Atwood. In 1882 Mr. Atwood also retired and the business has been in the hands of Mr. Fletcher since. The novelty, toy and juvenile features of the business have gradually been displaced by heavier goods in the shape of church and theatre chairs, settees and folding chairs, woodenware articles, etc. An additional shop was built for the concern in 1882, on the opposite side of Otterson street, affording room for a substantial business in this special branch of furniture work.

About 1878 S. I. Fox and a Mr. Gibson, the firm being Fox & Gibson, commenced the manufacture of chamber suits in Small's block on Lowell street, but Mr. Gibson soon retired and left the business to Mr. Fox. In about a year he moved to the old watch factory building, corner of Main and Bower streets, and continued there till it was burned in November, 1883, employing about fifty hands. He then moved into the buildings on Merrimack street known as Holt's batting works, and about the same time formed a partnership with A. C. Hatch, the firm being Fox & Hatch. They continued there about three and a half years when a fire swept through the works causing the premises to be vacated. They then built a magnificent new shop on Broad street, about a mile up the Wilton track, forty-five by two hundred, with outbuildings, into which they moved in 1885. Soon after occupying their new premises, J. B. Law bought the interest which Mr. Fox had in the business and the new firm became the Nashua Furniture company. This continued till a fire consumed the building in July, 1889. This broke up the firm, but Mr. Hatch, with great energy, rebuilt the entire plant even more substantially than before and continued the business there till August, 1892, when it was relinquished. The buildings were then taken for a box factory. Mr. Hatch went to Wilton and is engaged in his old business there.

About 1885 E. L. Shattuck, E. S. Knight and S. W. Mansfield commenced making centre tables and worked about a dozen hands. Their shop, after getting well under way, was near Pond street. It was destroyed by fire in 1887 and the business was abandoned.

In 1879 J. W. Howard and C. H. French purchased one hundred unfinished chamber suits of S. I. Fox, and branched out as finishers and jobbers of that kind of work, adding to it lounges and lounge frames. From this beginning an extensive business grew up and has continued ever since.

The firm became Howard & French. They continued to purchase goods made by Mr. Fox for many years, and also from other factories. Their large finishing shop and warehouse on Amherst street, fifty by one hundred and fifty-eight, was built in 1880. A shop at the head of Front street was also occupied by them. Jan. 1, 1888, the firm became Howard, French & Heald, by the admission of David Heald of Milford as a partner, and the firm controlled the output of Mr. Heald's factory in Milford. The building on Front street was burned Jan. 1, 1891, and in 1893 a commodious new four-story building, seventy by eighty, was erected in its place. By a noticeable coincidence this building is on or very near the spot where the little shop stood, scarcely larger than a woodshed, where Mr. Phillips and Mr. Abbott had turned out work by hand in the infancy of the business in Nashua. The firm of Howard, French & Heald was dissolved in 1893, Messrs. French and Heald retiring and concentrating their efforts in Milford, and Mr. Howard forming a new company in the manufacturing part of his business, under the name of the Howard Furniture company, Charles W. Howard being the resident manager. They own and run a mill at Wilton in connection with their business here. Mr. Howard's store and retail department is an entirely separate affair from the manufacturing department, and is a direct successor of the business started by W. S. Atwood in 1850 in Beasom block, as a rival of Coggin & Merrill, under the old First church. The line of succession has before been stated, and the business was all carried on in Beasom block until the erection of Howard block in 1887, when it was removed to spacious new quarters there.

In 1886 Jackman & Sexton moved into Beasom block and added furniture to their carpet business, which had long been carried on on Factory street. Their new quarters were commodious and they at once commanded a large trade. In 1891 a fire burned through their rooms, and in the re-arrangement of things they took in still more room and now occupy the entire north section of the block. Their specialty is retailing, and their spacious rooms offer a fine display, but like nearly all such establishments, they do something through contracts and otherwise in supplying order work.

C. H. Avery was for sixteen years a clerk for Mr. Howard, and for about six months was concerned in Jackman & Sexton's business. In September, 1887, he bought a half interest in the stove and house-furnishing business of C. R. Pease on Factory street, and together they branched out and went extensively into furniture, occupying three store fronts and extensive rear rooms. In 1891 the partnership was dissolved, and since then Mr. Avery has continued the business there alone, but manufacturing only incidental to filling special orders.

C. R. Pease, above referred to, commenced the stove and collateral branches of business in 1879. On separating from Mr. Avery in 1891, he bought out Mr. Power's stove business on the corner of Factory and Water streets, and began to add furniture to it. In 1893 he commenced the building of his four-story and basement block, sixty by one hundred and five, on Pearl street, and in December of the same year moved in and occupied it. This is an unusually commodious building for the furniture and collateral branches of the business, but manufacturing, except tinware and parts of stoves, is not specially connected with it.

The Crosby invalid bed was invented by Dr. Josiah Crosby about 1873, and were first made by hand in Manchester. The business came to Nashua in 1884 under the name of the Sargent Furniture company, but failed of success. In 1886 a new company was formed under the name of the Crosby Invalid Furniture company, and was duly incorporated under the laws of the state. Great improvements were made in the bed at this time. Dr. E. B. Hammond and Henry H. Reed were officers in the company and after their death the stock was absorbed by George W. and Fred Whittemore, under whose control the concern has remained since. For a long time the business was carried on in Small's block, but later it was removed to Water street, where it is now carried on. This bed has received many awards, including one at the World's Fair, and it is quite a feature for Nashua that the name of this bed has been so widely connected with it.

The woven wire mattress business, now a Nashua institution, was started by J. M. Brown in Freemont in 1862. It was moved here and located in Small's block in 1892. In 1893 Thomas Sands became connected with it, and the firm name became The Sands & Brown Manufacturing company. In addition to woven wire goods, furniture has been added to its list of manufactured articles, and it promises to add much to Nashua's importance as a furniture centre.

The Maine Manufacturing company is a recent institution in Nashua. It was started in 1874 in Fairfield, Maine, by John E. Cotton. In 1881 I. Frank Stevens became his partner, and, the business

greatly prospering, they looked around for more favorable quarters. In 1894 they came to Nashua and purchased three and a half acres of land on Sanders street, including some of the Sanders property, and erected two commodious four-story buildings, one hundred and sixty by fifty, into which they moved in November, 1894. They have conveniences for working about one hundred men.

The bedding and mattress business, as a collateral of the furniture business, has had something of a showing in Nashua. About 1850 Thomas Tollman was in the business in Fisher's block, and later Holt and Jones were in it. The business resulted in their building quite extensive batting and bedding works on Merrimack street. Mr. Jones retired after some fifteen years' connection with it, and Henry Holt continued it until his death about twenty years ago. E. B. Towne, Gilman Scripture and Ira Cross were afterwards concerned in it, but the works in a few years after Holt's death were abandoned for that business, and are now occupied by Porter Blanchard's Sons company in building their noted churns and dairy goods.

These facts comprise mainly the furniture history of Nashua for seventy years, though quite a number of other parties have appeared on the scene as retailers for a short time, and possibly as manufacturers to some extent.

Ex-Mayor Sargent had a connection with the business at one time in company with Lorraine Giddings in the old postoffice building, and E. B. Towne succeeded them. This business altogether ran three or four years. Warren F. Spalding, who afterwards became a bright and witty editor, made lounges and did upholstering in the rear upper rooms of the old postoffice premises. J. M. Perry was a quiet and unobtrusive man, and for many years did upholstering and repairing on Factory street. R. S. Bruce succeeded him. Patrick Conlon is also down as a dealer on Washington street, and A. L. Moore as a dealer in antique furniture on Canal street. Farrier & Wilkinson were dealers in reed and rattan furniture at 203 Main street. Mr. Wilkinson bought out Mr. Farrier and continued the business alone for some time.

Of the many reminiscences of the furniture business, few seem so vivid as the sayings of one old cabinetmaker, who, when bureaus with projection or serpentine fronts came into fashion, invariably referred to them as having injection fronts. The old cabinetmakers made coffins also, and it is said of this man that he was jealous of a new cabinetmaker who came into town. At the first funeral where a coffin made by the new man was used, our friend attended for a special inspection of it, and afterward spoke of it as "the most illiterate coffin he ever saw."

The practical use of the circular saw is but a little over a century old, and the rotary planer came afterwards. Within the time over which we have gone, gauge, Weymouth, and back-knife lather, irregular moulders, band saws, dovetailing, carving, boring, grooving, sanding and other machines without number, have more than once revolutionized the furniture business. The irregular moulder itself, which was a New Hampshire invention, nearly made a new business of an old one. The writer was among the first to experiment with it, having built a wooden framed one about 1860, upon which a good many got fingers cut off or badly lacerated, but, as the inventor said, "it didn't kill anybody." Even to the last accidents have continually happened in using it. If you want to know how quickly some wood working machinery operates, you may realize it in the fact that a certain workman in a shop under the writer's supervision had a finger taken off by a machine and was not the first to find it out. A companion saw it fall and notified him of the fact before he realized it himself.

Styles of furniture change almost as quickly, sometimes, as machinery works. The style from mahogany to black walnut changed in 1858, after a few premonitory symptoms, in about the twinkling of an eye. It was not because the latter was a handsomer wood, but because the invisible power of fashion issued an edict that it should be done. Since then new and old styles have been rolling over each other with an ever varying picture as to which was on top. As matters now stand, Nashua is the largest furniture centre in the state and may well be proud of such a distinction.

It is a matter of interest to note that the first shop in the country set apart for building doors, sash and blinds was a Nashua enterprise. The shop was located at the north end of the bridge on the west side of the street, and was without power. The proprietors were Samuel Shepard and David Baldwin. In this shop was set up and worked the first mortising machine ever used.

In 1834 the works were removed into a mill owned by the Jackson company, located at the north end of the dam, where power was applied to their machinery. Prior to this time all builders made

their own doors, etc., in their own shops; and when ready-made doors, sash and blinds, made in Nashua, were shown to the trade of Boston by Mr. Benjamin, the architect, all but one of the builders refused to use the goods.

In 1837 Mr. Shepard received a silver medal from the American institute of New York for a planing machine of his own invention. In 1841 Mr. Shepard filled an order from Russia for planing, tonguing, grooving, beveling or moulding, mortising and sash making machines.

In 1846 the door, sash and blind part of the business was sold to Howard & Combs, and the balance to John D. Kimball. After purchasing Howard's share in the business, Combs sold to John and Samuel Crombie, who removed the business to the mill of John D. Kimball, which was burned in 1856.

The same business was carried on in the Nashua Manufacturing company's shop by B. F. Cadwell, who sold to S. N. Wilson and Josephus Baldwin. They employed twenty hands and were thought to be prosperous, but the company became embarrassed and finally Wilson clandestinely left. The machinery was sold to George White and Chester Bullard, who ran the shop for some three years when, in 1858, the door, sash and blind part of the business was sold to George S. Wilder, a contractor and builder, who sold to Nathan H. Foster in 1869. This was practically the end of the enterprise.

BOBBIN AND SHUTTLE WORKS.

Josephus and Edwin Baldwin began the manufacture of bobbins in a small way in connection with a cotton mill in New Ipswich.

Their father lived five miles south of Nashua on a farm, since known as the Highland farm, and had a small shop west of his house where he made boxes and used a wind mill supplemented by horse power. To this shop the brothers came in 1835 and made bobbins. Later on using a small steam engine. Such was the germ which grew into the fine plant on Water street, bearing the name of "The Bobbin Shop."

In 1836 this shop was burned and the works were removed to the machine shop of the Nashua Manufacturing company on Water street. In 1843 they were again burned out. The shop was rebuilt and the company secured a ten years' lease of it. In 1848 Edwin Baldwin died and Josephus Baldwin conducted the business alone.

To leave Josephus Baldwin out of a history of Nashua would be like leaving Hamlet out of the play which bears his name. His bobbin shops were extensive, his employees were numerous, the teams carting stock or finished goods were prominent on our streets. Was there a fire, his voice was first to give directions. He was a power for good in our city.

The panic of 1857 embarrassed him greatly, his name was on so many notes and was the backbone of so many enterprises. In 1862 Eaton & Ayer bought the business. In 1867 the works were removed into their own shops on Water street. The lumber for their works was largely prepared at their mills at East Haverhill. At first the goods were delivered by a hand cart. The business grew so as to employ one hundred and sixty hands with a payroll of from \$5,000 to \$6,000 monthly, and the works covered three acres. In 1885 Mr. Eaton retired from the company, and the firm was known as the Nashua Bobbin & Shuttle company. In 1891 the fine business was gobbled up by a trust.

In 1855 the Isaac Eaton company built their factory for making bobbins and shuttles on Charles street on the line of the Wilton railroad, where they continued business until 1891 when they became victims of a trust.

Roger Porter built a shop on Hollis street west, where for some years he manufactured an improved shuttle of his own invention.

In 1870 the firm now known as Gregg & Son was started by David and Daniel Gregg, who were engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds in Goffstown prior to 1870. At this time David Gregg fixed upon Nashua as the best shipping point in New Hampshire, and bought land below Crown hill at the Junction, and with his son, David A. Gregg, and W. W. Hoyt built the present main building of this establishment in 1871, under the firm name of Gregg, Hoyt & Co. In 1872 Mr. Hoyt retired and the business was carried on by David Gregg and David A. Gregg under the firm name of Gregg & Son. David Gregg died in 1880, when his son-in-law, George S. Neville,

became a partner. In 1882 W. A. Gregg, son of David A. Gregg, became a partner in the firm. In 1883 Mr. Neville died and David A. Gregg and W. A. Gregg continued the business under the old firm name of Gregg & Son. For eleven years, a period of decided prosperity, the firm remained the same. In 1894 O. S. Hussey, son of the late Oliver P. Hussey, and L. G. Neville, son of the late George S. Neville, became partners in the company.

We have seen in a previous article that Nashua was the birth place of the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds, and that the business, for various reasons, had failed of success. This firm, either because of better facilities, of improved methods, or because the time had come when the trade was ready to patronize such an establishment, has made a great success of the business. They have constantly increased their plant, improved their machinery, and have neglected no means for improving both the quality and quantity of their product. This company gives a fine illustration of the advantage of a concentration of forces to one definite end.

The buildings are of brick, three-story and basement, one hundred and fifty feet by fifty feet, with engine house, dry houses, etc., outside. In 1886 a large store house with rooms for glazing, painting and marbleizing was added to the plant, and in 1891 the mill proper was extended by an addition of twenty-five feet on its south side.

The company in 1871 employed seventy-five hands, at present about one hundred and fifty. Five million feet of lumber are consumed annually, with a pay roll of \$55,000 and an output of \$250,000. The demand for goods has always been increasing. Prices have varied, being the best between 1880 and 1892. The price of lumber has slowly risen. The company makes doors, sash, blinds, window frames, mantels, balustrades and inner finish of all kinds. As good pine lumber becomes scarce, white wood and the various hard woods have, to a degree, taken its place, while large quantities of North Carolina pine and of cypress have been, and are increasingly used. In the manufacture of veneered doors, black walnut has given place to quartered oak, ash, cherry, birch, mahogany, maple and sycamore.

The company has been fortunate in the matter of fires, having suffered but twice from that cause and once from the flooding of their basement.

In 1825 we find the saw mill of Israel Hunt, Sr., at the Harbor and that of Willard Marshall at the north end of the old dam across the Nashua. After the building of the Jackson company's dam, a saw mill at its north end became an important factor in the lumber business. This mill was run by various parties, Roby & McQuesten, Pierce & McQuesten, Sargent & Cross, Cross & Tolles, and others. Many logs were brought to the river and floated to the mills. The pile of logs on the river bank, west of the bridge, and the boom extending down the river, is a memory of olden days. When the Jackson company's dam was rebuilt and the fishway was put in, this saw mill was done away with. Melendy Bros. built the mill on Quincy street and in 1878 sold to Cross & Tolles, who greatly enlarged and improved the property. J. D. Kimball had a saw mill on Franklin street which was burned in 1853.

At one time there was a saw mill on West Hollis street, and Hiland Holt ran a saw mill for some years on the line of the Acton railroad. It was burned in 1889. At the present time we have the plants of Cross & Tolles, the Proctor Brothers, and Roby & Swart. For many years Frederick Chase represented the lumber trade outside of the saw mills. His business was purchased and continued by F. D. Cook & Co. until it was merged in the F. D. Cook Lumber company.

The Nashua Till company originated with Edwin White, who invented the first alarm money drawer. His patent bears the date of 1859. White sold his interest to Lund & Co., and in 1871 Kendall & Wood became owners of the property, assuming the name of the Nashua Till company. In 1880 E. O. Wood became sole proprietor and has conducted the business since that time alone. His factory is on Quincy street in the buildings of Cross & Tolles. Mr. Wood has made many improvements in money drawers and cash registers and has secured patents for the same.

The American Fan company was started in 1866. One day during the summer of that year R. T. Smith chanced to be in the counting room of the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper company, when Mr. Gilman asked him if he knew of any manufacturing enterprise that they could add to their business, saying that a new story could be built upon the ell of the factory. Mr. Smith spoke of the fact that all ladies' fans were imported and could be made in this country. Later the members of the card company induced Mr. Smith to take charge of such a shop.

This was a great mistake. The business was new and must have its growth. The company had no stated capital. The management did not know how far they could safely go, and Mr. Smith did not have the right qualities to manage such a business. The goods made the first season paid a very large profit, and the business took a good start. For the second year a large importing house in New York undertook the sale of the goods, and placed so large an order as to necessitate greatly enlarging the plant. Material had to be procured which was new to the market, such as wood and cloth suitable for use, in large quantities. The orders were not placed until it was time to begin to deliver the goods, and the machinery had to be adapted to the requirements of the orders, with the result that goods could not be delivered in season, the shop had to run nights, and the company had to make discounts because of delays, so that the season's business was neither a success nor a failure.

In 1868 the company was incorporated and passed into the hands of a board of directors. The shop was burned in 1869. The enterprise was a failure, but it should have been a success. The machinery was finely adapted for the work and had been mostly perfected for a high grade of work. The folding machines wove fans of cheap grades better than any on the market of high grades, the riveting machine, the gang saws, the multiple die, the cloth pasting machine, the self-feeding presses, all new, were well adapted to their work. Such was the success of the first year that three companies started as competitors. The next year the company had planned to raise the grade of its work. A gang of circular saws had been perfected for making sawed sticks to displace those of veneer, and a machine for finishing the sticks after they were sawed was nearly completed, and a machine for sawing the fan sticks into form had been planned and could have been built at small cost. These would have raised the grade of fans from one dollar a dozen to that of six dollars and twelve dollars a dozen, and would have made a great success of the enterprise. As it was, if the market had not been flooded all at once with cheap Japanese fans, the business would have secured a good footing. These Japanese fans drove all other cheap goods from the market.

No longer ago than 1850 a traveler through the farming community of Hollis would have noticed beside the pleasant farm-houses small shops evidently built for use. These shops, in which the farmer and his sons worked during the winters and stormy weather, were used for the manufacture of kegs, kits, and firkins. These articles were sent to Boston, first by canal boat and later by rail. This business being to the Hollis farmer the same as the loom in the house was to the Scotch and to the English crofter. With the advent of the railway came the day of concentrated energy and the building up of large plants to take the place of numerous small ones.

Ira and Nathaniel H. Proctor, two young men of Hollis, saw the necessity of expanding their small shop and cramped conditions, and by hiring outside help, by purchasing wood lots for their lumber. They pushed the business as a business. They accomplished this end, which gradually increased until, in 1874, they removed their works to the William Merrill farm, south of the church, where they built shops, at the same time employed men in different parts of the town, and continually increased their business. In 1880 they established a branch in Wilton, where they did a good business for ten years, some of the time employing twenty men. Their business having outgrown their facilities in Hollis, in 1881 they purchased several acres of land in Nashua and built a large steam mill, cooper shops, and storehouses, and greatly enlarged their business. In 1892 a branch factory was located in Jersey City, N. J., to supply their large trade in New York city.

From time to time additions have been made to the mill, several large storehouses have been built, also twenty-one tenements have been erected for their workmen. Their business has steadily increased and improvements have been made until their plant covers an area of ten acres located on three side tracks of the Boston & Maine railroad.

At the present time their business facilities, located as they are in one of the best shipping points in the east, are not excelled by any manufactory of the kind in New England. In the spring of 1896 their plant on Hollis street was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$12,000.

George O. Sanders' saw mill and box factory, located on the banks of the Merrimack, north of the Hudson bridge, were quite extensive, and a large business was done. Work upon the plant was begun in 1882. In 1889 the mills were destroyed by fire, and were rebuilt at once. The principal business was making wooden boxes, box shooks, sawing and dressing lumber and general lumber business. The works were again burned in 1890 and were not rebuilt.

The White Mountain Freezer company, which manufactures ice cream freezers, is the largest establishment of the kind in the world. The company began business at Laconia in 1872, Thomas Sands being the proprietor and manager. The enterprise was a success from the start and greatly expanded its business until 1881, when its manufactory was burned.

Following the fire Mr. Sands cast about to find the best place in which to locate, where better railroad facilities could be obtained than at Laconia. After thoroughly canvassing the situation he decided upon Nashua. He accordingly purchased four acres of land between the tracks of the Worcester & Nashua and Nashua & Acton railroads, where he located his factories. The buildings include the main factory, which is two hundred by forty feet, storehouse two hundred by thirty-three feet, foundry and shop one hundred and fifty by fifty feet, store and boiler house, one hundred and seventy-five by twenty-six feet, with several buildings for drying, coopering, pattern making, etc.

Mr. Sands carried on the business until 1888 when a corporate company was formed and he disposed of his entire interest. The company is organized with a paid-up capital of \$100,000.

Nearly every piece of machinery used in the business—and some of it is novel and intricate—was invented for, and the patents are owned by the company. The works are run by a Rollins engine of about one hundred and fifty horse power. The company takes all its material, except tin, in the raw, and from it manufactures the perfected article, and besides this does some special work in its foundry for other concerns, and also makes up orders for tubs and pails.

The company does its business on thorough business principles under L. F. Thurber, its efficient treasurer. The company employs two hundred and fifty hands with an annual business of \$400,000. Its monthly pay-roll is \$7,000.

The Porter Blanchard's Sons company, whose works are located on Merrimack street, was organized by Porter Blanchard in the year 1818. At that time Mr. Blanchard had a small work shop in Concord, at which place he made a few dozen churns a year. As his business grew he enlarged his factory and increased his force of employees, and took his sons into partnership. The business continued to increase and other lines of dairy and creamery apparatus were manufactured. In 1890 the entire plant at Concord was destroyed by fire, and the living member of the firm, George A. Blanchard, upon looking into the matter of rebuilding, was invited by several Nashua gentlemen to locate in this city, which he finally decided to do. A stock company was formed in 1890 with a capital of \$25,000. At the present time the company has about thirty men in its employ.

The Blanchard churn is a household word among the farmers, and the sales of this churn have reached 300,000. The Porter Blanchard's Sons company are daily making shipments, not only to every part of this country, but their goods are sent to every civilized portion of the globe, their business having increased over two hundred per cent in the past year. This concern has fitted up several creameries, and their specialties have in every case given perfect satisfaction. The following gentlemen are the company's officers: President, Thomas Sands; treasurer, L. F. Thurber; secretary and manager, Fred A. Davis.

The firm of Roby & Swart was formed March 1, 1890, to do a general lumber business, both wholesale and retail. Their yard was located at the foot of Temple street. Their business grew rapidly, assuming large proportions and in 1892, when the Boston & Maine railroad company purchased their yard for the present location of their freight business, they bought the old Williams foundry property on Temple street, fitting it with sheds and office, making it one of the best equipped retail yards in New England. In the spring of the same year Roby & Swart purchased the Underhill Edge Tool company's plant, including the water power and the entire property located at Edgeville. They immediately changed it into a wood-working plant, equipped with a combined steam and water power of five hundred and fifty horse power and every facility for doing a large business. They gradually enlarged until from a small beginning they now employ one hundred men in their shop and are constantly increasing. They use from eight to ten million feet of lumber, and pay out in wages at the mill from \$40,000 to \$50,000 annually. In 1894 Roby & Swart consolidated their retail yard business with that of F. D. Cook & Co., forming a stock company under the corporate name of The F. D. Cook Lumber company, with capital stock paid in of \$75,000.

In 1874 E. O. Fifield began work in Brinley & Jones' box shop in Tyngsboro, making a machine for forming interlocking corners for wooden boxes. He remained in this employ until 1881, when he began to make boxes for himself. He built a small shop, twenty by twenty-two, and employed one

man. For power he used a five-inch cylinder engine. He soon associated Mr. Harris with him in the business, and upon the death of Mr. Harris he bought the entire interest and ran the business alone. In 1890 he removed his business to Nashua and built his shop on the corner of Fifield and Taylor streets. It is forty-two by eighty feet, and two-story, with a one-story wing, forty-two by forty. The engine house is outside. He uses a twenty-five horse power engine and employs fourteen hands. The business is making wooden boxes, having interlocking corners, or other general wood work such as may be called for.

In November, 1892, Charles A. Roby and William D. Swart organized the Nashua Building company, under the firm name of Roby & Swart, with Mr. Roby as president and Mr. Swart as treasurer, to do contracting and building, which company has been successful in a marked degree. This company employs from forty to fifty men most of the year, and pays out in wages \$25,000 to \$30,000 annually.

Asher Benjamin, a prominent architect, was identified for some years with the early days of Nashua, and through his pupil, Samuel Shepard, his influence extended for many years. His tastes were classic and were not especially adapted to the wants of a manufacturing town. The more notable example of his art and one of real excellence was the Olive street meeting-house. This house as seen from Main street, presented a fine Grecian front, crowned by a cupola of great beauty; with the hill as a base, it was a most effective bit of art. The cupola on the old First church, and also that on the City Hall, and the front of the Unitarian church, bear marks of his taste and skill.

The building trade has been carried on by numerous individuals and firms. Of late years the business has developed large firms and efficient methods. In 1853 one Clark had an office on the street as an architect. Since 1880 the rapid growth of our city has given opportunity for the display of skill and taste, such as had never obtained before.

The shoe manufacturing business of Nashua was established in 1874 by Crain, Leland & Moody. This firm moved from Manchester, and occupied the building owned by V. C. Gilman and which had been used as a watch factory and also as a hotel. As a hotel it was known as the Washington house. The firm of Crain, Leland & Moody manufactured about 1200 pairs of shoes daily, and the business amounted to about \$300,000 annually. They employed about two hundred persons. The product consisted of men's, boys' women's and children's shoes of a cheap grade, and was sold to the jobbing trade of the south and west.

The first change in the firm was caused by the retirement of Mr. Leland and the admittance of Mr. Rising of Boston, and the firm name was changed to Crain, Moody & Rising. This occurred in 1876. In the autumn of 1878 Mr. Moody retired and the business was continued by Mr. Crain and Mr. Rising under the firm name of Crain, Rising & Co. During these changes the volume and character of the business was changed but little. In the spring of 1879, Frank E. Anderson, George E. Anderson and F. W. Estabrook, all of whom had been connected, in responsible positions, with the



OLD HOLLIS STREET SHOE SHOP.

firm previously mentioned, severed their connection with the business and formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Estabrook & Anderson Bros. They built a small factory, eighty by thirty-four, three and one-half stories high, on the land of the Worcester & Nashua railroad company in the rear of the grain elevator of Seth D. Chandler, from whom they rented power to operate their plant. Their capital was very small, but they were encouraged and aided by many of the best citizens of Nashua, among whom may be mentioned J. W. White, Seth D. Chandler, Cross & Tolles, F. D. Cook & Co., Dr. E. B. Hammond and Mr. Parkinson. The Second National bank followed their usual policy of aiding home industries and was of great assistance for many years. The business was a success from the start. The first six months' business amounted to \$70,000,

the second to \$80,000, and the third to \$125,000, and during these eighteen months the capital of the firm was increased five-fold and it became independent of outside help. The business up to this time had been so successful that it was thought best to try to increase it and W. H. Moody of the original

firm of Crain, Leland & Moody, was admitted as a partner, and the size of the factory was doubled. The firm name was changed to Moody, Estabrook & Andersons, and the business was conducted under that name until 1896 when it was changed to The Estabrook-Anderson company, Mr. Moody retiring.

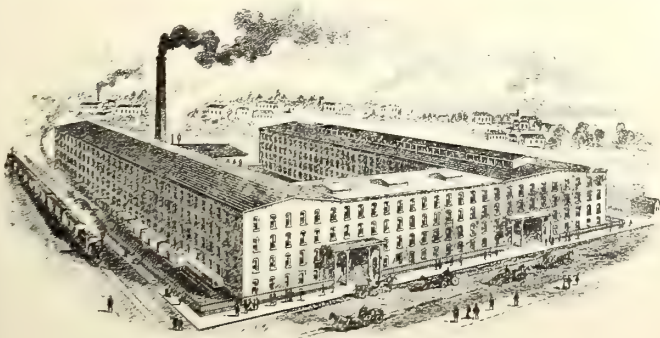
In the meantime, during the summer of 1879, the business of the old firm of Crain, Rising & Co. was removed to Westboro, Mass., and the factory occupied by them was afterwards destroyed by fire. After Mr. Moody was admitted as a partner the business continued to be successful and to increase in volume, and in the fall of 1885 it was decided to abandon the old factory and build a new plant with all the modern improvements. The plant was, however, constructed on the mill principle and was the first shoe factory in the country to be so constructed. The building was erected on the north side



ESTABROOK-ANDERSON SHOE FACTORY. [PALM STREET VIEW.]

of the Worcester & Nashua division of the Boston & Maine railroad, between Palm and Pine streets, and consisted of two wings, one one hundred and ninety-five by fifty, and the other one hundred and twenty-two by fifty. It was thought at the time of erection that this building would supply the room needed for the business for all time, but in 1890 it was found necessary to add another wing to the north end one hundred and ninety-five by sixty-five, and the whole building is now fully occupied and more room is needed.

During these sixteen years the business has grown from a volume of \$110,000 the first year to \$2,000,000 at the present time, and as the value of goods has decreased very materially during this period, it is safe to say that the business of 1894 was twenty-five times as large as in 1879. The daily output is 10,000 pairs and is the largest out-put of any single factory in the world, and it is probable that no shoe factory in the country furnishes as steady employment to its operatives. The number of its operatives is from nine hundred to one thousand. The product is a cheap, serviceable shoe for men, boys, women, misses, and children, and being of a cheap grade, the number of employees is less for the production than is required for higher grade goods. It is, however,



ESTABROOK-ANDERSON SHOE FACTORY.

of a great advantage to make the cheaper grades, as they are worn by eighty to ninety per cent of the people, and therefore the demand is greater, and in hard times the demand is rather larger than in good, as the the people have less money to spend. This was illustrated in the panic years of 1893 and 1894.

when the business was the largest and most successful of any year since the business was started. During these years the methods of manufacturing have been revolutionized, and to-day there is probably not a machine used that was in service at the time the business was started. It is probable that 1,000 operatives can to-day manufacture as many goods as double that number fifteen years ago.



ESTABROOK-ANDERSON SHOE FACTORY. [PINE STREET VIEW.]

The fine brick building of Brackett & Co., is a marked feature in the eye of most people who arrive in our city and of all who pass through it, and is an excellent exponent of our later day enterprise. The factory, which stands on East Hollis street, at the Nashua junction, was built in 1888 and is two hundred by fifty feet and five stories high. Its equipment is in all respects first-class. A model plant for turning out work of its kind as cheaply as the state of the art will admit. Such a plant looks like business, as if it had come to stay. It is in this respect so unlike many of the early enterprises of our city, which somehow had a temporary look, as if a good wind would blow them away, as the wind of adversity did so many of them. The company makes men's, youths', and boys' shoes, and now employs two hundred and fifty hands as against one hundred and fifty hands at the beginning. Large additions are now being made. Their pay-roll is \$12,500 with an output of \$500,000. For power they use a one hundred horse power steam engine.

Third, as to date, of the shoe manufactories of Nashua, stands the Nashua Boot and Shoe Manufacturing company. It was incorporated in 1880 with a capital of \$15,000 and was a Nashua enterprise. The factory is on Allds road just east of the bridge, where its plant occupies a commanding position. It is under the able management of W. S. Farnsworth. The steady enlargement of its plant and increased out-put of goods argues good business methods. The company manufactures men's, youths' and boys' shoes. They began with sixty hands, a pay roll of \$2,250 monthly, and a business of \$100,000 yearly. Their pay roll is now \$7,000 monthly and an out-put of \$300,000. A forty horse power steam engine furnishes the power and they employ two hundred and twenty-five hands.

CARD AND PAPER MANUFACTURE.

When we have in view, as an object lesson, a large, prosperous and ever increasing manufacturing business, one which has given employment to thousands at remunerative wages, it cannot be unprofitable to take a "look backward" to the inception of that business and to note how often men build better than they know. Under this head we will consider what is known as "The Nashua Card and Glazed Paper company."

In 1848 Charles T. Gill, then keeping a book store and bindery at what is now 67 Main street, then under the old Nashua bank, said to O. D. Murray, then publishing "The Oasis" in the room now occupied by W. W. Bailey in the same building, "Murray, I wish I could make playing cards in some rapid way, for California is going to sweep every pack from the east." Mr Murray, who had formulated a printing machine for laying any number of colors on wall paper in rolls by a single

operation—a method now in universal use, but then done with blocks, a single color at a time, and by hand—spoke quickly: "Gill, I can do it!" Gathering various articles he demonstrated the feasibility of printing all the colors used by a single manipulation. Mr. Gill said, "Work out your idea, and I will go into it. There is a fortune, and we might as well have it as anybody else."

In due time Mr. Murray sought a machinist with his plans for printing machines, and rotary cutters, which he had devised for stripping and cutting the cards from the rolls of cardboard, when printed. That machinist was John H. Gage, then running a business on Water street. He looked the matter over and said: "You need a machinist, and I don't want you to make all the money. I will go into it with you." And he did. Subsequently he said, "We all have business, but the building to be erected will need looking after, and my brother, who is out of business, would like the chance." And thus C. T. Gill, C. P. Gage, J. H. Gage and O. D. Murray formed a partnership under the firm name of Gill & Co.

The building, under the superintendence of Charles P. Gage, went up apace, on the north side of Water street, near Main, while Mr. Murray sought the only manufacturer of cardboard in rolls in the United States, located in Rhode Island, and at the same place contracted with calico engravers for the engraving of the copper rolls, at a cost of four hundred dollars each. The card board manufacturer proved to be a clergyman, who was greatly elated with the prospect of large sales. Incidentally he



NASHUA CARD AND GLAZED PAPER COMPANY. [SOME OF THE HELP.]

inquired as to what use the board was to be put. When informed, his eyes rolled in holy horror, and he peremptorily refused to furnish the board. This refusal of board for printing seemed a crusher; but having expended so much money, it seemed absolutely necessary to go on and work out the problem within themselves; and from this necessity grew the manufacture of cardboard, and, correlatively, glazed papers. Mr. Murray having sold out his printing interests, on the tenth of September, 1849, the engine was started up, and the business has been in active operation to the present day.

It so chanced that within a year from commencing the business, Mr. Gill deceased. As no other member of the firm had any knowledge of the playing card market or any inclination to study it, that business dropped out without any printing having been done, and the big iron cylinder round which the rolls were to be arranged was thrust out doors to rust in the rains and snows of passing seasons, while the copper rolls—perhaps expensive would be the proper term—were confiscated by some enterprising thief.

In 1851 John H. Gage sold his interest in the business to Virgil C. Gilman, the firm being known as Gage, Murray & Co. The works were partially burned out soon after, and the old and needed new machinery was set up in a building, just completed by Josephus Baldwin, directly in the rear, now occupied by W. H. Campbell in the manufacture of paper boxes; while the company set about erecting a new factory building just west of Gage, Warner & Whitney's machine shop on Hollis street, taking the power from that shop. The business was very prosperous and profitable, and its expansion required increased room. While located on Hollis street, machinery for coloring in rolls was introduced, doing away with much sheet coloring by hand—a great revolution in the business. In 1857 Horace W. Gilman purchased a quarter interest in the business. In 1861 lack of room induced the company to purchase the extensive estate of the Nashua Watch company of Waltham, Mass., reference to which may be found elsewhere in these pages. This was an enlargement



NASHUA CARD AND GLAZED PAPER COMPANY'S FACTORY ON FRANKLIN STREET.

greatly needed, and success was insured the company. In January, 1866, Gage and Murray sold their interest to V. C. and H. W. Gilman, who, with a brother, O. B. Gilman, under the firm name of Gilman Brothers, continued the business. In 1869 O. B. Gilman deceased. In 1888 O. D. Murray purchased the interest of John F. Marsh in the Nashua Glazed Paper company, composed of Thomas P. Pierce, J. F. Marsh and George D. Murray, who were conducting business on Pearson's avenue, in the extensive plant now vacant there, and took the firm name of Murray, Pierce & Co. In the meantime, a new company had materialized on Water street, known as the Eagle Card company, Stevens, Clement & Co., proprietors—subsequently run by Morrill & Co., H. T. Morrill and C. P. Gage. In 1869 Gilman Brothers and Murray, Pierce & Co. consolidated their works under the corporate name of the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper company, the act having been secured by Gil-

man Brothers from the legislature. Soon after the combination of works on Pearson's avenue, the Eagle Card company was purchased, and after running it a few months on Water street, everything was concentrated in the buildings on the avenue. Since then no attempt has been successfully made to start a new card shop.

The company organized, all the members being directors, by choice of O. D. Murray, president, V. C. Gilman, treasurer; T. P. Pierce, clerk. In 1872 V. C. Gilman sold his stock to the company for \$72,000 and retired. The remaining four continued the close corporation, H. W. Gilman being treasurer, until 1881, when the death of G. D. Murray brought to the public knowledge of the large per cents annually divided by the stockholders,—having been for several years thirty-five per cent on the \$150,000 capital. About this time Mr. Murray, who held eight hundred and sixty-five shares, commenced selling at private sale and by auction, at a large premium, until ready purchasers had absorbed all his holdings, and in January, 1883, he retired from the business, having been actively identified with it for more than thirty-three years,—the last fourteen as president of the corporation. In 1880 Col. T. P. Pierce, who for some years had largely taken charge of the manufacturing department, died. In 1888 H. G. Bixby secured control of the business, bringing a new element and new ideas into the management.

Competition was becoming fierce, new methods and machines were being adopted in other factories and the time had come when changes must be made if the business was to be held. Wisely or unwisely, a radical change was decided upon. With characteristic energy Mr. Bixby pushed the building of a new plant on Franklin street beside the railroad, where the factory, which is the pride of our city, was erected, and in which was placed every device that human ingenuity could devise for the rapid and economical manipulating of the material used. As a result of this push and enterprise we have the largest and most perfectly equipped plant of its kind in the world. It may be of interest to note the changes that have come in the cost of stock and in the price of the finished goods. At first bristol stock cost from thirty to thirty-five cents per pound; it is now six cents; common stock sixteen, now five; middle stock ten to twelve, now three. At first colors were all imported and cost twice as much as the American colors now used. The price of finished goods has changed even more. Finished papers that sold for forty dollars per ream are now sold for five dollars, and others that sold for twenty dollars per ream are sold for three dollars. The price of labor has doubled.

It may be of interest to know that most of the timbers of the largest ship ever built in America, the four masted clipper ship, the *Great Republic*, were prepared in the Nashua ship yard of Luther A. Roby, as well as the timbers of more than one of those ocean flyers, the clipper ships of which we were so proud. Mr. Roby has from the first taken stock and part ownership in vessels for which he furnished the timbers, until it is literally true that his ships sail on every sea. At one time he was interested with George McQuēsten in running the saw mill at the north end of the Jackson company's dam.

A. H. Dunlap came to Nashua in 1831 and found employment in the Jackson mills until failing health compelled him to leave the mills and seek other business. In 1849 he began the business of preparing small packages of garden seeds in suitable form for retail. The business is peculiar in that the seeds to be sold should be fresh each year, and to secure this result it became necessary that all unsold packages should be removed from the retail stores and a new and fresh supply furnished for the following year. To secure this end Mr. Dunlap employed traveling salesmen, who, with horse and wagon, distributed assortments of seeds to the retail stores on sale, and gathered up the unsold remnants of packages and collected pay for the goods sold. Gradually the business extended so as to include all of New Hampshire and Vermont and a part of Canada. The headquarters for the business is in Dunlap's block, where a busy gang of help is to be found preparing and filling small packages. The company takes especial pains to secure the best seeds, both as to quality and kind.

In 1846 appeared in the *Telegraph* the advertisement of a daguerrotype gallery in Boston and in 1849 Lane advertised to take pictures in Nashua. We have not been able to fix the date of his advent in Nashua as an artist. In 1849 he sold his business to S. B. Richardson. In 1851 Haines had a saloon in town, and in 1852 J. M. Perry was taking pictures in Long block. He probably bought out Haines. The first photographs taken in Nashua were made by S. B. Richardson in 1853 or 1854.

Among the names remembered in this connection are those of Miller, Johnson, Glenton, Austin, Lindsey, Read and others, professional artists. Among the amateur artists who have acquired great skill in the art, Dr. C. B. Hammond deserves honorable mention.

Early in the history of Nashua, P. B. Putney made confectionery in a building which stood upon the site of the present Lowell railroad station. Jonas Kempton peddled for Putney until 1844 when he purchased the business and remained in the same location until the fire of 1848. He then took rooms in Hunt's bakery south of the Worcester & Nashua railroad and remained in that place until his removal to West Pearl street. In 1874 he sold his business to Charles Holman. Mr. Holman had been employed by Kempton for some years, had hired rooms in his factory and made a line of goods not made by Kempton, and in 1861 he opened an independent factory on Eldridge street, where in 1874 he was burned out. He then purchased Kempton's plant and remained there until 1882, when he leased a building on Main street of John A. Spalding. In 1883 he was again burned out. He then erected the brick block on Main street which bears his name, where he has since carried on the business. He has a practical knowledge of his trade, and, taking a broad view of the range and possibilities of the situation, he has built up a fine business and plant which is a credit to our city, and furnishes another example of the result sure to follow enterprise when coupled with right business methods. In the early morning of Oct. 25, 1895, his entire plant was burned to the ground.

The manufacture of bakers' goods, particularly that of crackers, was first established in Nashua about 1820 at the Harbor on Main street, in a building now occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. David Dunn. Here Stephen Bates baked, the principal products of his labor being crackers, bread and "old fashioned gingerbread." With a small tile oven, heated with fagots, without machinery of any kind, Mr. Bates in a crude way made crackers. When his dough was mixed and ready, the women of the neighborhood, summoned by the blowing of the tin horn, rolled and cut the dough ready for the oven, and at the completion of the baking received their compensation in crackers. The late David Coombs, when a young man, drove Mr. Bates team to the adjoining towns.

Ten years later Thomas Munroe, grandfather of F. O. Munroe of this city, built ovens in a building upon Main street, north of the residence of Charles Holman. Mr. Munroe was succeeded by Wyeth & Stimpson, who a few years later, located ovens in a building upon Railroad square, where now stands the Whiting building. Here Joseph Upton, Abel Bowman and Seth D. Chandler successively carried on the baking business. In 1849 Sylvester Winn built a bakery upon Mulberry street, where now stands the cracker bakery of Charles H. Burke, cracker machinery propelled by horse power was used. This business was purchased by S. D. Chandler, who closed his Railroad square bakery. Mr. Chandler continued the business at this location from 1855 to 1860, when he disposed of his interest to James C. Smith. Mr. Smith, after remaining here for three years, put in ovens in the old card and glazed paper factory upon Hollis street. The business was largely increased and upon Mr. Smith's decease in 1866 was purchased by the late Nahum W. Burke. This factory was burned in 1873. Mr. Burke formed a co-partnership with his son Charles H., under the name of N. W. Burke & Son, and purchased the old bakery upon Mulberry street, removing the same and building the commodious factory now owned by the C. H. Burke Baking company.

N. W. Burke died in 1883. Since this time the business has been conducted by Charles H. Burke, who has enlarged the plant, put in modern ovens, one of which, Rayney's patent revolving coal oven, is the largest in the state, having a baking capacity of thirty barrels of flour a day. Mr. Burke has kept abreast of the times, replacing his machinery with that of the latest designs, and with electric power and continuous baking ovens, has unsurpassed facilities for the manufacture of all bakers' goods. The advancement and improved methods of manufacturing in the baking business have mostly been brought out since 1860, namely, rapid and continuous mechanical coal baking ovens over the old style fagot and wood-heating ovens, as well as the time and labor saving improved mixing, rolling and cutting machinery over the old methods of slow hand work.

In 1845 Thomas Chase began the business of selling flour, grain, lime and cement in the store on Main street just south of the Worcester & Nashua railroad. Mr. Chase sold out to Hurlburt & Sackrider, and the business was conducted in their name for some years. In 1866 S. D. Chandler was induced to buy the store and business. Up to this time the facilities for handling the goods had been extremely crude; for instance, corn was taken from a car in baskets and passed into the store through the window and carried to the place of storage by hand. For meal the corn was put into

bags and sent half a mile away to be ground, then brought back to the store. Seeing that it would not pay to do business in that way, Mr. Chandler in 1877 put in elevator machinery, and three runs of mill stones. He now removes the grain from the car to the bin by power and grinds his own corn, and delivers the grain to the hopper of the sets of stones by sluice and valve at will, and the meal is conveyed by power to its allotted place. The elevator capacity is 40,000 bushels of grain, or 3,000 barrels of flour per day, grinding capacity 8,000 bushels per day. Eight men are employed.

In 1868 Mr. Chandler bought of Thomas Chase the business of making cement sewer pipe, which had just been started by Chase & Willis in a small way, and has continued it to the present time. The pipe is made by a patented process and has given good satisfaction for all pipe of, or below twenty-four inches in diameter. At first it was made only in warm weather, but since 1890, when the works were removed to the new building and grounds, the pipe has been made the year round.

A diploma was given Mr. Chandler in 1868 by the New Hampshire state fair, and a bronze medal in 1875 by the New England fair.

The Francestown Soapstone company was incorporated in 1865 with a capital of \$150,000, which was increased to \$300,000 four years later. They first located in Milford until the present shop at the Junction in Nashua was built. The quarry is located at Francestown, and was worked in a small way by its owner as early as 1812, sending some years two hundred tons of stone to Boston. The property was for a time mostly owned and managed by David W. and Charles Gillis, but in May of 1875 the control of the business passed into the hands of Charles Williams & Co., (of Manchester), who secured the entire property of the company both at the quarries and at the shops. The company also own the Hawks mountain quarry at Perkinsville, Vt. This company furnishes all manner of soapstone articles called for, from a hand warmer to the front of a palace. The works are extensive, covering 30,000 square feet and are well fitted up. A one hundred horse power steam engine is used and a large force of help is employed both at the factory and quarry.

In 1867 S. S. Davis began making boxes in Nashua. In those days the demand was limited and the methods and machinery were crude. In 1886 W. H. Campbell purchased the business. With the introduction of improved machinery and a supply of better stock at reduced price, there came a great expansion of the box business, requiring a large factory and extensive plant. The factory is on Water street in the brick building back of Goodrich block.

The annual business is some \$40,000 with a pay roll of \$1,000 monthly. Employment is given to about forty hands. The works are run by an eight horse power electric engine.

The enterprise of Hall's hair renewer was started in a small way by R. P. Hall in Amherst. Mr. Hall prepared the mixture in his house and peddled it from door to door. In 1861 Charles Gillis associated himself with Mr. Hall and the enterprise was removed to its present location on High street. Acting upon the advice of Dr. Ayer of Lowell, E. A. Bigelow was employed as managing agent and large sums of money were spent in advertising the business. The success of the business was marked from the beginning. In 1864 Mr. Hall sold his interest for \$75,000 and in 1871 Mr. Gillis sold the entire business to Ayer & Co. of Lowell for \$600,000. The company still sends large invoices of goods to all parts of the world. The compound used has always been a secret. Values lay entirely in the trade mark and patented label used by the company. Henry Knowles manufactured a hair restorer for some years with good success.

In building up a city like Nashua the supply of stone for foundations, for curb stone, and other work is an important matter. For many years the Shattuck ledge, owned by Z. Shattuck, furnished stone for most of the buildings on the north side. About twenty-five years ago it was found dangerous to blast the rock in this ledge because houses had been built so near to it, in one instance a rock of one hundred pounds weight went crashing through the roof of a house on Granite street. "The ledge," so-called, is the property of the Nashua Manufacturing company, and the foundations of their mills were taken from it. In "the ledge" may be found an unlimited quantity of stone. This ledge has been worked by various people who blasted the rocks and carried the fragments to the village. For some years Andrew Shattuck and a Mr. Lirsis operated it; to be followed by Capt. Daniel M. Fiske, Samuel Wright, Reuben and Alfred Godfrey, and Alfred Godfrey alone. In 1872 Weston & Stevens, who for two years had been working the Shattuck ledge, bought Alfred Godfrey's claim upon "the ledge" and the tools, and, in 1877, Charles W. Stevens became the sole proprietor of the rights under lease from the Nashua Manufacturing company, in whose hands it now remains.

At the time Weston & Stevens took the property, the stone for underpinning for our best houses came from Concord and Milford. Quarrymen and stone-cutters said the stone from the Nashua company's ledge could not be split or cut to an edge. Mr. Stevens thought otherwise, and soon convinced them that "the ledge" would produce as good stone as could be obtained at Milford or Concord, and at greatly reduced prices. As a result of Mr. Stevens' enterprise we find under most of our modern houses fine foundation stone, adding greatly to the beauty of our city, and it is a matter of pride to be able to say, "This is Nashua stone prepared by Nashua workmen."

In place of buying stone from other places, large quantities of finished stone are sent from Nashua to Pepperell, Clinton, Worcester, Framingham, and other places. Employment has been given to from twenty-five to forty men and from six to twenty horses. The amount of stone moved has been from 2,000 to 4,000 perch a year. In 1894 a side track was run from the Worcester & Nashua railway to the ledge, greatly increasing the value of the plant. The supply of stone is practically unlimited.

The business of making mittens, gloves, etc., was begun in 1872 by Mrs. J. P. Barber and was the beginning of the manufacture of such goods by machinery. From 1872 to 1882 the work was given out to families, and employment was given to about one hundred hands. In 1880 the knitting of silk mittens was commenced and goods placed upon the market. In 1882 a mill was erected. The business is mostly confined to knitting silk mittens and infants' underclothing. Thirty-five hands are now employed. The work is always upon contract, the contractor furnishing the stock. Power cannot be used in this work.

The climax heater, together with a hot and cold water supply system, is the invention of I. C. Richardson and is manufactured and placed in houses by C. B. Jackman. This hot water device has given great satisfaction and is the safest and most reliable method of hot and cold water supply in use. The first heater was placed in 1885.

In 1881 O. W. Reed hired his present shop on Mason street and began business for himself as a brass founder, where he has been prospered.

The first electric engine used in Nashua was upon a trolley car used for conveying finished goods from the cloth room to the press house by the Nashua Manufacturing company. This line was established in 1889 and has done efficient work ever since. The first electric engine was placed by the Nashua Light, Heat and Power company in the Gazette office in 1889. They have now thirty-four engines at work furnishing two hundred and seventy-five horse power. The time is not far distant when all of our smaller shops will use the electric engine. Still further, the electric engine will enable many small enterprises to flourish that could not if dependent upon steam for power. The engine and the place it occupies is small. It is clean, is always ready for work or rest, as preferred, it can be placed in any room in any building, and is adapted to run a piano or a factory.

A prominent industry, and one which has proved to be of great value in the large manufacturing cities of New England, was introduced into this city in 1853, and known as the "Bee Hive Brand" roofing. The first structure of importance to be covered with this material was the large and fine block of stores and dwellings erected by the late Col. L. W. Noyes on Main street. Colonel Noyes, with his usual discernment, was the first in Nashua to adopt this improvement in the method of covering buildings, and showed his sagacity and foresight, as well as his confidence in the new material, by adopting it. His block had a roof surface of 13,419 square feet. His example was soon followed by others, until manufacturing corporations, mechanical works, and many persons interested in real estate adopted it. The earlier progress in the work was made by the New England Felt Roofing works, but they soon found it necessary in the increased demand, to delegate the business to others, and for many years C. T. Spalding of this city conducted the business here, until declining health compelled him to withdraw. His successor, A. K. Woodbury, who has since associated with himself H. A. Albee, has for some years been engaged in the practical work of applying this material. His reputation for thoroughness and probity has won for him recognition, not only in this city but elsewhere in the New England states.

Small enterprises have from time to time sprung up in Nashua, some of which have remained to this day, but many of them have passed away. Notable among such was the twine mill of Alonzo Crane, in the east mill at the Harbor, and the making of satinets in the same place. The pottery of Martin Crafts was located on the eastern side of Main street, north of the Acton railroad, and Crafts

lived in the cottage now standing on that location. Crafts began his works in 1838 and continued the same some six years. He brought his clay from Boston by boat. Many of our citizens tell of the time when as boys they visited this shop and saw the workmen form the various articles on the wheel and then place them in the ovens for baking.

The pencil factory of Aaron Heywood was located on Water street, where lead pencils were made, and from which were sold pencils of so poor a grade that they could not be given away to-day. The method of making these goods was exceedingly primitive, and to one familiar with the present state of the art, it is a good illustration of the progress of these years. The business was removed to Massachusetts.

A clock factory was for a time a somewhat flourishing enterprise. L. W. Noyes was the proprietor. The names of Wyman, Rogers & Cox, clockmakers, are familiar to the old inhabitants. The shop was located in the rear of long block, Main street. The clocks were fine timepieces and are second to none to-day. Many of them are to be found in this neighborhood, and their owners have valuable reminders of the past as well as superior timepieces. The works were made of brass. The wheels were cast and finished on lathes, the teeth were cut by a gear cutter. The shop had no power and the lathes were run by foot. Of course they could not compete with those who made their clocks with proper tools and power. This was one of Nashua's lost opportunities. The work began in 1832 and was discontinued in 1838.

James Ridgway and his son Charles T. Ridgway were jewelers and makers of silver bowed spectacles in Amherst. In his travels to and from Boston, for the sale of goods, the son saw the advantage of the rising village of Nashua, as an objective point for their business, and in 1834 they removed their shop to this place and occupied a store where Nutt's block now stands, known as Eayrs' block,—seventy-five dollars annual rent. Like the hand made clock, the hand made spectacles had to give place to machine made goods.

Early in the history of Nashua Thomas G. Banks made paper hangings in a small way in the basement of a building occupying a part of the ground covered by the present Goodrich block. Here he mixed his colors and prepared and stamped his paper. This enterprise was short lived because of cheap machine made and stamped papers. The shop was then used as a bowling alley, and Captain Banks put into the upper story a stock of paper hangings, making his store the headquarters for the police department, he being city marshal and police force all in one.

In 1846, before calling cards were in vogue, it was quite the thing for friends to exchange cards with the address and motto upon them. A pupil of Professor Crosby conceived the bright idea of ornamenting these cards, and Charles T. Gill, an enterprising book seller of that day, at once entered into the business, taking and disposing of all that could be produced by the young artists engaged in the enterprise. This business was carried on for several years and extended to the making of reward cards for school teachers' use.

No one would ever have thought that matter-of-fact Nashua, with its practical money making inhabitants would have a sentimental vein in its makeup, but such must have been the case for at one time there was a flourishing valentine manufactory in the city owned and managed by J. M. Fletcher. The business was started in 1850 and continued for ten years. It was located in Beasom hall. Mr. Fletcher gave it up to engage in the furniture business.

James W. Watts, a well known engraver, who was for many years associated with George W. Smith of Boston, at one time lived on Amherst street and there made the well known engravings of Lindseer's "Challenge" and "The Sanctuary." His pictures were copies of the larger English engravings.

In 1845 J. D. Nutter had a shop for making church organs in Nashua. He made the original organ in the Pearl street church and possibly others in our churches. The works were removed to Brookfield, Vermont. A factory for making melodeons was located on Water street in what was later known as Mullen's building and in 1853 was opened by B. F. Tobin and employed twelve men. In 1857 it was the property of T. and E. Sawyer, and gave employment to ten hands. The company made good instruments, but their capital and possibly their enterprise was too limited to meet the competition of large and rich concerns like Mason & Hamlin. The enterprise was given up just at the turning point in the melodeon business, when the form of the instrument known as the cabinet organ began to be

popular. The time of this change was the beginning of great prosperity in the business and we may safely conclude that if the company had met this crisis in their affairs with courage, they would have established a successful business in Nashua.

When Col. Frank G. Noyes was a student at Williams he one day stepped into the little bookstore just started in his father's new block to purchase a wallet. He wanted one very thin and light, such as was not to be found. Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the store, remarked that he should have to make him one, and, being in Boston a few days later, bought some extra fine turkey morocco, and made inquiries as to material used, etc., in making wallets. After his return he labored long and faithfully to build the desired wallet. The design was good, the material was of the best, the book was soft and light, but the workmanship was not such as would encourage the art. The book was not placed on exhibition. This experiment was so much of a success that when a friend, John Huntington became disabled for hard work, Mr. Smith helped him to enter into the making of wallets, and for some ten years he and his wife made the best wallets ever sold in the market. At this same time Mr. Smith had several hands at work making portfolios, and when the Civil War began, he made and sold great quantities of these goods for the soldiers' use. When what was known as "fractional currency" began to come into use, Mr. Smith made what was known as a magic holder to carry it in. The demand for these goods was such that within a week fourteen hands were at work making them, and in three weeks the rush was over. Large box shops were setting their help to making them and they flooded the market. The profits to Mr. Smith for his ideas and three weeks' work was \$500. As the premium on gold kept foreign made wallets away from the market, and as his help was organized for work, Mr. Smith began to make wallets for the trade and for some years he made this a branch of his business. After the war the Copp brothers were engaged in the business of making wallets in connection with their bookstore.

The brothers, Moses A. and Kendall F. Worcester were for some years extensively engaged in the compressed yeast business in what is known as the Greeley building. The business was removed to Worcester, Mass., in the seventies.

A. M. Smith and I. C. Richardson established a hoop-skirt manufacturing company in 1865. During the years when hoop skirts were in fashion this enterprise was quite successful. The factory was in the card shop on Pearson's avenue.

C. P. Danforth was for a time engaged quite extensively in the suspender manufacturing business. He began in 1865 and employed some thirty hands. L. E. Burbank also had a factory in Perham's block for making the same class of goods.

Rufus Fitzgerald has conducted the business of leather belting in Nashua since 1860. He first occupied the east end of the Jackson company's shop. In 1871 he located in his present quarters at the corner of Main and Park streets.

In 1852 John Mullen began weaving carpets in Merrimack where he did a good business. Owing to a quarrel with his landlord he removed to Nashua in 1859. He was first located in an attic in the bobbin factory, but finally purchased and moved into the vacated melodeon factory on the river bank back of the present Goodrich block and carried on the business until the building was destroyed by fire in 1874. In connection with his carpet works, John Mullen had a dye house on Water street. Edward Murgatroyd also had one on Front street which was for many years an institution for economical Nashua, and it is continued to the present time by his successors.

The Nashua Butt and Hardware company was organized to build butt hinges under the patent of George Moore and two patents of R. T. Smith. In 1893 the business was sold to the Reading, Pa., Hardware company.

For many years John Ridge made files in a small way on Amherst street and in other shops. In 1892 John Ridge and John B. Grover began business under the name of the Nashua Rasp company at Edgeville. Mr. Grover soon bought the entire interest in the business, and in 1894 the works were closed.

L. E. Burbank has been engaged in the manufacture of overalls for many years. His shop is located on Merrimack street.

The first cigar factory in Nashua was started by O. P. Greenleaf, better known to the old citizen as "Dr. Olipod," in 1843, in a building known as Fuller's block, located where Merchants Exchange now stands. Mr. Greenleaf continued business in the same building until 1848. He afterwards

went into the hotel business at Hillsborough Bridge. Jonas Kempton started the cigar business in Nashua at 112 Pearl street (old numbers) where Campbell's paint shop now is, in 1858, in connection with his confectionery business. Mr. Kempton ran it about two years and sold out to Chapman & Cram. They moved from 112 Pearl street to under the old Universalist church, where Wheeler's clothing store now is. They then removed to Tuttle building, with store on street and factory in basement. They continued the business about three years, and dissolved partnership, H. J. Chapman succeeding A. B. Cram, and continuing the business a short time.

Moses L. Truell started in 1864 on Palm street where he continued one year, and then moved to the corner of Elm and Pearl streets, over what is now A. J. Blood & Co.'s store. He moved from there to the old post office building on Pearson's avenue, where a partnership was formed with J. F. Dennahan. The business continued two years here, and was then moved to the ten-footers which stood where Ayer block now stands, and remained there until the ten-footers were torn down in 1891. In 1886 Mr. Dennahan died, Mr. Truell continuing the business alone. He moved to Greeley building April 1, 1891, where he remained about seven months, removing to 10 Factory street, where he is still located. Charles Holman started in the cigar business about 1869 in a block which he built where his dwelling house now stands, at the corner of Main and Eldridge streets. This block was burned in 1871 and Mr. Holman removed to 112 Pearl street, at the old place where Mr. Kempton started in 1858, where he continued the business until 1873. T. J. Dowd moved his business here from Manchester in 1888, and started in the store now occupied by Marden & Mygatt on Pearl street. He removed his factory to the old brick school house on Pearl street in 1891, and still continues at this location. C. M. Fairbanks started in 1890 at the junction of Merrimack and Manchester streets, and still continues at that location. W. E. Keeley started in business in 1893 in the Chase building on Elm street, and in a short time removed to Tessier block on Pearl street, where he remained a short time, removing to Tremont block, 75 Pearl street, where he is now located. During all this time there were several others who started in the business and continued for a short period, namely: C. A. Smith, Wm. Greenman, Andrew Conant, F. N. McKean, Charles Bowers, Preston & McKean, Loverin & Shurtleff, Nathan Marcus, Geo. Foquitt, F. P. Fellows, and J. N. Neman.

For many years after the settlement of Dunstable there were no carriages, and consequently no harnesses, but there must have been those who made harnesses and the ruder and coarser kinds of wheel vehicles before 1800. In 1825 there was a shop south of Salmon brook for making and repairing carts and heavy wagons. Various individuals have maintained similar shops during all the years of the history of Nashua, but no concern has risen to the dignity of a carriage manufactory. The making of harnesses has been a business of some importance, and different individuals have been identified with it. Notably Isaac Stiles, Marshall Farnsworth, Norman Fuller, Amasa Sanderson, and Woodward & Cory.

For a manufacturing city the question of water power was, at the time of the beginning of this place, a matter of vital importance. Coal was but little used and its transportation was a serious matter. The water power from Mine falls first stimulated interest in manufacturing only of the smallest and rudest kind. The dam at Mine falls is partly a natural obstruction of the water course and partly artificial. The first dam was engineered by Col. William Boardman. It has been improved and modified several times since his day. The distance of the mills from the dam necessitates many ingenious devices for communicating the state of the water at the dam. The original dam of the Jackson company was built by Colonel Boardman. The second by a man known as "Boston Jack." The third and last by Pollard Wilson in 1878. Prior to this time there was one between Front and Water streets west of the Main street bridge. From the early days of Dunstable there have been dams on Salmon brook. The first of these was built in 1679 and probably stood some twenty or thirty rods above the bridge. It was used for running a saw mill. The upper and lower Vale Mills dams were rebuilt in 1883 by Pollard Wilson. He also built the upper Pennichuck dam the same year.

At first the shops of Nashua were mainly to be found in the Nashua Manufacturing company's buildings on Water street. A few minor enterprises centered in the Jackson company's saw mill at the north end of its dam and others in the shop south of the brook at the Harbor. The big forge shops on Hollis street were looked upon as out of town. In 1852-3 a movement was made for better manufacturing facilities. Gage, Warner & Whitney built a fine plant on Hollis street, and Hartshorn & Ames on Howard street, to be followed later by other firms, until shops may be found occupying

favorable localities all around the outskirts of the city upon our railroad lines. These shops are mainly fine buildings, well adapted for permanency. The shoe manufacturers have shown commendable enterprise in building and furnishing their several plants. Good substantial buildings with suitable appointments indicate permanency, and have a real influence upon the prosperity of any enterprise.

It is an interesting fact that the first stock of goods offered to the public of old Dunstable was drawn on a hand sled from Salem. The stock consisted of axes, knives, needles, fish hooks, a keg of nails, another of rum, a quantity of salt fish, and twenty pounds of powder. In 1821 there were five stores in Dunstable, all of them "country stores," carrying a small stock of the grosser sorts of all kinds of goods. The village was well located for trade. The central avenue from this state—the natural outlet for all "down east," towards the west, and of all the northwest towards the sea coast—passed through Dunstable, making it then, as now, the strategic point for southern New Hampshire. One of the five stores was kept by Mr. Boynton at the centre, on the site of the Godfrey barn, one by Samuel Foster on the west side of Abbot square, at the top of the hill, one by Moses Foster just north of the First church, one by J. E. & A. Greeley, south of the church, and one by the Hunts at the Harbor. At this time Dunstable in New Hampshire was at the head of good navigation on the river and the growing importance and prosperity of the New Hampshire and Vermont towns made



PENNICHUCK WATER WORKS' PUMPING STATION.

this a convenient center for a growing trade. Most of the trade came from distant towns, some of the customers coming a hundred miles or more with loaded teams of produce and returning with a barrel of molasses, a quantity of codfish, a few bushels of salt, a bolt of cotton cloth, a few general groceries, and, quite possibly, a keg of the ardent. These were the more distant customers, but the farmers from all the neighboring towns for twenty miles around were sure to find their way to the stores on days when "it rained so hard that they could not work out of doors," bringing their wives and daughters to revel in the mysteries of dry goods and millinery and exchange lots of eggs, a crock of butter, etc., for the same. With the building of the mills came a host of small stores together with a few pretentious dry goods stores. On the north side of Factory street "ten-footers" sprang up in a night and jostled each other in their crowding for room.

The advent of the Concord railroad in 1842 removed the Vermont and northern New Hampshire trade to Concord, giving the death blow to many of the general merchandise stores, and hastening the day when stores devoted to a single line of merchandise would prevail. The coming of Henry Norwell in 1857 marked the beginning of a new phase in trade; the modern "pay as you go" method, in which the capital is turned rapidly so that small profits now pay better than a large profit used to.

We have seen that the Ridgways paid seventy-five dollars a year rent for a small store on the Nutt's block corner. In 1853 stores rented, on Factory street and on the west side of Main street, for from one hundred and fifty dollars to four hundred dollars per year. The rents in the new Union block on Factory street were four hundred dollars per year. In 1853 Noyes block was built and a rent of five hundred dollars per store was required.

No one can realize the change wrought in the habits of the people, in their ideas of expenditure, and consequently upon the condition and state of trade. The beginning of the Civil War found us provincial, it left us cosmopolitan; it broadened our outlook and developed our energy. Men who remember Sumter, Bull Run, Gettysburg, the surrender of Lee and the death of Lincoln, could not but expand, and this expansion of idea extended to manufacturing and trade. The war marked the beginning of a new era in Nashua. Such blocks as Beasom, Howard, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Ayer and Whiting show what progress has been made in these lines. These buildings are an indication of the advanced ideas of trade.

Perhaps we may safely say that no place in old Dunstable had such a charm for a certain class of its inhabitants as the hay market. Here horse jockeys congregated and gossip of the coarser kind was indulged in. This venerable institution consisted of a framed building covered by a peaked roof and boarded at its two ends, with open sides. Extending from beam to beam across the centre of this structure was a huge wooden shaft with bearings at its ends that engaged the beams. On this shaft, at one end, was secured a large wooden wheel. Over the rim of this wheel passed a rope, which engaged a roller turned by a crank placed below, within working distance of the ground. To the centre of this shaft was secured a chain and from the chain hung the huge iron beam of the steelyards. Beside this shaft was a platform on which the weights were kept and on which the operator stood. A load of hay or other commodity was driven so that its centre stood below the steelyards from which chains extended to the hubs of the wagon wheels and the load was lifted from the ground, by the revolution of the roller, by the crank, after which it was weighed.

As the help that came to work in our mills was largely female, who came from homes on the New Hampshire hillsides and bought not only for their own use, but for their friends at home, we should naturally expect the dry goods business to be prominent. The names of Isaac Spalding, W. D. Beasom, E. S. Goodnow, Reed & Slader, J. A. Wheat, M. W. Merrill, A. & F. F. Kimball, J. H. Blake and others stand prominent in the dry goods trade of the old times.

Merchants, before the crisis of 1857, bought goods on six months' and sold goods to "respectable people" on time, with the result that the capital of the jobber was in the hands of the retailers, and that of the retailer in the hands of the people, and when credit was discredited all business was at a standstill. Such was the state of affairs in 1857, when the credit system was entirely ruined by the panic. The war in 1861 upset all prices and all previous business methods, and trade became organized on new principles. This change in business methods demoralized all lines of trade. But few of the old traders could, or did, come into line, and so made way for new men. In 1857 Henry Norwell opened his store in Noyes block and soon convinced the public that he came to sell, not to store goods. In 1864 Norwell sold his business to William Taylor and Harry Norwell and became a member of the firm of Shepard, Norwell & Co. of Boston. Mr. Taylor proved himself a worthy successor of Mr. Norwell, and raised the standard of the business still higher. In 1869 Mr. Taylor sold to Crawford & Anderson and established the firm of Taylor & Kilpatrick in Cleveland, Ohio. Crawford & Anderson sold to W. B. Wakelin. Crawford established a large business in New York city, and Anderson in Toledo, Ohio. Norwell, Taylor, Crawford, and Anderson were Scotchmen trained to business, and left Nashua to form four great dry goods houses in four of our great cities. Fine, large and costly stores now give suitable rooms for large stocks of goods, such as those of Harry S. Norwell, Chamberlain, Patten & Co., and others.

As we might expect, the first stores were largely groceries, carrying dry goods and sundries. Of such Nashua has always had a few notable houses, such as W. A. & N. McKean, Reed & Slader, Isaac Spalding, Kendrick & Tuttle, G. W. Perham, J. G. Blunt and other names too numerous to mention. This line of trade has not been so fluctuating as that of dry goods. It was not so entirely demoralized by the war. The tendency to large stores with fine assortments of goods has also invaded this line of trade and has given us several especially good stores, such as those of C. R. Cotton, B.

S. Woods, George B. McQuesten, N. J. Allton and others. To give a full history of the grocery trade would require a volume.

For some years after the advent of manufacturing the meat supplies came from the neighboring farms. Soon the killing of animals and sale of meat became a branch of business by itself, the meat being sold from covered wagons from door to door. Thomas Pearson, Sen., Morgan & Mooney, Whitford & Bowman, and the Latons, together with Crosby from Milford, bought and slaughtered and catered to the wants of our citizens in the direction of meat supplies. At an early date shops for the sale of meats and vegetables began to appear upon our streets, the dealers receiving their stock from the local butcher. In 1888 meats killed and packed in Chicago and brought east in refrigerator cars captured the market and drove the local butcher from the field. These western firms established agencies in the city from which dealers obtained their supplies.

As to volume and value, the book business, that is, the selling of books, has never been a source of profit to any one in Nashua, but as an indicator of the intellectual growth of the community it rises to the highest place among the trading interests in our midst. Indeed, the book seller stands, as an educator, shoulder to shoulder with the preacher or teacher. In 1826 W. A. Brown opened a printing office and published the first newspaper, called the *Nashua Constellation*, and in connection with the office Brown opened a bookstore. As his paper was not burdened with matter of any kind, room is found in it for a full column advertisement of his book store. The list included bibles and hymn books, the balance were antiquated school books, books that five years later could not have been given away, except the dictionary and Webster's speller. There was not one purely literary book in the list. Within a year Brown had two competitors in the book trade, William Wiggin and C. Page, besides at least two of the general merchandise stores advertised stocks of books. In 1830 Ignatius Bagley opened a book store and circulating library.

At this time Nashua was at the head of navigation and was the center of trade for all of central and western New Hampshire and a part of Vermont, and these stores represented the book trade of that large territory. The district schools were improving, the call for school books was large, the help in the mills acted as agent for their home friends and purchased books for their use. Besides publishing a paper and selling books, Brown dealt largely in lotteries, advertising them with other goods.

In 1829 Andrew E. Thayer bought the *Constellation* and the book business of Brown and associated William Wiggin with him in the business. Evidently Thayer was the only man who had capital or ability sufficient to conduct the business; he brought life and enterprise into the store. Three school books that revolutionized the district schools were published at this time, Olney's geography, Peter Parley's history and Adams' arithmetic. These live books displaced the old books entirely. Thayer also filled his store with readable literature, with good stationery and stationer's fancy goods, and made his store first-class. In 1830 he had a circulating library of six hundred volumes, with a subscription price of three dollars per year for new books, and one dollar and a half for old. In 1830 Wiggin retired from the business. In 1831 Thayer offered for sale 2,000 volumes of miscellaneous books, besides bibles and school books. It may be of interest to note that up to February, 1828, the *Constellation* (*Gazette*) was printed on hand-made paper and after that date it was printed on engine-made paper. C. Page appears to have held his own and makes a good showing in his advertisements. During the ten years between 1830 and 1840 J. Buffom and C. T. Gill figure largely in the book business of Nashua. Buffom eventually removed to Cornhill, Boston, and Mr. Gill remained an active and enterprising element in the business until his death in 1849. Gradually the book stores were removed to the south side of the bridge. In 1853 there were two live book stores in Nashua. That of N. P. Greene, successor to C. T. Gill, who also did book binding, and Fletcher & Wilcox. Mr. Fletcher of this firm had held some relation to a publishing house in New York. He attended the book auctions in New York and bought many books, such as the standard poets and histories, and sold them at auction in Nashua. For some years after the war Copp Brothers occupied a large place in the Nashua book trade. For a time, about 1850, when Phillips & Samson and others were issuing reprints of standard British writers and were selling the same at low prices, a great many books were sold in Nashua. From that time until the advent of the cheap paper covered books few books were sold. For some years past great numbers of cheap reprints have been sold at a nominal price. There is a growing demand for new issues and for good literature.

In the early days of New England when the cloth for clothing was made in the home, a tailoress, or, if great style was wanted, a tailor was invited to the house and the cloth was cut and made up at home. In those days tailors and shoe makers were men who found employment, not in shops, but in the homes of their customers. Of course this was not true in the larger towns. In 1826 we find Andrew Barr and John Hay in the clothing business. In 1840 we find J. B. & H. J. Chapman, also C. H. Nutt and J. W. Windus. In 1853 there were eleven firms in the clothing business in this city. Many of these were of the class then known as the "slop shops." As the ready-made shops began to produce better goods and styles, they drew hard upon the tailors, making it a somewhat uncertain business.

The first intimation to be found of ready-made clothing in Nashua is in 1828, when W. & C. Watkin advertise ready-made pants, vests and spencers, evidently in limited assortment and quantity. The advent of the sewing machine made the ready-made clothing business a great success. The first attempt of the kind, on an extended scale, was begun in New York in 1835. The goods were placed in families to have the sewing done, and packages of goods were sent far and near into the country to be made up by families. In 1853 the sewing machine had begun to be a factor in the business, and \$20,000,000 worth of ready-made clothing was produced that year in New York. The business has been well represented in Nashua by such firms as Martin & Co., Nelson Tuttle, A. B. Dodge,



AN OLD SHOP WINDOW.

Runnells & Chase, and many others. In 1852 Mr. Warren had a shop for making ready-made clothing. In it he used the first working sewing machine sold in Nashua. He removed the business to Lowell, Mass.

Like the clothing trade, the boot and shoe trade has been entirely changed in its methods. Ready-made shoes have almost displaced custom work, and the name boot does not convey the idea that it did forty years ago. Large factories now displace the shoemaker, giving us more comely shoes at a smaller price. The shoe trade has had on its list such names as Mark Adams, Q. A. Tirrell, N. P. Washburn, and a host of other honorable men.

The first to use coal in Nashua for domestic purposes was J. M. Fletcher. He made his purchases in Boston and it was brought to town in a baggage car. In the early fifties parlor stoves for burning coal came somewhat into use, but there were no regular coal dealers. The manufacturing companies furnished the coal by way of accommodation. White & Washburn were the pioneer dealers and they practically controlled the business, bringing their coal from Salem, Mass. Naturally the Nashua & Worcester railroad wished to have a share in the profits of such a growing freight. They accordingly

in 1870 arranged with a young and enterprising coal dealer of Worcester, George Phelps, who removed his office to Nashua, and brought his coal on their road. Coal has almost superseded the use of wood for fuel, and various men, and large and heavy firms have been engaged in the business.

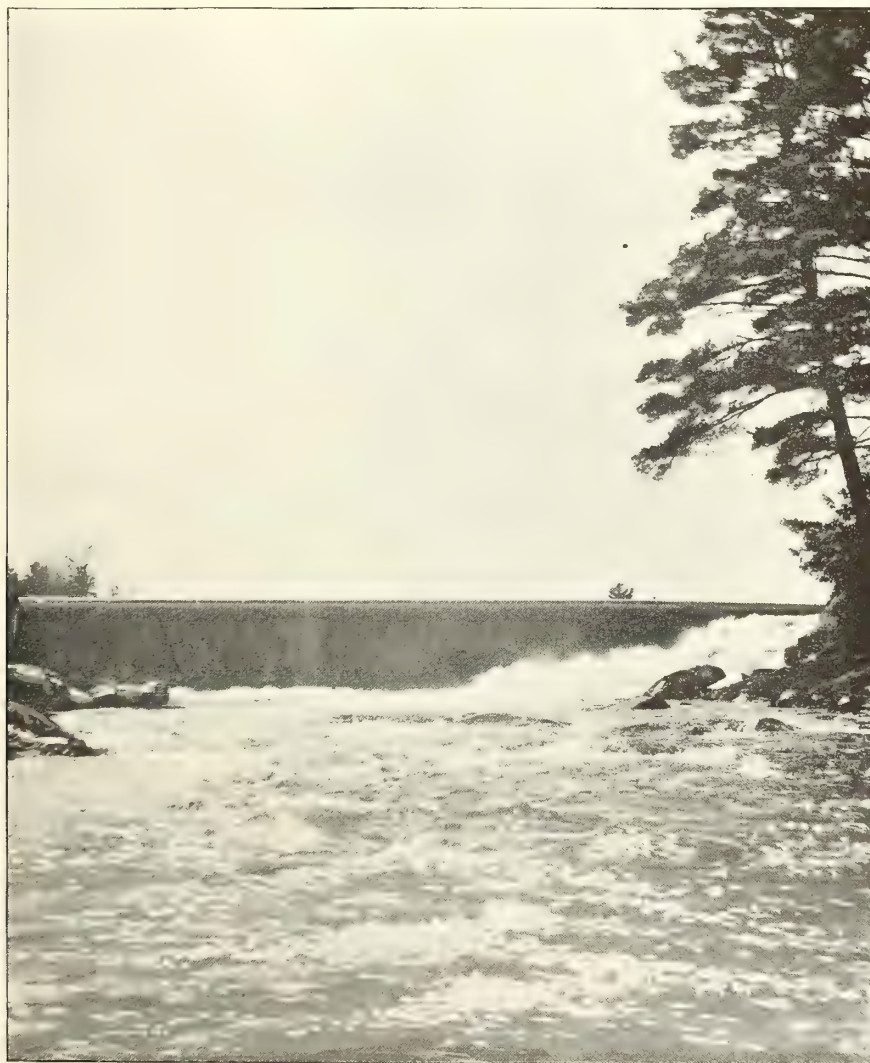
We have followed the course of mechanical events in Nashua for seventy years; we began with Dunstable, a sandy plain, we show to-day the beautiful city of Nashua. We began with untrained workmen, unsuitable tools, crude materials, the worst of methods. We had the vicious methods of European mechanics without their skill or training. For instance, each individual watch maker had his own peculiarities of make; he fitted each part of the watch into its place in the watch then in hand and the parts so fitted were not expected to fit a similar place in another watch. The same was true of the parts of a lathe, steam engine, and of all other machines. Now with that method the modern factory system was impossible. Not only was this true, but the high price of labor and the cheap goods of America could not have obtained under such conditions. We are proud of Howe, Morse, Goodyear, Edison, and a host of other inventors who have made American mechanics famous. But the man to whom we are indebted for the great mechanical revolution which has so far blessed the world, by introducing true mechanical methods remains unknown and unhonored. In Windsor,



NASHUA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Vermont, there is a small gun factory. In this factory originated the idea of making the individual parts of all guns of the same kind exactly alike, so that, from a great number of parts, guns could be assembled without refitting, each part fitting all other parts with which it was adapted to connect. The United States government was quick to see the advantage of this method and to adopt it, and we have seen that in 1856 the British took measures to introduce the method into their arsenals. Other lines of mechanics were not slow to follow and adopt this method, the great sewing machine factories being notable instances. As a consequence, better machinists' tools were required. Automatic machinery was demanded, helps for exact measurements were called for, careful and exact workmen were wanted, and the intelligent draughtsman became a necessity. The advent of the watch factory in our city marked the beginning of a higher mechanical education with us. Many of our older mechanics speak with pride of their experience in its shop. This, with training obtained in the gun shops during the war, raised the standard of workmanship and laid the foundation of future success. The Nashua Manufacturing company has always set a good example in adopting improved machinery and methods, and it has always been a worthy example to our business firms.

The example of our shoe shops has given us new conceptions of the power and advantage of systematic methods. Indeed, the shops make the stronger impression because their work is more easily understood. In the winter of 1887-8 the first serious attempt was made to introduce mechanical drawing in Nashua as a part of mechanical education. This was the most profitable investment in the educational line ever made in our city. It marks an era in our mechanical life. Of late years many of our young men have given attention to a mechanical education of a high order, including a course at the school of Technology in Boston, thus fitting themselves for places of higher trust. This is as it should be, for there is always a call for such men. It is as true in mechanics as in any profession "that there is always room at the top." Skill and education combined with character never lacks employment.



MINE FALLS, NASHUA RIVER.

When we see the position Nashua assumed as the mother of new enterprises, we wonder at results. Nashua shook the bush and other towns gathered the fruit. Why was this? It was because our business men were provincial and not cosmopolitan; it was because Nashua was simply an expansion of Dunstable; its views did not extend to the far west; its centre was Boston instead of New York. So much for the past and present, now for the future. The inventor and the exploiter are slowly becoming creatures of the past, their day is passing away. Most of what is called invention to-day is simply a new arrangement of old parts and ideas and is not, in the highest sense, invention. The manufacturer to be successful to-day must look upon the business as a permanency, one into which he is willing to put his money freely. He must secure the best machines and must

adopt the best methods. He must look upon his business as an inheritance to descend to his family, he must be both radical and conservative in that respect.

Any history of Nashua that left the workers (men who work with their hands) out of consideration would not be complete. The first industrial workers of Nashua came from the farms of New Hampshire or from the small village shops where the farmer had his wagon repaired or his horse shod. The girls in the mills were educated Yankee girls, full of ambition and ready for work. It was the superior intelligence of the help, rather than their acquired skill, to which we are indebted for results.

A machinist of that day must be a "jack of all trades," he must do a little forging, a great deal of filing, must turn a lathe or planer. The conditions of his life had prepared him to do this with fair success.

NASHUA INVENTIONS.

We have attempted, in this article, to give a list of working machines that originated in Nashua, the better to give a true idea of Nashua's share in the mechanical development and progress of this mechanical age. We feel that the list is imperfect but we have done our best to secure and give such information; some of the machines referred to may have been known and used before their invention in Nashua, and never patented, but were unknown to the Nashua inventors.

Railway spike machine, Ami George.
Alarm money drawer, Edwin B. White.
Spring spindle for shuttles, James Baldwin.
Mortise lock, Samuel Shepard.
Mortising machine, Samuel Shepard.
Automatic gear cutter, George Whitney.
Dust ring for watches, B. D. Bingham.
Horse nail machine, B. D. Bingham.
Power shearing machine, R. T. Smith and J. K. Priest.
Calender rolls, O. D. Murray.
Non-heating friction rolls, O. D. Murray.
Nailing machine, Samuel Shepard.
Cloth cutting machine for bags, R. T. Smith.
Music perforator, R. T. Smith.
White mountain freezer, Thomas Sands.
Hydraulic crane, Samuel K. and Samuel T. Wellman.
Rollin's engine, George A. Rollins.
Barber's clippers, J. K. Priest.
Automatic piano, R. T. Smith.
Bag folder and cutter, R. T. Smith.
Card board cutter, R. T. Smith.
A power cable, J. K. Priest.
Power embroidery machine, R. T. Smith.
Automatic for embroidery, R. T. Smith.
Machine for cutting boxes, C. E. Clement.
Bearers for printing press, C. E. Clement.

Machine for folding fans, R. T. Smith.
Gang circular saws, R. T. Smith.
Multiple die, R. T. Smith.
Machine for pasting two webs of cloth into one, R. T. Smith.
Railway signals, John S. Lynam and George F. Adams.
Combined register and money drawer, E. O. Wood.
Machine for cutting elastics for shoes, J. Norman Kendall.
Machine for cutting stiffening for shoes, J. Norman Kendall.
Cloth trimming machine, R. T. Smith.
Wool washer, William White.
Wool feeding device, William White.
Wool dryer, William White.
Butt hinge riveting device, R. T. Smith.
Saddle tree, O. S. Tabor.
Butt Hinge, George Moore.
Machine for making bird cages, J. M. Fletcher.
Climax heater, I. C. Richardson.
Fire escape, Cyrus Mitchell.
Saunders' sprinkler, H. Saunders.
Improvement in lathes, J. Flather.
Improvement in keg planer, J. Flather.
Hot press plates, J. J. Crawford.
Lock mortising machine, H. A. Holt.
Paper coloring machine, C. P. Gage.

Yours truly,
Russell T. Smith.

AARON KING.

Aaron King was born in Palmer, Mass., June 22, 1818, died in Nashua, Oct. 3, 1888. He was a son of Isaac and Abby (Cutler) King, and a descendant of sturdy New England stock whose worth and influence were reflected and ever apparent in his life and character.

Mr. King was educated in the schools of his native town and at Monson academy at Monson, Mass., and at the academy at Westfield, Mass. He commenced life as a book-keeper for a

firm in Connecticut. Later he became interested in railroads and ran the first passenger train over the Northern & New London road. He remained on that road as passenger conductor seven years, when he accepted a similar position, 1852, on the Worcester & Nashua road and removed to Nashua. His term of service on the last named road covered a period of nineteen years, and it is a fact beyond cavil that his courtesy and kindness were such that no public man was more highly regarded by the traveling public. About 1870 he became interested in the enterprise then on foot to build the Nashua & Rochester road and was appointed construction agent, a position which he filled with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction

of the stockholders. The road was completed in 1875, and after that Mr. King was not specially active in business affairs, although he held the position of president of the Londonderry Lithia Spring Water company.

But Aaron King was a good deal more than a popular railroad man among his fellow-citizens. He was interested in whatever interested the people and gave freely of his money and influence to make Nashua prosperous

and assure Nashuans whatever tended to make their lot in life happier had his sympathy and support. In 1875 he joined the Pearl Street Congregational church, and when that was united with the Olive Street church, transferred his membership to the new organization, the Pilgrim church, and lived and died in that communion. Mr. King was made a York Rite mason in Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., 1856, and Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, 1857, in Nashua. He received the cryptic degrees in Hiram council in Worcester, Mass., 1858, and

was knighted in Worcester County commandery in the same city 1859. The Scottish Rite degrees from the fourth to the thirty-second were conferred upon him in the consistory in Nashua, and he received the 33d and last degree at a meeting of the supreme council in 1864. He was an active member of the order till his death, being an officer in the consistory and deeply interested in everything that pertained to its welfare and the happiness of his brethren. It is truly recorded on the printed page of the official report of the grand council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, 1889, that: "To him life was earnest and he earnestly met its duties and responsibilities. His convictions were strong and his opinions fixed. He loved his home

and family. He was too modest to be ambitious and too retiring to seek public office." And it may be added that Nashua never

had a more honorable and upright citizen or one who in his daily walk and conversation exerted a wider influence for good.

Mr. King was united in marriage Sept. 1, 1852, with Elizabeth H. Ramsdell, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Eells) Ramsdell of Warren, Mass. Two children

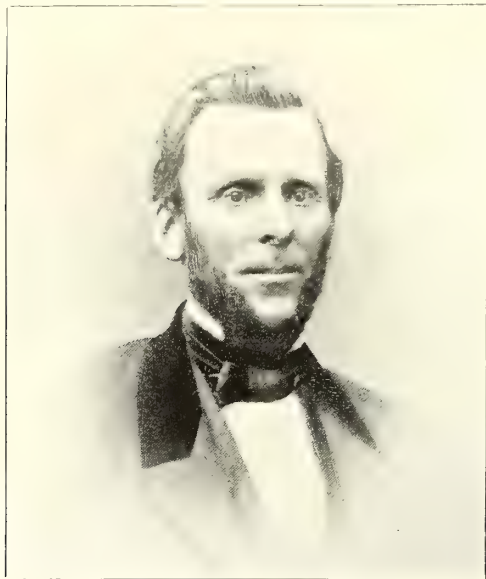


Aaron King

were born of their marriage: Joseph R., born June 24, 1855, died Nov. 5, 1856; Anna L., born Oct. 5, 1858, married Charles S. Collins, M. D., of Nashua, died April 15, 1897.

JAMES BRADFORD EATON.

James B. Eaton was born at Windol, now Sunapee, Aug. 15, 1815, died Oct. 10, 1867. He was a son of David and Susannah Eaton, both of whom were natives of Deering.



JAMES BRADFORD EATON.

His ancestors were of that branch of the Eaton family that traces its genealogy through several centuries and meets annually in reunion in Boston. Mr. Eaton obtained a common school education in his native place, to which he added a large increase of knowledge by private study, observation and experience. He resided at Hillsboro Bridge until a few years after his marriage, then removed to Nashua where he had his home until his death. His life was mostly spent in railroading, and at the time of his death he had been road master of the Nashua & Lowell and Boston & Lowell road for seventeen years. He lost his life by accident. In stepping from the slippery platform of a car at Woburn watering place he fell under the wheels of the train and was run over and killed. Mr. Eaton was one of the prominent citizens of his day in Nashua. He was active in many directions. In York Rite masonry he was a member of Rising Sun lodge and Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter. In Scottish Rite masonry he was a member of all the bodies in the Valley of Nashua, including Edward A. Raymond consistory, 32d degree. In fact he was one of the few earnest and enthusiastic Scottish Rite masons who were advanced to the 32d grade at the Valley of Nashua in Boston, and who established the consistory of the Valley of Nashua and gave liberally to supply it with paraphernalia. Mr. Eaton was an earnest member of Lowell street M. E. church. His funeral was held in Franklin hall. Rev. E. A. Smith officiated in the religious exercises and the body was buried with full masonic honors.

Mr. Eaton married Sarah R. Hobson of Deering. Four children were born of their marriage: George F., born

at Hillsboro Bridge in 1858, (Rev. and D. D., presiding elder of the Boston North District New England Conference, married Arabella M. Harding of Nashua; Alvin S., born at Hillsboro Bridge, Dec. 4, 1840, (city marshal of Nashua), married Rebecca H. Sawyer of Buxton, Me.; Charles F. G., born at Nashua in 1854, locomotive engineer; Etta, born at Nashua, Oct. 30, 1856, married John F. Burnham.

EDWARD H. SPALDING.

Edward H. Spalding was born in Wilton in 1825, died in Wilton June 20, 1893. (For ancestors see sketch of his brother, John A. Spalding.) M. Spalding was educated in the public schools of Wilton and by private study and observations. He came to Nashua early in life, and, following a short clerkship in the store of Isaac Spalding, was active in business affairs on his own account. He organized the First National bank and City Savings bank, and was a director in one and a trustee in the other. He was the pioneer of the Nashua, Acton & Boston railroad, a director in its management and chiefly instrumental in its construction. Outside of business Mr. Spalding was deeply interested in antiquarian study. He was a member of the New Hampshire and New England Historical societies and had one of the largest private collections of rare books, papers and reports of any man in the state. He represented Ward Eight in the legislature and was active and influential in all enterprises that promised to advance the interest of the city. Mr. Spalding spent the



EDWARD H. SPALDING.

last few years of his life on the ancestral farm in Wilton. His family is scattered. Henry M., his son, is a resident of North Enid, O. T., and two daughters live in Dallas, Texas,

GEORGE STARK.

General George Stark was born at Manchester, April 9, 1823; died at Nashua, April 13, 1892. His father, Frederick G. Stark, was the son of John, the third of the children of Major-General Stark, the hero of Bennington. His death occurred in 1861. The early days of young Stark were favored with the oversight and influence of an excellent mother. She died in 1856.

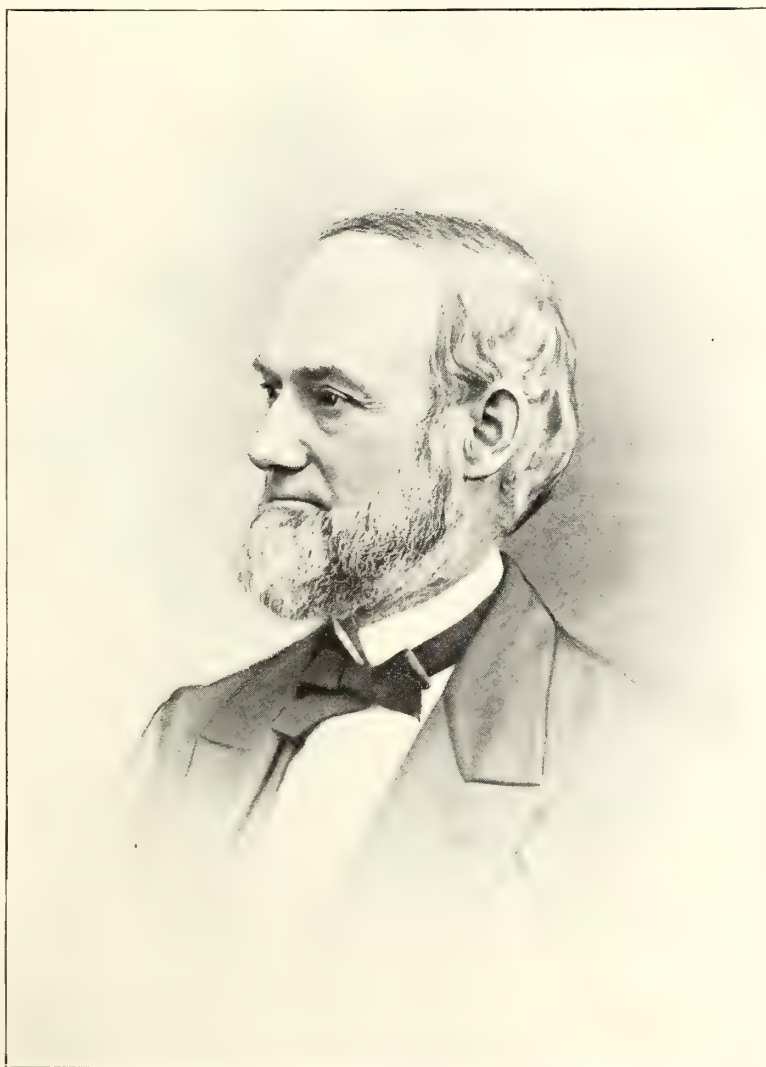
General Stark attended the public schools of the Amoskeag district of his native place until he was nine years of age, and the succeeding four years was a student at the academies in Pembroke and Milford. His studies were chiefly in the line of mathematics, yet natural aptitude and diligence supplied him in after years many of the deficiencies of education. At the close of school days he returned to Manchester and entered upon his career as assistant with the chief engineer and surveyor of the preliminary surveys for the canals, factories and streets of the embryo city. He was thus employed one year, and when not at work, he attended the academies at Bedford and Sanbornton and the high school at Lowell, Mass., the last school being under the charge of Moody Currier, afterwards a noted Manchester bank-

er and governor of New Hampshire. In 1836 he was employed with the staff of engineers engaged in locating the Nashua & Lowell railroad. The next year, and till 1846, he spent in alternate seasons of field work with engineers and study at the academies. Following the completion of the Nashua & Lowell railroad he was engaged in locating the road between Nashua and Concord, and later was employed in the same capacity on the Northern road.

In 1843 he surveyed and built one of the canals in Manchester. In 1844 he surveyed the Vermont Central railroad, and in 1845 the Old Colony. The next three years

he spent in drawings for mill work and in making a survey to supply Manchester with water from Massabesic lake. After this he was employed on the Nashua & Wilton road, on the Stony Brook and Boston, Concord & Montreal, on the latter being the chief engineer. In 1849, after a season of rest because of ill-health, he assumed the duties of treasurer and assistant superintendent of the Nashua & Lowell road. This position was held until 1852, when he was appointed superintendent of the Hudson River road. He had been in the last position

but little more than a year when an urgent offer was made to him to take the superintendency of the Nashua & Lowell road and its branches, which position he accepted and entered at once upon its duties. In 1857 he became the manager of the Boston & Lowell road and its branches. The task was of great magnitude and responsibility. In the period of his service, which included about eighteen years, the great depot on Causeway street, Boston, was built, and many other great improvements instituted, including extending its spur tracks and opening new lines of travel. General Stark, after his resignation as manager of the Boston & Lowell system, was engaged in several other railroad schemes, notably the Northern Pacific, in which cor-



GEORGE STARK.

poration he was a director and vice-president. During his last years he was in the banking business in New York and Nashua with his son, John F. Stark.

Although General Stark's life was a busy one, yet he found time in which to interest himself in public affairs. In 1857 Governor Haile commissioned him as brigadier-general of the Third brigade, New Hampshire militia. In 1860 he was commissioned colonel of the Governor's Horse guards, and in 1861, in the capacity of brigadier-general, he proceeded to Portsmouth and took charge of the troops that were rendezvousing there for service in

the Civil War. In political life General Stark was identified with the Democratic party. He was never considered an active partisan. In the four years succeeding 1856 he represented Ward One in the legislature, in 1860 and 1861 he was his party's candidate for governor, and in 1863 and 1864 he was a candidate for the Nashua mayoralty.

General Stark's biographer, W. H. Herrick of Manchester—see "Sketches of Successful New Hampshire Men"—says of him: "In person General Stark was characterized by a quiet, deliberate yet courteous manner that was not disturbed by the varied conditions and incidents of business life. This trait of an habitual mental equipoise was a peculiarity that impressed itself permanently on an observer. He had a natural, unrestrained manner in conversation and social qualities that were freely manifested

in company with tested and worthy friends. As a writer of business documents and reports he manifested power, method, perspicuity, and his manuscript showed a careful arrangement, neatness and precision of chirography quite remarkable in one of his extensive business experience. His family residence at Nashua, though showing no taste for ostentation or display, is an elegant structure in the villa style, furnished with every comfort and convenience and adorned with works of art.

General Stark was married in 1845 with Elizabeth A. Parker, daughter of Daniel Parker of Bedford. She died in 1846. In 1848 he was united in marriage with Mary G. Bowers, daughter of Col. Joseph Bowers of Chelmsford, Mass. His two children are John F. and Emma G., the latter the wife of Edward B. Towne of Newton, Mass.

RAILROADS.

BY W. W. BAILEY.

THE commencement of manufacturing industries about 1824 in Lowell and Nashua, particularly by the utilization of water power, and their rapid increase and development, rendered greatly inadequate the means of transportation then existing, and showed the urgent need of such facilities of transportation as railroads give. Stages, canal boats and horse teams had well served a farming population, but manufacturing and mechanical interests demanded something better. Such interests mainly induced the construction of a railroad from Boston to Lowell, Nashua and beyond. Farmers opposed the introduction of railroads, because as they claimed railroads would largely supersede the use of horses, and thus injure their market for hay and grain. In England the first surveyors of the railroad from Liverpool to Manchester were mobbed by the land owners, their instruments were broken and they were driven off by violence. The bill to incorporate the road was violently opposed in parliament, on the ground that the

construction of a railroad would be an injury to the public and an invasion of private rights. The New Hampshire legislature in 1842 passed a law providing that "no railroad corporation shall take any land, for the use of such corporation, without the consent of the owner thereof," which practically prevented the further extension of railroads in the state. The unexpected success and beneficial effects of the line from Concord to Boston were so manifest, that public opinion became so changed that the legislature in 1844 so modified this law, that railroad corporations were declared to be public corporations in certain cases and enabled to take land under the right of eminent domain.



AT THE NORTH END.

About 1630 tramways were introduced in England as an improvement upon highways. They consisted

of a trackway laid with wooden rails upon an ordinary road, to facilitate the transportation of heavily laden teams or wagons, and were principally used in the transportation of coal from the mines to the places of shipment. Wooden rails had been in use one hundred and fifty years, when it occurred to some one to lessen their friction by plating them with iron. Iron plates upon wooden rails with a flange either upon the outside or inside were in use till about 1781, when the edge rail was substituted and the flange transferred to the wheel. The idea of using the railroad for general purposes of traffic and the possibility of constructing steam carriages was first suggested about this time. A steam wagon was patented in 1782, a steam carriage in 1784 and a high pressure engine in 1802, but they were all found to be impracticable and abandoned. In 1822 the construction of the locomotive engine was so perfected that it was substituted for horse power on the tram roads.

The first legislative act authorizing the construction of a public railroad was passed by parliament in 1801, granting the right to build a tram road nine miles long. The first railroad coach was used for the transportation of passengers in 1825, and was propelled by horse power. At the time of the completion of the Liverpool & Manchester railroad in England in 1829, it was the prevalent idea that trains would have to be moved by stationary engines placed at intervals along the line of the road by means of ropes, but a trial of George Stephenson's first locomotive proved the superiority of that kind of motive power, and it was adopted as the motive power of the road. The first railway legislative act in the United States was passed by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1823, which was soon after repealed. A second act was passed in 1826, incorporating the Philadelphia & Columbus railroad, which was completed at the expense of the state in 1834. The first railroad built in the United States was in Quincy, Mass., in 1826, three miles long, to carry granite from the quarry to tide water. Between 1826 and 1830 the Charleston & Hamburg, S. C., railroad was constructed, the

first road in the world "built expressly for locomotive power for general freight and passenger business." The first locomotive constructed in the United States was built for this road at the West Point foundry in 1830.

The Boston & Lowell railroad extending from Boston to Lowell, twenty-six miles, was the first road constructed affecting the development of Nashua. It was incorporated June 30, 1830. Before the charter was granted, the legislature of Massachusetts appointed an engineer to make surveys and locate the road, and the corporation built the road substantially as thus located. Its construction was "a doubtful experiment without the guide of experience or the assurance of great success." It was a matter of grave consideration, whether the road should be adapted for horse or locomotive power, and also whether the rails should be of wood with plates of iron on top, or all of iron. The rails were laid upon stone ties or blocks of stone, which in a few years were found to be unsuitable, and were removed and wooden ties substituted. The shares of stock of the corporation at first were of the par value of five hundred dollars—the only instance in the country where the par value of railroad shares has been fixed at more than one hundred dollars, to which sum they have been since reduced. The road was opened for business, June 26, 1835. Its first cost with one track was about \$1,000,000. The success of the road ensured the construction of the Nashua & Lowell railroad. It was operated independently till 1857. From 1857 to 1878 it was operated jointly with the Nashua & Lowell railroad. It was then operated independently and for a short time jointly with the Concord railroad to April 1, 1887, when it was leased to the Boston & Maine railroad corporation for ninety-nine years. Its present capital stock is \$6,529,400, and its funded indebtedness is \$7,922,400.

The Nashua & Lowell railroad was chartered by the New Hampshire legislature June 23, 1835, authorizing the construction of a railroad from some point in Dunstable, now Nashua, to the state line of Massachusetts, and by the Massachusetts legislature April 16, 1836, authorizing the construction of a railroad from some point in Lowell to the state line, there to connect with the Nashua & Lowell railroad of New Hampshire. The grantees of the Massachusetts corporation were a portion of the grantees of the New Hampshire corporation. At a joint meeting of the two corporations held on April 28, 1836, it was voted "That the said corporations shall be forever hereafter united into one corporation; that the meetings of said corporations shall be holden at the same time and place, one notice only being required; that the officers shall be the same, and that there shall be no distinction as to the stock in the two states, except that the accounts of expenditures shall be kept separate."

In 1838 the legislature of Massachusetts and New Hampshire passed acts to unite the Nashua & Lowell railroad corporations of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, which were accepted by the corporations. The corporation was organized and the first board of directors elected by the stockholders May 30, 1836, consisting of Daniel Abbot, Ira Gay, Jesse Bowers, Charles G. Atherton, Peter Clark, Joseph Greeley and Robert Reed. The road was located and its construction commenced in the fall of 1837. Financial difficulties, caused by stringency in the money market and general depression of business, made it necessary for the corporation to obtain a loan of \$50,000 from the state of Massachusetts, secured by a mortgage of its road, in April, 1838. The road was so far completed that passenger trains commenced running on the eighth of October, and freight trains on the twenty-third of November, 1838, from Lowell to a temporary station in Nashua, near the intersection of Temple and Amory streets. The bridge over the Nashua river was completed and the trains came to the Main street station December 23, of the same year. The stockholders by a vote of eight hundred and thirty-one to one hundred and seventy-six, located the Main street station on its present site. The cost of the road up to this time, including equipment, was about \$380,000, and the capital stock was \$300,000, which was increased to \$350,000 in 1839, and to \$380,000 in 1840. The first dividend of three per cent was declared in May, 1839. Increase of business and the opening of the Concord railroad in 1842, insured the success of the road and placed the corporation on a firm financial basis. A second track was constructed in 1845, and \$120,000 of stock was created to pay the cost of its construction. It leased and operated the Stony Brook and Wilton railroads from the time of their opening in 1848. Increase of business required improvements and additional equipment, and an issue of \$100,000 of new stock was made in 1848. The present Main street passenger station in Nashua was built in the same year.

In 1868 1,200 shares of new stock were issued to stockholders at par, in proportion to their number of shares of stock and, at the same time, a dividend of twenty per cent was made out of the accumulated earnings of the road, invested in permanent improvements. In 1871 eight hundred shares of new stock were issued to the stockholders in proportion to their number of shares of stock, to be paid for at par, and increasing the capital stock to \$800,000, its present amount. It operated its road and branches independently until 1857, when it made a joint traffic contract with the Boston & Lowell railroad corporation, under which the two corporations operated their roads and branches jointly until 1878. It then operated its road independently until 1880, when it leased its road to the Boston & Lowell railroad corporation for ninety-nine years, at an annual rental of \$60,000. In 1872 it leased the Peterborough railroad for twenty years at an annual rental of six per cent interest on the cost of the road, without equipment, amounting to over \$600,000.

In 1887 the Boston & Lowell railroad having been leased to the Boston & Maine railroad corporation, it consented to an assignment of its lease by the Boston & Lowell railroad corporation to the Boston & Maine railroad corporation, upon the increase of the annual rental to \$72,000. Until 1857 the corporation paid dividends averaging yearly eight and thirty-two one hundredths per cent. For eighteen years thereafter it paid dividends under the joint contract with the Boston & Lowell railroad corporation, averaging yearly ten per cent.

The first board of directors elected in May, 1836, were Daniel Abbot, Ira Gay, Charles G. Atherton, Peter Clark, Joseph Greeley and Robert Reed. Daniel Abbot was the first president, and continued in office until 1852, when he declined a re-election on account of infirmity of age. Jesse Bowers continued as a director until 1854, when he declined a re-election on account of age. Onslow Stearns was the first superintendent and afterwards a director. Charles F. Gove was a director and afterwards for several years superintendent. George Stark was treasurer and superintendent for several years, and manager of the roads while they were operated under the joint contract between the Nashua & Lowell railroad and the Boston & Lowell railroad corporations until 1875, when he resigned. In his management of these roads General Stark displayed an ability and skill which placed him among the foremost of railroad managers of his time in New England, and although his plans may have apparently given some grounds for the charge that they were too far in advance of present wants, yet subsequent events have vindicated his wisdom and foresight.

The Concord railroad, extending from Nashua to Concord, thirty-five miles, was chartered June 27, 1835, but the grantees did not take decided action until December, 1840, and on account of the delay they were obliged to obtain from the legislature an extension of the charter. In its inception it was a Concord enterprise. None of the grantees of the first board of officers were Nashua men. Several Nashua land owners persistently opposed the taking of their land for the purpose of its construction. Litigation continued for some years. Grave questions of constitutional law were raised, and our supreme court decided in the case of Concord railroad against Greeley, that a railroad is in general such a public use as affords just grounds for the taking of private property for public uses, and that the United States constitution does not interfere with this right.

In 1850 it leased the Manchester & Lawrence railroad, and thereafter it controlled that road by lease or joint operation until 1887, when it was leased to the Boston & Maine railroad corporation. In 1857 it leased the Concord & Portsmouth railroad for five years, and in 1862 leased it again for ninety-nine years. In 1861 it built the branch from Hooksett to Suncook. In 1866 it bought the Manchester & North Weare road, and in 1870 it leased the Suncook Valley road, extending from Suncook to Pittsfield, which was afterwards extended to Barnstead. In 1877 it purchased the Nashua, Acton & Boston railroad, and in 1884 it purchased a one-half interest in the Manchester & Keene railroad. In 1889 it was consolidated with the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad corporation, under the name of the Concord & Montreal railroad corporation, and in 1895 the road of this corporation, including leased lines, was leased to the Boston & Maine railroad corporation for ninety-one years.

The road was constructed with a single track and opened for business to Manchester, July 4, 1842, and to Concord the following September, at a cost of about \$750,000, at which sum the capital stock of the corporation was then fixed; a second track was constructed in 1848. In 1845 the capital stock was increased to \$1,200,000, in 1848 to \$1,485,000 and shortly afterwards to \$1,500,000, and so remained until it was consolidated with the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad in 1889. The par

value of the shares was fifty dollars until 1889, when the legislature, by an act in that year, increased the par value to one hundred dollars, without payment of money by the stockholders, as stated in the act, in part compensation for the property rights and franchises of that corporation, acquired by its original capital and by the new capital contributed by stockholders from time to time in earnings not heretofore divided.

The Wilton railroad, extending from Nashua to Wilton, fifteen and forty-two one hundredths miles was chartered Dec. 28, 1844. It was constructed and opened for business to Amherst Station in November, 1848, to Milford in January, 1851, and to Wilton in December, 1852, at a cost of about \$232,000, not including rolling stock. The delay in its construction was caused by those preferring other routes to the one selected, particularly by those who desired the road to go through Amherst village. The road was located after protracted litigation. It was never operated independently. It was operated by the Nashua & Lowell railroad corporation by contract to 1857, when it was leased to the Nashua & Lowell railroad corporation for twenty years. In 1872 a new lease of the road was made to the Nashua & Lowell railroad corporation for twenty years, and in 1883 it was re-leased to the Boston & Lowell railroad corporation for ninety-nine years at a rental of seven per cent on its capital stock, then fixed at \$242,000. In 1890 this lease was assigned to the Boston & Maine railroad corporation and the rental increased to eight and one-half per cent on its capital stock.

The Worcester, Nashua & Rochester railroad extends from Worcester, Mass., to Rochester, N. H., a distance of ninety-four and forty-eight one hundredths miles. The Worcester & Nashua railroad, extending from Worcester to Nashua, forty-five and sixty-nine one hundredths miles, was chartered in Massachusetts in 1842, and in New Hampshire in 1845, and it was constructed and opened for business to Nashua Dec. 18, 1848. The original cost of the road, including equipment, was \$1,425,235 which was increased from time to time up to the time of its consolidation with the Nashua & Rochester to \$2,543,920. The Nashua & Rochester railroad was chartered in 1868, being a combination of two previous charters, the Portsmouth & Rochester and the Nashua & Epping, which had never been organized. The road was constructed and opened for business in 1874 from Nashua to Rochester. Its cost was about \$2,000,000, not including rolling stock. The city of Nashua took \$200,000 of its capital stock to aid its construction. On its completion it was leased to the Worcester & Nashua railroad corporation for fifty years at an annual rental of six per cent on the cost of its construction as represented by its capital stock and bonds. In 1883 the Worcester & Nashua and Nashua & Rochester railroad corporations were consolidated under the title of the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester railroad corporation, having a capital stock of \$3,099,800, and a bonded indebtedness of \$1,662,000. In 1886 the railroad was leased to the Boston & Maine railroad corporation at an annual rental of \$250,000.

The Nashua, Acton & Boston railroad, extending from Nashua to Acton, Mass., twenty and twenty-one one hundredths miles, was chartered by the Massachusetts legislature in 1871 and by the New Hampshire legislature in 1872. It was constructed and opened for business in 1873. Its cost exceeded \$1,000,000. The company issued \$500,000 in stock and \$500,000 in bonds, secured by a mortgage of the road. The projectors of the road intended it principally as a part of a rival line from Nashua to Boston by way of the Fitchburg road and expected to make it a success by the diversion of business from the line to Boston from Nashua by way of Lowell. The expectations were never realized. While the road was operated independently it did not pay operating expenses. The road was leased to the Concord railroad corporation for ten years from Jan. 1, 1876, at an annual rental of \$11,000 a year. Before the expiration of this lease the Concord railroad corporation purchased substantially all of the mortgage bonds at twenty-five cents on a dollar, foreclosed the mortgage and obtained possession of and title to the road. As a railroad enterprise it never had any merit; from the first it was a financial failure and it has been of little benefit to Nashua, particularly as compared with the large amount of Nashua capital sunk in the enterprise.

The Peterborough railroad, extending from Wilton to Greenfield, eleven miles, was chartered in 1872 and was constructed and opened for business Jan. 1, 1874. It was leased to the Nashua & Lowell railroad corporation for twenty years from Oct. 1, 1873, at an annual rental of six per cent on the cost of its construction which was \$588,950, not including gratuities. During the continuance of the lease the cost of the construction above the capital stock, fixed at \$385,000, was paid from the rental. Nashua gave a gratuity of \$15,000 to aid in its construction, and April 1, 1893, it was again

leased to the Boston & Lowell railroad corporation for ninety-three years at an annual rental of four per cent on its capital stock fixed at \$385,000. The Boston & Maine railroad corporation operates the road under an assignment of this lease.

The Nashua Street Railway company was incorporated Aug. 14, 1885, John A. Spalding, Henry Stearns, Isaac Eaton, Rufus A. Maxfield, William D. Cadwell, Webster P. Hussey, Q. A. Woodward, Royal D. Barnes and Charles Williams being the original members of the corporation and its first board of directors, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The original laying out of the street railway was over Kinsley, Main and Canal streets to the Concord railroad station, of a narrow gauge railway, horse power being the motive power, the stables and car houses of the company being located at the head of Kinsley street. Q. A. Woodward was the first superintendent of the railway.

In 1886 the company leased and improved a large tract of land at the Harbor, then known as Barker's park, later called Lawndale garden, and a line was extended thereto from Kinsley street through the southerly portion of Main street. Later lines were laid out through Hanover, West Hollis, Palm and Pearl streets, through East Pearl street to Crown hill, also over Concord and Amherst streets.

In 1889 George H. Knowles was made president and general manager of the road, continuing in that office until 1894, when the controlling interest was purchased by Massachusetts capitalists, and power having been granted by the legislature, the road was re-organized and re-constructed as a standard gauge electric street railway, under the supervision of P. F. Sullivan, manager of the Lowell and Suburban street railway company, and lines were extended through Hudson to Lowell, Mass.

By act of the legislature of 1896 the company was authorized to lease its road to the Lowell and Suburban street railway, which company now controls and manages the service in Nashua through P. F. Sullivan, general manager, and a local assistant manager.

W. W. Bailey

ORREN CHENEY MOORE.

Hon. Orren Cheney Moore was born at New Hampton, N. H., Aug. 10, 1839. He was one of eleven children of Jonathan Holmes Moore and his wife, Hannah Van Sleeper, a native of Bristol. His mother was of English and Knickerbocker descent and his father was a lineal descendant of John and Janet Moor, Scotch-Irish emigrants, who settled in Londonderry, about 1721. It is interesting to trace the ancestry of so well-known a public man. The emigrant ancestor was undoubtedly the John Muir who was one of the signers of the address to Governor Shute, in 1718, expressing a desire to remove from the north of Ireland to New England if sufficient encouragement be given, and he was also the John Moor whose name stands first on the schedule of the proprietors of Londonderry, annexed to the charter granted by Governor Shute in June, 1722. They came from the county of Antrim. At least two of their children were born in Ireland, Deacon William Moor, born in 1718, who with his brother, Col. Daniel Moor, born in 1730, afterwards settled in Bedford, and Elizabeth who married Nathaniel Holmes. She was the great-grandmother of Francis P. Whittemore, the late Bernard B. Whittemore and of Judge Nathaniel Holmes of Cambridge, from whose correspondence many facts concerning his ancestry were obtained.

The emigrant's wife, Janet Moor, was called "Jenny Flavel" because, as it was said, she was a great reader of the works of Flavel, a learned Puritan divine; it is quite possible, however, that her maiden name was Flavel.

Their son, Robert Moore, born in 1726, was one of Capt. John Mitchell's scouts or "Londonderry troopers" at the age of eighteen, in 1744, and on Sept. 1, 1775, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Col. Samuel Hobart's regiment of the New Hampshire continental line. It is

mentioned in the records of the committee of safety of the date of Aug. 3, 1778, that leave was given to Doctor Gove of New Boston (probably an army surgeon) to visit as a physician Col. Robert Moore of Londonderry, whose death occurred in the October following. His homestead, deeded to him by his father, lately called the Jenness place, now owned by Cummings W. Price, is on the road from Derry Lower Village to Chester in the English Range in Londonderry, and about half a mile northwest of Beaver pond. The emigrant John Moor died Jan. 24, 1774, and Colonel Robert and his sister Elizabeth (Moor)

Holmes were co-administrators of his estate. Two of Mrs. Holmes' sons, John and Jonathan, married daughters of Col. Robert. His mother, Janet, died March 8, 1776, and Colonel Robert, who died in October, 1778, lies buried by the side of his father and mother in Londonderry. His youngest son, Robert, born in Londonderry, Sept. 20, 1769, died Aug. 16, 1803, aged 44. He married Jenny Rolfe, who was born in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 22, 1771, and died Feb. 6, 1852, aged 81. She was a descendant of Rev. Benjamin Rolfe, who was killed by the Indians at Haverhill, Aug. 29, 1708. Their son, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at the family homestead on Shirley Hill in



ORREN CHENEY MOORE.

Goffstown in June, 1802, and was named Jonathan Holmes Moore after his uncle. Both parents of Orren died in Manchester, the mother, Aug. 3, 1858, and the father, Nov. 12, 1869. In 1846, when he was only seven years old, his father and mother removed to Manchester from Hebron. The father having met with financial reverses, the son entered the Manchester mills as a mule boy when only eleven years old. Later he became a student in the North Grammar school on Spring street. Here he spent four years, three of which he was under the guidance of Prof. Moses T. Brown, later of Tufts college. Leaving Manchester the lad went to Holderness to work

in a paper mill owned by George Mitchell, who married his oldest sister, Lucia Van Moore, working half the night and half the day and devoting his afternoons to study in the High school under Rev. D. C. Frost. Among his schoolmates here he met Nancy Webster Thompson, who six years later, Nov. 29, 1860, became his wife.

She was the daughter of John Hayes Thompson and his wife, Charlotte Baker, and sister of the late Maj. Ai Baker Thompson, for many years secretary of state of New Hampshire. The father and four of his sons were in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. He was of the family of Ebenezer Thompson, New Hampshire's first secretary of state. Mrs. Moore's father died at Hilton Head of malarial fever in 1862, while acting as commissary of the Third New Hampshire regiment. Mrs. Thompson's grandfather, Samuel Baker, and his father, Joseph Baker, both served in the French and Indian Wars.

Mr. Moore's brother, Frederick A. Moore, was publishing the *La Crosse Democrat*, so Orren, leaving Holder-ness when he was sixteen, went to Wisconsin to learn the printer's trade with his brother. He remained with him about three years and subsequently was employed at Madison and in Jefferson City, Mo. The path of a journeyman printer is not always strewn with roses and the writer well recollects the amusing account which Mr. Moore once gave him of his experience about this time when out of work. Finding nothing to do at the case, without a particle of false pride, he bought an ax and went to chopping. But his early training had not fitted him for that exercise and he soon relinquished it for something better.

Returning to his native state, on account of the illness of his mother, he was employed as foreman on the *Daily American* in Manchester until that paper was united with the *Mirror*. While residing there he was chosen clerk of the common council and represented Ward Four in the legislature in 1863 and 1864. He assisted in raising a company for the Union army in which he would have been commissioned but for unfortunate nearsightedness. In April, 1864, he was employed as editor of the *New Hampshire Telegraph*, then a weekly paper published by the heirs of Albin Beard and he conducted that newspaper until it was sold by the proprietors.

For a short period thereafter he served as register of probate for Hillsborough county taking up his residence in Amherst for that purpose, and when the records were removed to Nashua he again resumed his residence in this city.

In 1867 he purchased the interest of C. V. Dearborn in the partnership of Dearborn & Berry, then owning the *Telegraph*, and Feb. 1, 1869, Mr. Berry withdrew and a partnership was formed with C. M. Langley of Lowell. A month later, March 1, 1869, through the persistent and untiring efforts of Mr. Moore, the publication of the *Daily Telegraph*, the first daily newspaper ever published in Nashua, was begun.

In 1878 he bought Mr. Langley's interest in the paper and remained sole proprietor until the organization of the *Telegraph Publishing company* in 1887. In 1870 and again in 1872 he was elected state printer. In 1871 Mr. Moore erected the *Telegraph building* on the corner of Main and Temple streets which has ever since been the home of the *Telegraph*.

For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Moore spoke every day to the people of this city through the editorial columns of his paper. A journalist writing for the daily press must form and express his views and opinions on current events without any extended deliberation. If he is active and aggressive under such circumstances he would be more than human not to make mistakes. No doubt Mr. Moore sometimes made such mistakes. His first impressions might not always be identical with his ripe conclusions. But in the discussion of many matters he made no mistakes. His advocacy of the ten hour law, for example, was convincing and effectual. He thought ten hours a day was long enough for women and little children to be yoked up to a machine and compelled to keep time with it in our great manufactories. He knew from experience the iniquity of longer hours; his sympathies were with the honest toilers and to his quick perception fat dividends to mill owners could never offset the dwarfed minds and enfeebled bodies that might be occasioned by too long hours of continuous hard labor. His editorials on the subject were clear, pointed and courageous. If he lost the support of wealthy corporations by his course, he retained his own self-respect and secured the gratitude of the people whom he faithfully served.

His support of temperance and his opposition to lotteries were alike fearless and convincing. He would rather remain a poor man than grow rich from the proceeds of advertising liquors or lotteries. In a great measure through his efforts Nashua voted for constitutional prohibition. If a wealthy corporation sought by the issue of watered stock to put a new and perpetual blanket mortgage upon the homes and industries of a community and thus reduce the members of that community to a condition of servitude his facile pen was quick to unmask the fraud. All the people may not have been able to recognize or appreciate his efforts on their behalf, but the wrong-doers had no difficulty in seeing the error of their ways when illumined by his pen, whether they mended them or not.

He championed the cause of the people to a successful issue against the arbitrary course of the foreign insurance companies upon the valued policy question, and argued that if those companies chose to withdraw from the state, as they threatened to do, New Hampshire could provide her own insurance. This prediction was abundantly verified by the event.

Mr. Moore's opposition to the consolidation of all the great railroads of the state under one management was persistent and for a while at least effectual. Through the columns of his paper and in the halls of legislation he did all in his power to prevent such an aggregation of corporate capital. He realized the danger to the liberties of a small state which such a soulless and remorseless combination might cause. He feared it would prove a political engine before which both of the great political parties of the state would have to bow. He foresaw that such a power, enthroned under the guise of law to carry out its own mercenary ends, would dictate who should be the candidates of the party which for the time being should be in the ascendancy, not only in the state but in the towns and cities as well, and when those candidates were elected he foresaw that their master would dictate all their legislative action, and their appointments to every office. The unblushing bribery of 1887, which he un-

masked in the legislature, he knew was but the surface indication of worse to come, when jury boxes would be tampered with, legislators and city councils bribed and corrupted and the very fountains of justice poisoned at their source. He foresaw and deprecated it all and for a while was able to stay the torrent of watered stock, bribery and corruption, which threatened to deluge the state. Since his decease nobody, unless it be Senator Chandler in the Concord Monitor, has cared to wage the unequal warfare.

Mr. Moore made his paper wholesome and clean. It could be taken into the household without first examining its contents. He was no follower of the so-called new journalism. He had no salacious morsels to purvey to a prurient or morbid public, either in his advertisements, news items or editorials, and his pages never contained a directory to either the saloons or disorderly houses of the city. He complimented his readers by assuming that they did not want such information.

Every really good work, every deserving charity, every honest reform found in Mr. Moore and his paper a hearty and earnest advocate. Everything which he believed would be for the interest of the people of Nashua, he favored with no uncertain voice. Not every advertiser could buy a place in his columns, and his editorial opinions were never for sale. His readers knew he was not mercenary and therefore had confidence in him and his paper. He was a great editor and on a wider field would have achieved a national reputation.

Mr. Moore always took an interest in public affairs and was ready to perform his duty as a citizen. He served on the board of education, was four times elected to the legislature from Nashua, and in 1878 was chosen senator for two years. In 1877 he served upon the tax commission and many of his suggestions were enacted into law. In 1884 he was appointed chairman of the railroad commission by Governor Hale, and for three years he served the state in that capacity.

His services were in great demand as a political speaker, and he took a part in every campaign beginning in 1872, often speaking in Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont, and in 1880 he assisted in the campaign in West Virginia. On one occasion having spoken from the same platform with James G. Blaine, that great statesman evidently surprised at his masterly presentation of the issue, suddenly turned to him and inquired:

"From what college were you graduated, Mr. Moore?"

"I am a graduate of the printing office, sir," was his quick and characteristic reply.

Although Mr. Moore was denied the advantages of a college training, his recognized ability was of so high an order that in 1887 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth college.

Mr. Moore was a Republican in politics and the Telegraph, with which his name will always be associated, was Republican from the date of the organization of that party. He was elected chairman of the Republican state committee Aug. 7, 1872. In 1888 he was elected by the Republicans to represent the Second New Hampshire district in the fifty-first congress. He served on the Pacific railroad committee, the District of Columbia committee and the committee on the enrollment of bills. Among his public speeches were "The Revision of the Rules," "Tariff Revision," "The Anti-Lottery Bill,"

"The Competitive Principle in the Civil Service," and the "Record of the Fifty-First Congress."

Mr. Moore as a child attended the Methodist church with his parents, later the Unitarian, and on coming to Nashua attended the Olive Street (Congregationalist) church, now the Pilgrim church, and subsequently the Episcopal church. He was an Odd Fellow, and in his address, which was delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the Odd Fellows building in Nashua, he made this public declaration of his faith. He said, "I have the profoundest faith in the brotherhood of man, in the principles of religious toleration and in the perpetuity of republican institutions on this continent. Religious toleration is the corner-stone of the American constitution. In the evolution of human society, no other discovery was ever made like that. It has been the transfusion of the blood of the cross into the creeds of man. Before it superstition has fled; wars have ceased; cruelties, calamities and crimes unspeakable no longer rack society or disturb the state. Under the sway of religious toleration religion is no longer a hate but a blessing, and among the civilizing agencies at work in the world it is now one of the sweetest and best. Planted on the rock of the brotherhood of man, and in obedience to law, both human and divine, we need no superabundance of faith to believe that out of a diversity of nationalities shall come one nationality, and among many creeds the future will still maintain the highest creed, which leaves to all men and women the rational and undisturbed worship of God according to the dictates of their own conscience."

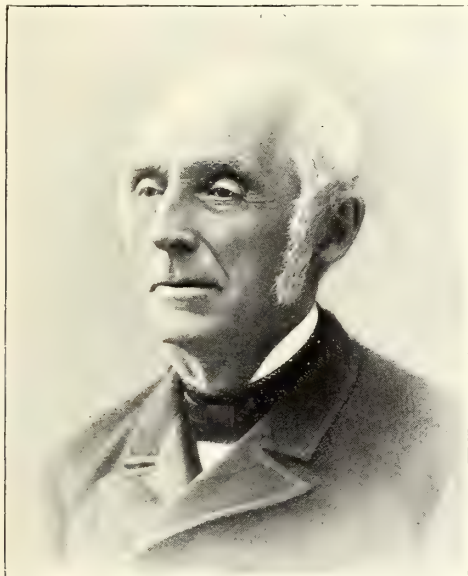
Mr. Moore died of cerebro-spinal sclerosis at his home in Nashua, May 12, 1893. On his visit home over the holidays in December, 1889, he had an attack of the grip and in January, 1890, he returned to his post in Washington before he had fully recovered. In fact, he was so weak that he fainted at the station when about to set out on the journey. The first indications which he noticed of the disease that was to prove fatal was a numbness of the hands in the fall of 1890. In the spring of 1891 he seemed to be improving in health and at that time he delivered three public addresses at short intervals, one at the laying of the corner-stone of the Odd Fellows' building, a political speech at Lynn and an address before the New Hampshire club in Boston. These speeches on widely different topics delivered in quick succession without the use of notes proved too severe a tax upon his physical resources, and he soon began to fail in strength. During his illness up to within five days of his death he retained full charge of his business, receiving detailed reports and giving explicit directions every day, and he retained his faculties to the last. Sept. 5, 1892, he had a severe attack of lumbago and was never afterwards able to walk. Everything possible was done for his comfort and recovery. In Nashua he was treated by Dr. E. F. McQuesten and in Philadelphia, where he was in the hospital accompanied by Mrs. Moore from November, 1892, to Feb. 22, 1893, he was under the professional care of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, but medical skill, the most eminent, proved of no avail to stay the progress of the fatal disease.

He left, surviving, his widow and one child, Gertrude Cornelia, born in Manchester, Sept. 24, 1861.

H. B. Atherton.

CHARLES PINCKNEY DANFORTH.

Charles P. Danforth, son of Timothy and Bridget (Blanchard) Danforth, was born in Milford, Sept. 16, 1812, died in Nashua, Oct. 19, 1893. Mr. Danforth was a



CHARLES PINCKNEY DANFORTH.

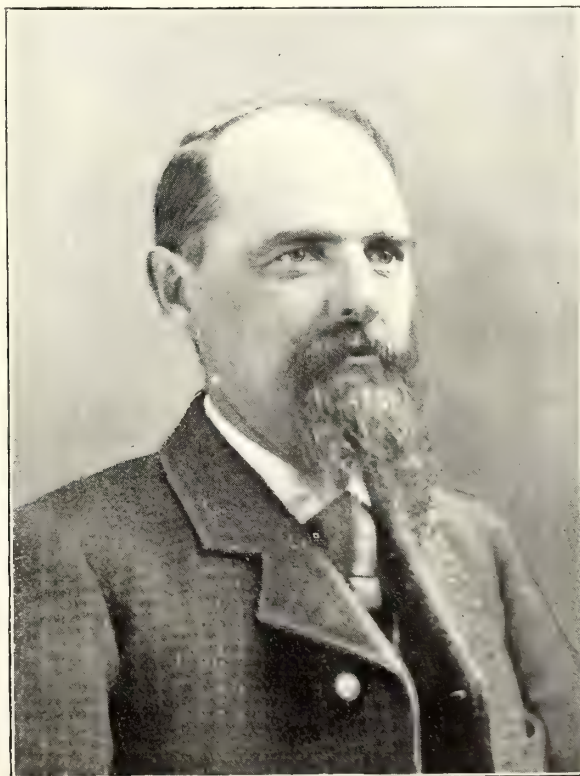
descendant, both paternally and maternally, of the first settlers of southern New Hampshire. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and later acquired a wide range of practical knowledge by diligent study and intuitive observation. Early in life he settled in Nashua, and in 1838 purchased the Nashua Gazette, which he managed and edited several years. During his active career he was postmaster of Nashua four years and sheriff of Hillsborough county four years. In 1871 he represented Ward One in the board of aldermen and afterwards two terms in the legislature. His business later in life was that of a manufacturer, being proprietor of the Eagle Suspender company. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a series of papers (which were being printed in the Gazette and reprinted in pamphlet form), reviewing the political history of the country from the administration of President Jackson to the present time. Mr. Danforth was a fine specimen of the old time courteous gentleman in whose presence every one felt at ease. He was well informed on a large number of themes of which he had made special study, and was an easy and graceful writer who eschewed verbiage and stated his points with clearness and force. To Nashua and her best interests he was ever loyal, and in the things that pertained to good living his influence was heartily given. He was a Universalist. Mr. Danforth was united in marriage Sept. 15, 1840, with Nancy Hutchins Pierce, daughter of Joshua, 3d, and Dolly (Hutchins) Pierce of Nashua. Mrs. Danforth was a grand-daughter of Col. Gordon Hutchins of Concord, who was wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill, subsequently received his commission from George Washington and was in the army until the close of the Revolutionary War. Three children were born to them: Charles Blanchard Danforth, May 29, 1841, for many years city editor of the Boston Herald, married Frances E. Adams, died in Boston Jan. 15, 1890; Frank Pierce Danforth, born March 5, 1846, died Dec. 21, 1861;

Abby Hutchins Danforth, born Dec. 2, 1853, died Oct. 7, 1872. Mrs. Danforth died in 1895.

CHARLES SARGENT BUSSELL.

Charles S. Bussell was born at Holliston, Mass., Nov. 19, 1840. He is a son of John S. Bussell, who was a son of Edmond Bussell, one of four brothers who were among the earliest settlers of Wilmot and other towns in New Hampshire. The Bussells were men of sturdy habits and blameless lives, frugal, industrious and wealthy farmers of their day. They tilled the soil, gave the children all the educational advantages their means afforded and sought in every way to build up and advance the interests of their town. On the maternal side Mr. Bussell is a descendant of Stephen E. and Elizabeth (Gould) Bartlett, pioneers of Plymouth and Rumney. Of their four children Ezra W. was one of the well known early merchants and real estate owners of Manchester; Stephen was at the head of a large manufactory in Bristol, Vt., and prominent in state affairs; Elizabeth G. was a resident of Manchester for many years and a woman noted for good works; Sarah G., who for many years was a prominent school teacher in different localities in the state, married John S. Bussell of Lowell. The whole family were among the early adherents of Methodism when it required courage and money to establish churches of that denomination.

Mr. Bussell's youth was spent at Kingston and it was there he attended the public schools. When he was four-



CHARLES SARGENT BUSSELL.

teen years of age his father died in California and the family removed to Wilmot. He continued his efforts, however, to obtain an education and was graduated at the

New England Christian institute at Andover Center, after which he sought an occupation at Manchester. He obtained employment at the Amoskeag mills, where he learned the machinists' trade, serving his time in the Amoskeag locomotive works. He remained there the greater part of his time till 1859, when he came to Nashua and became identified with the Jackson company, where he remained steadily employed for twenty-eight years, resigning his position of superintendent of the weaving department in mill No. 3, in 1887. Mr. Bussell was a member of the board of education four years and performed no end of hard work on the committee that had charge of the erection of the Mt. Pleasant school building. He took a conspicuous part in changing the schools from the old district methods to the graded system. Mr. Bussell held ward offices from time to time and represented Ward Three in the board of aldermen three years, doing efficient work in several departments and giving his time freely on the committee that built the Canal street iron bridge. He was city clerk in 1888 and 1889. He is a trustee of the Emergency Hospital association, of which he was one of the most earnest advocates and promoters, and also a charter member and official in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

But Mr. Bussell has been an active man in other fields of endeavor. For more than twenty-five years he spent his odd hours in literary pursuits and since the expiration of his second term as city clerk he has made journalism his profession. He was one of the purchasers of the Nashua Daily and Weekly Gazette plant at the time it was first published by a stock company and for some time its editor and manager. He resigned these positions and was afterwards city editor of the same paper for a year or more. Meantime he served the Manchester Union fifteen years as Nashua correspondent and was for more than a score of years the representative of the Associated Press for southern New Hampshire. At the present time, May, 1897, he is the city editor of the Nashua Daily Press, a position he has held ever since the paper was founded. As a newspaper man Mr. Bussell is an indefatigable worker. He is a man who thoroughly understands his business and who always does good work. He has a pleasing way of stating facts, and his comments are original to the degree that they give him a popularity that few men in the profession enjoy.

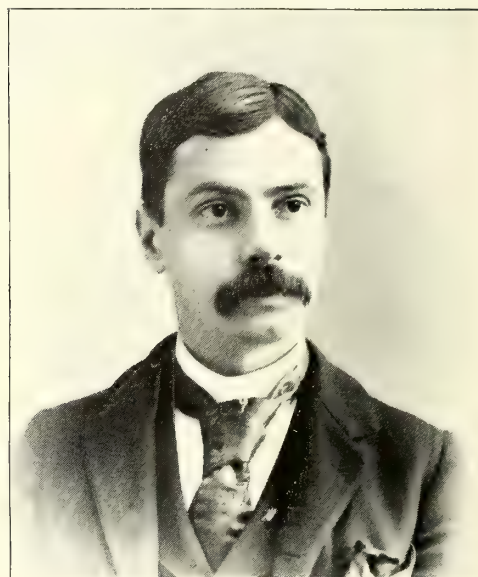
Mr. Bussell is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, Israel Hunt council and St. George commandery, K. T. He is also a Scottish Rite mason of the 32d degree, a former member of Granite lodge, I. O. O. F., and one of its past grands, a Knight of Pythias and past chancellor of Nashua lodge of that order, and in one way or another, officially and otherwise, connected with one or two local clubs, besides being a member of the Main street Methodist church—which he assisted in many ways in erecting its present edifice—and associated on its official board.

Mr. Bussell was united in marriage March 20, 1860, with Susan S. Moulton, daughter of Simeon S. Moulton, son of Henry Moulton, a prominent resident of Concord and Hooksett and later for many years a noted hotel keeper at Andover Center, where he died Dec. 13, 1846. Simeon S. was a brother of Mace Moulton, prominent in the history of Manchester and Hillsborough county. Mr. and Mrs.

Bussell have not been blessed with children of their own. During the war, however, they adopted a motherless babe whose father was in the army, gave her all the opportunities of an education and when she died, being at the time in her eighteenth year and a bright scholar in the high school, they mourned her as their own. They have resided in Nashua thirty-four years.

ALBERT EDWARD DE WOLFE.

Albert E. De Wolfe was born in Nashua, October 1, 1861, his parents being George Gordon Byron De Wolfe and Eliza (Hargrove) De Wolfe. His paternal grandfather was Dr. Edward De Wolfe, a leading physician of St. Stephens, N. B. His maternal grandfather was Joseph Hargrove, fifty years ago a prominent building contractor at Bradford, Yorkshire, England. Mr. Hargrove built the first railroads which ran into Bradford; another monument to his skill being the magnificent marble town hall at Bradford, the contracts for the railroads and hall calling for the outlay of millions of pounds. The family came to America in the fifties and



ALBERT EDWARD DE WOLFE.

located in Nashua. Of the nine children and their descendants, but two of the three of Eliza remain in this city.

Eliza Hargrove was married to George Gordon Byron De Wolfe, widely known in this section as "The Wandering Poet," in 1860, and of their three children Albert E. was the only son, the other two being Anna E., wife of Dr. Andrew Watt of Providence, R. I., and Martha M. De Wolfe, a teacher in the public schools of her native city. The father died Jan. 13, 1873, and Mrs. De Wolfe, Oct. 24, 1890.

Following employment in several of the manufacturing establishments of Nashua and Lowell, Albert E. saved money enough to go through the Bryant & Stratton commercial college in Boston, and then for five years was a clerk in the Nashua post office, under postmasters H. A. Marsh, M. R. Buxton and A. N. Flinn. After a four months' trip to Europe he entered the employ of the Daily Telegraph, never having been inside of a news-

paper office until the day the late O. C. Moore sent for him to become a reporter. From that day, March 12, 1888, Mr. De Wolfe has been a news-gatherer for the *Telegraph*, and for nearly six years past its city editor. During that time the first morning daily paper in the city was issued—The *Morning Telegraph*—and Mr. De Wolfe did all the local work for the morning and evening editions for the entire time the morning paper was published. The morning edition lasted but eight days, suspending because of the refusal of the press association to furnish dispatches.

Mr. De Wolfe has seen the regular edition of The *Telegraph* more than quadruple during the less than ten years he has been connected with the paper. For more than ten years he was the Nashua representative of the *Boston Globe*, and received during that time the largest remuneration, as a newspaper writer, of any person employed in Nashua newspaper work for ten consecutive years' work for one paper. He represents at present The Associated Press in southern New Hampshire and the *New York World*, beside attending his duties on the *Telegraph*. Like all active newspaper writers he has had a large fund of experience.

From reaching his majority Mr. De Wolfe has been a member of Granite lodge, I. O. O. F., is a member of Nashua lodge, Knights of Pythias, Watananock tribe, Improved Order of Red Men and is a member of several semi-social organizations. As president of the old Nashua Cycle club he is the only Nashuan to have held a leading office in a bicycle club who is not a rider of the wheel. In athletic sports and in managing entertainments of a much varied character, Mr. De Wolfe has always been prominent in Nashua. During the ten years preceding 1897, Mr. De Wolfe managed over two hundred entertainments, few of which were unsuccessful financially. This included the two Cycle club minstrel shows, one of which netted the largest sum ever cleared in the city from paid admissions for a local performance.

For two years Mr. De Wolfe was principal of the free evening school at the Harbor school house, and many of the pupils there are now occupying positions of honor and trust.

May 27, 1891, he married Vedora C. Shaw, daughter of the late Joseph A. Shaw of Augusta, Me. They have one daughter, Dorothy, born Jan. 11, 1894.

JAMES MEADE ADAMS.

James Meade Adams was born in Nashua June 26, 1862, and was the third and youngest child of James P. Adams and Anna (Page) Adams. His father was a volunteer soldier in the Seventh New Hampshire regiment, dying at Beaufort, S. C., in August, 1862, and his grandfather, James Adams, was a well known schoolmaster in the early part of the present century, teaching in Henniker, Weare, Goffstown, New Boston and other towns. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors of Mr. Adams were among the early settlers of Henniker.

At the age of four years the subject of this sketch removed to North Weare with his widowed mother, who, dying a few months later, left him in the care of an aunt, Mrs. Eliza A. Greenleaf, with whom he resided until after he attained his majority. For a year or two, Mr. Adams worked at the printer's trade in Manchester and Concord,

leaving it to devote himself to miscellaneous literary work at his home in Weare. He became a contributor in both prose and verse to numerous papers and magazines, including Ballou's *Monthly*, *Youth's Companion*, *Golden Days*, *The Epoch*, *Puck*, *Judge*, *Christian Register*, and the *Granite Monthly*. Three of his poems appear in the volume entitled "The New Hampshire Poets." During 1884 Mr. Adams was associate editor of the *American Young Folks*, published at Manchester.

Mr. Adams was elected messenger of the New Hampshire senate in June, 1887, and served through the session, which proved to be the longest on record. He was re-elected in 1889, also serving through the extra session of 1890. In August, 1890, he was appointed by Secretary Jeremiah Rusk, state statistical agent for New Hampshire in the Department of Agriculture, which office he held over three years, being removed by Secretary J. Sterling Morton for "offensive partisanship." In January, 1895, Mr. Adams was elected and served as sergeant-at-arms of the New Hampshire senate.

Mr. Adams began to contribute regularly to the edito-



JAMES MEADE ADAMS.

rial columns of the *Nashua Telegraph* in May, 1889, and in the following September came to Nashua to take editorial charge of the paper during O. C. Moore's absence in Washington as congressman. He has remained ever since and is the present editor of the *Daily and Weekly Telegraph*. His service embraces eight years of daily editorial writing. Mr. Adams is an ardent Republican, positive in his convictions, but independent within party lines, and most uncompromising in his Americanism. He aims to be fair in the discussion of editorial topics, and is scrupulously particular not to twist or obscure the meaning of the utterances of those who disagree with him.

Mr. Adams was married Sept. 22, 1890, to Maria Dame of Lynn, Mass., daughter of the late Owen Dame, and a niece of Prof. Maria Mitchell, the distinguished astronomer. They have two children, James G., born March 24, 1892, and Constance May, born March 10, 1894.

GEORGE WINTHROP FOWLER.

George W. Fowler, son of Winthrop and Annie Lydia (Locke) Fowler, was born at Pembroke Nov. 1, 1864. His immigrant ancestor on the paternal side, Philip Fowler,



GEORGE WINTHROP FOWLER.

came to America from England in 1623 and settled at Newburyport, Mass., and, in direct line of descent, his grandfather, Winthrop Fowler, was one of the first settlers of Epsom. His great-grandfather on the maternal side, Ephraim Locke, was also one of the original settlers of Epsom. The descendants of both families have been prominent in the professions, in industrial and agricultural pursuits and the affairs of state.

Mr. Fowler obtained his primary education in the common schools and was graduated in 1882 at the academy in his native town. He then entered Dartmouth college where he was graduated in 1886. While pursuing his academic studies he founded and was the first editor of *The Academician*, a school journal of Pembroke academy, which paper is still published; at Dartmouth he was class editor of the college paper for the first three years of his course, and managing editor the last year. Following his graduation he went to Dakota, where, at Bismarck, he taught school eight terms and was the first business manager of the *Bismarck Morning Tribune*. His ability was soon recognized and he was promoted to the position of associate editor of the *Tribune*, in which capacity—and when assigned in important matters as special staff correspondent—he obtained a wide and varied experience that equipped him as an all-around journalist. Mr. Fowler finally tired of the far west and returned to Pembroke and out-door life—taking up agricultural pursuits for a time—where he remained until 1890, when he purchased stock in the *Nashua Gazette Publishing company* and

became business manager and managing editor of its daily and weekly publications. Mr. Fowler sold his stock in the *Gazette* in 1895 to Mr. Clough and since then has been employed on the *Manchester Union*.

Mr. Fowler was a member of the board of education of Pembroke in 1886, and resigned on going west. On his return in 1888 he was re-elected and made superintendent of schools, which position he held until he came to Nashua in 1890.

Mr. Fowler was united in marriage Jan. 17, 1888, with Etta Bartlette, daughter of John F. and Mary A. (Gordon) Bartlett of Suncook. One son has been born to them: George, born Nov. 28, 1890.

CHARLES ANDREW POFF.

Charles A. Poff was born in Londonderry, N. H., April 6, 1870. He is the son of Francis H. and Mary J. (Sargent) Poff, who came to America from Ireland about 1850. Mr. Poff's father is of German and Scotch descent.

Mr. Poff obtained his early education in the district schools of Londonderry. At the age of eleven he moved with his parents to Nashua, where he attended the public schools. In April, 1888, while in the high school, he was offered and accepted the position of clerk for the *Telegraph Publishing company*. In 1892, during the illness of the late O. C. Moore, he was promoted to assistant business manager of the *Telegraph*, and is still in this position, and is also clerk of the *Telegraph Publishing company corporation*. Mr. Poff's connection with the paper is largely in the advertising department, and its columns best speak of the large line of business conducted.

Mr. Poff is a charter member of C company, N. H. N. G., organized April 23, 1887, and was commissioned second lieutenant in February, 1891, and re-commissioned in February, 1896, to be promoted in November, 1896, to first lieutenant. In social life he is a charter member of



CHARLES ANDREW POFF.

the Knights of Malta, and a member of the New Hampshire Press association.

Mr. Poff was married Nov. 23, 1892, to Annie S. Wynn, of Truro, Nova Scotia.

WILLIAM OLIVER CLOUGH.

William O. Clough was born at Gray, Me., July 14, 1840. He is a son of John Kenney and Ellen Lunt (Libbey) Clough, who became residents of Meredith, his father's native place, in 1842. His immigrant ancestor on the paternal side, Daniel Clough, came to America from Scotland about the middle of the eighteenth century and settled at Whitefield. Of his large family, Oliver Clough, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, became a resident of Henniker, at which place he enlisted in the Third New Hampshire regiment, commanded by Col. Alexander Scammell, and endured the dangers, hardships and privations of the Revolutionary War. He was a pensioner of the government, and died at Meredith, Nov. 27, 1847. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant in the eighth generation from John Libbey, who was born in England in 1602, came to America in 1630, settled at Scarborough, Me., died in 1682, and was (see history of the Libbey family) the progenitor of the Libbeys of New England.

Mr. Clough was educated in the public schools of Meredith and in Rev. Hosea Quimby's academic school at that place. At the age of sixteen years he sought his fortune in Boston, and

from 1856 to 1860 was errand boy and clerk in a jewelry store. From 1860 to 1869 he was the salesman of the Cape Cod Glass company on Milk street, Boston. During his residence in Boston he was an active member of the Mercantile Library association, in which he served seven years as a director and chairman of its committee on dramatic, declamation and musical entertainments, being a good share of the time a student in the association's evening school, editor of its paper, *The Tete-a-Tete*, and a contributor to other publications. He was also the first secretary of the Park Street Church Literary associa-

tion and its third president. The glass company with which he was connected having failed, and closed its business, he came to Nashua, and from that time to May, 1892, was city editor of the *Nashua Daily Telegraph*. Following his withdrawal from the *Telegraph* he became staff-correspondent of the *New Hampshire (Daily) Republican*, and, in September of the same year, its political editor, which position he held until the paper suspended publication in February, 1893. In October, 1895, Mr. Clough purchased the controlling stock of the *Nashua Daily Gazette*, and in November, 1895, changed its name to *Nashua Daily Press*. He also changed its politics and policy. In January, 1896, the company became insolvent and its publications were suspended. Publication of the *Nashua Daily Press* was resumed May 20, 1896. Mr. Clough and his family are now, May, 1897, sole proprietors of the plant, and he is managing editor of the paper as he has been of every issue to this date.

Mr. Clough has been a busy man in other fields of endeavor besides those mentioned. He wrote steadily for the *Boston Journal*, as correspondent under the non-de-plume of *Nashoonon*, twenty-two years, and contributed to various newspapers and magazines more than one hundred serial and short stories, essays and sketches.

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WILLIAM OLIVER CLOUGH.

In 1876 he was appointed by Mayor Williams city marshal of Nashua. He was reappointed by the same mayor in 1877, and by Mayor Holman in 1878, and again in 1879, serving till January, 1881. In 1878 Governor Cheney commissioned him associate justice of the Nashua police court, and he still holds that commission. In 1893 the city council, in joint convention, elected him assessor, and the same year he was elected to represent Ward One on the same board for 1894, when he was re-elected for the term ending January 1, 1897. During Mr. Clough's residence in Nashua he has served the

city thirteen years as principal of an evening school and taken an active part in many enterprises in which the people were interested. He was one of the organizers of the Indian Head Mutual Fire Insurance company at the time when the desertion of old time companies left the state without protection, and was a director in the company and its last vice-president. He has also interested himself in building and loan associations and as a director in the Nashua company. Mr. Clough was the writer of the biographical department of this history.

Mr. Clough has, from his youth, been identified with secret orders. He was a made a master mason in Columbian lodge. A. F. and A. M., Boston, and a Royal Arch mason in St. Andrews chapter in the same city. He was one of the original members of Israel Hunt council and its first illustrious master, and he is a member of St. George commandery, K. T. He is also a Scottish Rite mason of the 32d degree, having been advanced to that grade at the Nassau valley in Boston in 1867.

Mr. Clough was united in marriage, Jan. 16, 1868, at Manchester, with Julia Moore, daughter of Jonathan H. and Hannah Van (Sleeper) Moore. (For ancestors see sketch of her brother, Orren C. Moore.) Two daughters were born of their marriage: Charlotte Moore, born at Manchester, graduated New Hampshire State Normal school, class of 1890, married Chester T. Cornish of New Bedford, Mass., May 10, 1893; Christine Rolfe, born at Nashua.

ALFRED BEARD.

Alfred Beard was born in Nelson, Feb. 28, 1808, twin brother of Albin Beard, died in Keene, April 18, 1839, buried in Nashua cemetery. He was a son of Asa and Lucy (Goodnow) Beard and grandson of David Beard. Mr. Beard obtained a common school education in his native place and learned the printer's trade in the offices of George Hough in Concord and the Sentinel at Keene. About 1830 he went to Lowell, Mass., and in company with a Mr. Meacham started a paper under the name of the Middlesex Telegraph. Two years later he sold out and came to Nashua, and in September, 1832, founded the New Hampshire Telegraph. His health failed, and, following a trip to Cuba, 1837, and while visiting in Keene, he died of consumption. Mr. Beard was a prominent member of the Unitarian society, which he served several years as clerk. He had quite a reputation as a vocalist and for a time conducted the music of the church. That Mr. Beard was a man who appreciated the humorous side of human affairs, a man whose "rare good nature" would not permit him to enter into the acrimonious debates in which newspapers indulged, in his time, is abundantly shown by the files of the first volumes of the Telegraph, which he edited. He was a pioneer in Nashua journalism and because of his many noble traits of character his name, like that of his brilliant successors on that newspaper, should be inscribed on the pages of her history. His early death was a cause of public as well as private sorrow. (See history of the Telegraph.)

SAMUEL HOMER NOYES.

S. Homer Noyes was born in Portland, Me., Sept. 23, 1803, died in Nashua, Feb. 1, 1889. He was the eldest son

of Newman and Hannah (Homer) Noyes, whose ancestors were pioneers in the settlement of Scarborough, as the territory comprising Portland was originally known.

Mr. Noyes, like many another well-informed man of his generation, obtained his education at the public schools and at the printer's case. He came to Nashua in 1840, and during the next ten years was associated with Albin Beard in the publishing office of the New Hampshire Telegraph. In 1850 he purchased the Nashua Oasis, the only genuine literary paper ever printed in Nashua, which he edited and published until 1857. He then removed to Bridgeton, Me., where he edited and published the Bridgeton Reporter. A little later, owing to failing health, he sold out and returned to Nashua. He could not, however, resist the attraction of a newspaper office and so, from time to time, as his health would permit, he kept in touch with the craft by associating himself with the publishers of the Gazette. It was his pride for many years that next to Editor Prentice of Keene he was the senior of the fraternity in New Hampshire. The Oasis was a non-partisan paper and therefore Mr. Noyes did not feel like taking an active part in politics or holding public office. He took great interest in the advancement and growth of Nashua and in everything pertaining to its interest. He was a good citizen and a true man.

Mr. Noyes was united in marriage Sept. 22, 1850, with Annie E. Wadleigh, daughter of Benjamin and Cynthia (Richards) Wadleigh. Two children were born of their marriage:—Lizzie Kent, born at Nashua, married Albert N. Flinn; George Homer, born at Nashua, married Jennie Taylor.

ORLANDO DANA MURRAY.

Orlando Dana Murray, son of David and Margaret (Forsyth) Murray, was born in Hartland, Vt., March 12, 1818, died at Nashua Feb. 23, 1896. The first American ancestor of this branch of the family was Isaac Murray, who came from Scotland and located at Londonderry. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Durham, and shortly afterwards removed to Belfast, Me., where they spent their lives. Their son David removed, when a young man, to Chester where he engaged in business as carpenter and builder. He served in the War of 1812 in a cavalry troop, and for his service received a grant of land and his widow a pension. David married Margaret Forsyth of Chester in December, 1807. She was a daughter of Lieut. Robert Forsyth, and grand-daughter of Deacon Matthew Forsyth, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, was graduated from the University of Edinburgh, and emigrated to America in 1730, settling at Chester. The family of David Murray removed to Nashua in 1825.

The subject of this sketch was their youngest child. He was educated at the Nashua academy and at Pinkerton academy at Derry, and subsequently fitted for college under the tutorship of Col. Isaac Kinsman, (his cousin), who had been principal of the military academy and gymnasium at Pembroke. Instead of going to college, however, at the age of sixteen years he entered the office of the Nashua Gazette as an apprentice in the art of printing, where he remained seven years, serving during that time also as assistant postmaster. In 1841 he purchased a half interest in the Manchester Memorial and became its editor, editing and publishing at the same

time an octavo monthly called the "Iris." In the latter part of 1842 he sold out, and, in partnership with A. I. Sawtell, founded the Nashua Oasis, January, 1843, and became its editor. It was a clean, independent family newspaper of literary merit, and one of the ablest and brightest of its day. Mr. Murray set the type and printed the first edition of Fox's History of Dunstable. In September, 1849, Mr. Murray sold his interest in the paper, retired from the editorial chair and embarked, with others, in the manufacture of cardboard, glazed and enamelled paper, under the firm name of Gill & Co., and afterwards of Gage, Murray & Co. The enterprise proved a success. In 1866 the business was sold to Gilman Brothers, and in 1868 Mr. Murray became interested in the Nashua Glazed Paper company, then in its infancy, which, in 1869, was consolidated with the original plant and incorporated under the name of the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper company. Mr. Murray was made president of the new company and continued in that office, being at the same time general manager of the business, until 1883, when he sold out and retired to private life.

Mr. Murray (and it is a noticeable characteristic of all live editors of newspapers) always fostered and encouraged industrial pursuits. He

believed that the growth and prosperity of a place depended upon them, and being determined to do all that a good citizen ought to do to encourage progressive young men in this line of endeavor he rendered pecuniary aid and gave freely of his knowledge and experience in this direction. He was one of the stockholders of the Nashua Watch company, a member of its board of directors, one of the men who made sacrifices to firmly establish it, and a mourner when, for lack of capital, its business was removed to Waltham, Mass. Mr. Murray was one of the prime movers in the Pennichuck Water Works, an incor-

porator of the American Fan company, one fourth owner and a director in the Contoocook Valley Paper company at Henniker, and gave financial aid to railroads and many other undertakings that promised to be beneficial to Nashua. In a word, no citizen did more in his generation to help the town and city than Mr. Murray, and no citizen deserved a more prominent place in this history.

Mr. Murray was a conspicuous figure in the political and social life of Nashua. He was town clerk in 1849-50-1, alderman from Ward Seven in 1858-9, from Ward Six in 1865; a

member of the legislature in 1855, re-elected in 1856, and also a member in 1885 and 1886, and in 1888 was the Republican candidate of the district for senator. He was also for many years a member of the board of education. In all these positions, being a man of comprehensive ideas and a vigorous debater, he rendered the city and state invaluable service. Mr. Murray was a charter member of Granite lodge, I. O. O. F., the first lodge of the order organized in the state, and was many times honored with the highest offices in its gift. He was a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter and St. George commandery, K. T.; also a Scottish Rite mason of the 32d degree. He was a Universalist.



ORLANDO DANA MURRAY.

Mr. Murray was united in marriage July 7, 1842, with Mary Jane Wetherbee, daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Wetherbee) Wetherbee of Concord, Mass. Their children were: George Dana, who was in the commissary department of the Army of the Potomac, deceased; Sarah E., married William A. Crombie of Burlington, Vt., of which city he has been mayor; Levi E., married Jane (Russell) Hopkins, died February, 1880; Albert C., died in infancy; Clarence A., married Mary Elizabeth Brown of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Charles O., married Lulu Bemis of Nashua.

NEWSPAPERS.

HISTORY OF NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN DUNSTABLE AND NASHUA, N. H., FROM 1826 TO 1897, CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

BY O. D. MURRAY.

IN 1638 the first printing press in the United States was set up in Cambridge, Mass. In 1674 the general court of Massachusetts authorized a press in Boston, and in 1681 permitted a third with this order: "That none may presume to set up any other press without the like liberty first granted."

April 24, 1704, John Campbell, a Scotchman, began and established "The Boston News Letter," at Boston, prior to which time there was not a newspaper published in the English colonies, throughout the extensive continent of North America.

In 1754 only four newspapers were printed in New England, and all those were sent out from Boston, all were published weekly, while the average number of copies from each press did not exceed six hundred.

In 1756 a press was moved from Boston to Portsmouth. The governing powers were fearful of the press, as in the royal instructions sent to Governor Allen of New Hampshire, March 7, 1692, may be found this injunction: "And forasmuch as great inconvenience may arise by the *liberty of printing* within our Province of New Hampshire, you are to provide by all necessary orders, that no person use any press for printing, upon any occasion whatever, without your special license first obtained."

In August, 1756, Daniel Fowle began the publication of the "New Hampshire Gazette," at Portsmouth—the first in the state.

January 21, 1765, "The Portsmouth Mercury and Weekly Advertiser" made its appearance, and was the second newspaper to be established in New Hampshire, and both from the same town.

In the beginning of 1775 there were fourteen newspapers in all New England, and but one in New Hampshire.

Near the close of the year 1775 a third newspaper, called "A New Hampshire Gazette," was issued at Exeter.

In 1800 one hundred and fifty newspapers were being printed in the United States, of which number some twenty were daily issues; while previous to the Revolution all the publications were weeklies.

In 1810 there were twelve newspapers being published in New Hampshire, viz: at Portsmouth, three, New Hampshire Gazette, Portsmouth Oracle, and Intelligencer; at Dover, the Sun; at Walpole, two, Farmers' Museum, and Farmers' Cabinet; at Hanover, Dartmouth Gazette; at Concord, two, Concord Gazette, and New Hampshire Patriot; at Keene, New Hampshire Sentinel; at Haverhill, Coos Courier; at Exeter, the Constitutionalist.

Newspapers and periodicals multiplied rapidly at a later date; and the number which had a beginning, and most of them an end, in Hillsborough county alone, is about two hundred and thirty, and, incredible as it may seem, some two hundred were located at Manchester, as stated by the late E. D. Boylston of Amherst. Nashua, too, has contributed its full quota to the number of defunct ventures, as will be evinced by the relation of local efforts in that direction.

December 16, 1826, "The Constellation and Nashua Advertiser" was launched upon the troubled sea of newspaperdom, and although sailing under many masters, and with frequent change of figure-head, it is still staunch and buoyant. The Constellation was issued by Brown & Crosman, editors and proprietors, Nashua Village, Dunstable, N. H. One dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in six months, or one dollar and twenty-five cents in advance. Its motto was: "Uninfluenced by Party, we aim to be Just."

In the second issue, December 23, under the head line "the Latest from Europe," appears a letter from London, dated Nov. 2, 1826. Surely the "ocean greyhound" was not then in commission.

This number contained no editorial, except a "stickful" calling attention to a long communication favoring protection to manufacturers against foreign competition, and heartily commending the same, as heartily as it could be done in an article of one and three-quarter inches.

Number three announced the retirement of Mr. Crosman, ill-health being assigned as the cause. A few years since Mr. Crosman died in Boston, Mass. A short time before his death he wrote a letter, which was published in the Gazette, in which he disavowed ill health as the cause of his withdrawal, but rather the habits of his partner, of which he was ignorant when their business arrangements were made, as will be seen by the following letter, published in the Gazette June 29, 1889:

"MR. KELSEY, DEAR SIR:—Referring to the letter which you showed me this noon, from Mr. Whittemore, in relation to the proposed sale of the Nashua Gazette and requesting me to write anything which I might think would be of interest in regard to the city, its general appearance in 1826, or of the paper itself, or of Mr. Brown, my then partner. I regret to say that I remember nothing that can be of interest for your friend or anyone else to know. Sixty-three years having elapsed since the publication of the paper was commenced, it ought not to be considered strange, or as exhibiting any remarkable degree of forgetfulness, that I am now unable to find on the tablets of my memory, any record of importance or worthy of repeating.

"All that I recollect is that we bought our type, office fixtures and press—a 'Well's' press, I believe—of Messrs. Greeley & Willis of Congress street, Boston. I am not clear whether they did business under the name of 'The New England Type foundry,' but, if not, their establishment—I feel quite certain—assumed the above name not long after or perhaps before we purchased the outfit for the Nashua office.

"All I know of Nashua may be found in her written history. I was attracted there while looking around for a place to commence a printing office in connection with a newspaper. I thought that that locality appeared to me to possess exceptionally flattering prospects. I believed that the abundant water power at her command could not fail to bring capital and business there—that the town would rapidly increase in population and wealth. My anticipations of the grand career that awaited her have been exceeded more than a thousand fold.

"I have but a very dim recollection of the place, as it appeared in 1826. I remember the tavern where I boarded and lodged, near our office, but I cannot recall the name of the landlord. I made only two or three acquaintances, for I was constantly occupied every hour, day and evening, doing nearly all the work in our office—writing, type-setting, etc., with precious little assistance from my partner, whose habits, then first made known to me, were so objectionable, that I soon determined if I could not purchase his interest, which I hoped and endeavored to do, that I must relinquish mine. I ought to explain that I knew little, really nothing, of Brown until after he joined me at Nashua.

"I never knew or heard, until I read in your letter, that I was in 'ill health' while in Nashua. If such a story was ever current there, it must have been one of Brown's coinage. I was troubled for a day or two with inflammation in my eyes, from working, often into the small hours of the night, by insufficient light or new bright type.

"I well remember making the acquaintance of John Rand, the artist, and my intimacy with him continued until the day of his death. Also that of Mr. Greeley, one of whose sons, whom I have known for many years past, founded the town of Nashua in Iowa. I also became acquainted with a very pleasant young (or perhaps middle-aged) lawyer whose name I have forgotten.

"I was utterly astounded to learn from your letter that I resided in Nashua only 'three weeks.' Had I been asked, I should have replied about three or four months. One thing, however, I know and that is that I endured as much mortification, vexation and substantial suffering while in that town as any mortal ought to be subjected to in three times that number of the longest years.

"Have never heard a word of or from Brown since I left him.

Yours truly,

"Thursday p. m., June, 27, 1889.

JOHN C. CROSMAN."

Number four, issued by W. A. Brown contained no editorial except one of like length as number two, while the name was changed to "The Constellation and Nashua Gazette." Brown dropped the motto.

Number ten contained a display advertisement of "Rhode Island Lottery—\$12,000 Tickets and shares sold at this office." This number contained the nominations for members of congress—seven in number. New Hampshire was of some account in those early days, with nine electoral votes. The paper was overrun with communications.

May 26, 1827, the Constellation said: "For ourselves, we are decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams, and shall use all fair and honorable means to secure his re-election," but deprecated the abuse heaped upon Jackson.

June 9, 1827, W. Wiggin assumed the publication of the paper, continuing the support of Adams' administration.

July 21, 1827, the names of Thayer & Wiggin appeared as publishers. In this issue appeared the "latest from England" under date of June 8.

August 18, 1827, the title of the paper was changed to "Nashua Gazette and Hillsborough County Advertiser."

Volume two commenced with a change in the imprint to "by A. E. Thayer & Wiggin," and Feb. 2, 1828, the paper was enlarged by the addition of some two inches to width of page.

Volume three, Dec. 12, 1828, "Sciences" and "Morality" were dropped from the motto.

December 18, 1828, the issue contained Jackson's message to congress, with the boast that it was expressed to Boston in thirty-one hours and twenty-three minutes.

July 29, 1831, Andrew E. Thayer (see biography) assumed the sole control of the paper, and made a somewhat aggressive journal, as he was a man of ability, and occasionally preached to Unitarian congregations. He kept a book store, with a circulating library, and accumulated considerable property, becoming owner of much real estate. Mr. Thayer took great interest in all public affairs, and, being a good speaker, his voice was heard in all public gatherings for the furtherance of township advancement and public morality.

February 24, 1832, Andrew E. Thayer transferred the Gazette to Israel Hunt, Jr. In his valedictory Mr. Thayer recounts the difficulties under which he labored from being a liberal in religion. He says: "A large proportion of the orthodox party withdrew from us their patronage. A meeting was held in the vestry of the orthodox church in this village, when a committee was appointed to hire an editor and a printer, and to provide funds for the establishment of another paper. The prospectus has been published. If we may judge from this, the paper is not to be a religious or a political paper. The leaders of the party have, however, very explicitly stated the object of starting this paper. It was intended to ruin this establishment, to prevent all free inquiry upon religious subjects, and not to allow any communications in favor of liberal principles to be circulated in the community."

The outcome seemed to be the establishment of the "Nashua Herald," April 14, of the same year, whose lease of life extended through three short months, when obit was written on its issue of July 11, 1832.

March 2, 1832, Israel Hunt, Jr., (see biography) took possession of the Nashua Gazette, as editor and proprietor. Thenceforward the Gazette was pronounced in its adhesion to the principles of Jackson. In his salutatory we find the following: "A Democratic Republican Newspaper has long been called for in this County, and no place combines so many advantages for the early reception and circulation of news as the Town of Dunstable. We ask of the Yeomanry of the State to give us such support as may enable us to present them a Journal worthy of the cause, and of the old County of Hillsborough. And we request the patronage of the friends of Freedom, both civil and Religious, in general."

General Israel Hunt, Jr., was one of the most widely known men in Dunstable, and throughout the state as well. As a party leader he stood in the front ranks, as a military man he ranked with the foremost, as a writer he was fearless in invective, and never failed to strike hard. In political life he was a Democrat of Democrats, and never hesitated to speak his mind with infinite freedom. A man with such characteristics could not fail to make an aggressive paper, and the Gazette stood only second to the New Hampshire Patriot in its influence in the state. Its change in party fealty did not appear to alienate its patrons, while the paper increased in power, with the aid of such able writers as John M. Hunt, (see biography), Charles J. Fox, (see biography), Judge Charles F. Gove, Rev. Dura D. Pratt, and others, all strong men, and true to the party, under all exigencies.

General Hunt was a large landholder, and in these later years which have brought prosperity to Nashua, appreciation in real estate values has greatly enriched the estate. General Hunt was of a quick, nervous temperament, and perhaps contentious at times, but no man could quicker recover from a display of earnestness, and overlook the heat of his opponent. In this respect he was a most generous disputant, but always a free lance.

February 23, 1838, Morrill & Dinsmore purchased the Gazette property of General Hunt and became editors and proprietors, and so continued till April 12, 1839, when Paul Morrill purchased the interest of William H. Dinsmore and became sole proprietor. Six months later he sold his interest.

August 23, 1839, Charles P. Danforth (see biography) took charge of the editorial columns as proprietor of the Gazette plant. Mr. Danforth had been a frequent contributor to the Gazette, and felt that he had a call to the chair editorial, and entered upon the duties with the greatest ardor. He was exceedingly zealous in his new calling, and followed close in the steps of his predecessor, with whose assistance he was often favored, thus making a scathing paper for his opponents. Being young, vigorous, and full of the spirit of democracy, he forced the fight at every salient point, and by dint of activity and perseverance succeeded in materially increasing his list of subscribers. Mr. Danforth was deeply imbued with the spirit of those resolutions of his party councils, which declared for "free soil over every foot of God's heritage;" and when the annexation of Texas was broached as a measure to extend slavery, in a fiery article the Gazette characterized the object as "black as ink, and bitter as hell." Party discipline caused him to recant; but after disposing of his interest in the Gazette, and on the advent of the Kansas and Nebraska imbroglio, he broke from his party, became a Republican, and was recipient of the shrievalty of Hillsborough county for a term of five years. Mr. Danforth was very courtly in manner,

Great Improvements



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THE Subscribers would inform the Public at large, that they, having all the facilities derived from Water Power and Newly Invented Machinery, are prepared, and do hereby propose, to do

ALL KINDS OF WOOD WORK, according to all the various orders of Architecture, adapted to buildings of every description, and also suited to all the variety of tastes and customs of country villages.

They will also do the following Piece Work, viz:---
 All kinds of Doors & Door Frames; Window Frames and Sash, of every description; Window Blinds and Folding Shutters; Panel Work of all kinds; Chimney Pieces of the neatest order; Pews and Pulpits suited to various Churches.

They will also Tennon and Mortice Doors and Sash, for any who may favor them with their custom, much better and cheaper than can be done by hand.

They will also Plane, Joint, Tongue and Groove BOARDS, in the nicest manner, and with great dispatch. All the above they will do on the most reasonable terms, so as to make it an object for people to come from a distance.

They will also execute Plans and Drawings in the neatest manner for all kinds of Buildings, or parts of Buildings, of Wood, Brick, or Stone, with a minute description of every part of the finishing, most accurately laid down.

SHEPHERD & BALDWIN.
Nashua Village, May 20, 1834.

Telegraph Press, Nashua, N. H. — Alfred Beard, Printer.

AN OLD ADVERTISEMENT.

and was ever a popular citizen of Nashua. Aug. 28, 1845, Mr. Danforth disposed of the Gazette plant to William H. Hewes, a New Hampshire man, and the issue of that date contained the farewell of the departing, and the introductory article of the coming editor.

April 23, 1846, Mr. Hewes, on account of failing health, sold out to William H. Butterfield of Gilmanton, N. H., formerly of the Lowell Advertiser and Patriot; and the imprint contained the name of William H. Gilmore as printer. In a few months Mr. Butterfield left the narrow field for a wider one as editor of the New Hampshire Patriot.

December 3, 1846, Mr. Butterfield retired, having sold to B. B. & F. P. Whittemore, proprietors; B. B. Whittemore, editor. With the advent of the Whittemores the multitudinous changes, which had seemed inherent in the plant, ceased, and for the period of forty-three years the Nashua Gazette continued its even course.

Bernard B. Whittemore (see chapter on Bench and Bar) was a Harvard graduate of 1839; admitted to Hillsborough county bar in 1842; practiced in Amherst, Nashua, and Palmer, Mass. He

was an amiable man, quiet, reticent and studious. His advice in legal matters was highly prized. His editorials were scholarly in diction, and from his standpoint bore the impress of sincerity. In politics his democracy was rather ultra than otherwise; while in all things else he was very conservative. During the nearly half century incumbency of the Whittemores, the Gazette was always issued in a neat and tasty dress, the work of the junior member.

September 5, 1872, the Daily Gazette first saw the light. This was a venture which had long been considered, as a measure to meet the assaults of an opposing daily from the Telegraph office, which had occupied the field some three years. It was something of a struggle, but it lived and prospered and became a *fait accompli*.

As time aged the editor, and his step became less elastic, his party friends thought the paper less robust than the times demanded. Seeking to effect a change, a corporation of the leading members of the party was formed, and a purchase made by sale of stock.

June 22, 1889, articles of incorporation as "Gazette Press company" were filed by the following named gentlemen: J. H. Tolles (see biography), F. A. Dearborn, D. A. Gregg, E. P. Brown (see biography), J. H. Vickery, W. W. Bailey (see biography), F. A. McKean, C. H. Burke, (see biography) F. G. Noyes (see biography), C. S. Bussell (see biography), B. B. Whittemore, E. H. Everett. The incorporators organized by choosing W. W. Bailey, president; F. A. Dearborn, clerk; C. S. Bussell, treasurer; W. W. Bailey, D. A. Gregg, C. H. Burke, J. H. Tolles, E. P. Brown, J. H. Vickery, C. S. Bussell, board of directors. The capital stock was \$10,000. C. S. Bussell was elected managing editor; and having later resigned the treasurership, E. P. Brown was elected as his successor. Subsequently owing to other business relations, Mr. Bussell withdrew from the editorship, and G. W. Fowler (see biography) was elected to succeed him.

July 1, 1889, the Gazette Press company took possession of the Gazette property, and on that day the issue was under its auspices, and contained the farewell words of one who had communed with his readers forty-three years consecutively. Mr. Whittemore retired with a competence.

Under its corporate management, with the infusion of new and young blood, the Gazette carried on the political warfare with renewed vigor, and its assaults were felt all along the line of its opponents. It was frank and outspoken in its utterances, bold in its charges, sought the offensive more than the defensive, and most certainly had the courage of its convictions.

The "Gazette Press company," as then organized, consisted of George W. Fowler, managing editor; A. W. Greeley, associate editor; A. A. Flinn, reporter; board of directors: W. W. Bailey, president; George W. Fowler, treasurer; D. A. Gregg, James H. Tolles, A. W. Greeley. Mr. Fowler was local correspondent of the Boston Herald.

It must not be supposed that all the honor accruing from the publication of a daily paper inheres in the editor, but it must be divided with the news gatherers, reporters, and city editor. Charles S. Bussell, (see biography) who impersonally filled a column in the Manchester Daily Union, did more to hold the large number of readers in Nashua than all the other editors and writers in the staff, assisting in the Gazette reportorial work as well.

October 14, 1895, the controlling stock of the Gazette Press company was purchased by W. O. Clough and C. T. Cornish. These gentlemen assumed the plant and its newspapers, conducting the latter as independent in politics.

November 9, 1895, appeared this announcement: "The last Daily Gazette. Good bye. This is the last issue. From this day forth the Nashua Daily Gazette is a back number. * * * * * Having faithfully served a constituency, in victory and defeat, for nearly a quarter of a century, it has earned a right to hope, in parting company with its readers, that whatever has been good and commendable in its career will be kindly remembered, while whatever has seemed unjust—for newspapers but reflect the doings of the day, with its passions as well as its commonplaces—will be speedily forgotten."

Change presses hard upon the heel of change in this, the oldest printing office in Nashua, for Nov. 11, 1895, the following appeared under the editorial head of "Nashua Daily Press, published by 'The Gazette Press company,' William O. Clough, managing editor; Chester T. Cornish, business manager:—

"The Nashua Daily Press makes its debut without boasting. Those employed upon it are 'old hands at the bellows,' and such know that conceit and unkept promises count for nothing in the

newspaper world. They know, too, that what this community wants of a local newspaper is the news. If the Press gives that fairly, without prejudice, it may hope to succeed, otherwise it must fail. The news, therefore, will be our first care. Having made good this promise, it will devote so much of its space as remains—after taking care of its advertising patrons—to the discussion of matters of public moment.

“The editor realizes from long experience that he cannot hope to please everybody, and, knowing this, will be compelled to deal with all matters in deference to his own judgment. In doing so he will endeavor to be fair and just, more of a promise it is not necessary to make. The local news will be collected under the supervision of C. S. Bussell, long and favorably known as a local writer, assisted by Harvey E. Taylor, a young Nashuan who has had considerable experience in the work in other places, and the management bespeak for them the usual favors and accommodation of the public. Besides this it will have a woman’s department, edited by Charlotte M. Cornish. The management solicits items of news and comment from its lady readers, and while they cannot promise to publish without amendment or alteration, they can assure them that their news and suggestions will be appreciated and utilized as far as their importance and space will permit. Address Woman’s Department, Press Office.

“With this brief announcement the Press is launched. What its career is to be is problematical. It had high hopes and generous words of encouragement. If it fails, it will be through no lack of enterprise or effort. If it succeeds, it will be its constant endeavor to merit the confidence of the people and honor the city of Nashua.”

In January, 1896, the pecuniary affairs of the company were shown to be involved; the company was voted into insolvency, and publication suspended on the twenty-fourth of that month. A few months later the plant was purchased by J. Alonzo Greene and re-established as an out and out Republican plant, May 20, 1896, with Mr. Clough as managing editor, and Mr. Cornish as business manager. It has met with good success. At the time of this writing it is under the ownership and management of the two gentlemen last mentioned.

April 14, 1832, Bard & Trow commenced the publication of the “Nashua Herald;” S. J. Bard, editor; J. F. Troy, printer. The prospectus concludes as follows: “Our purpose is now before the public. It is briefly this, to make our paper a fountain of useful information and an organ of the truth. We offer our proposals to our fellow-citizens of every party, sect, profession and employment, promising not always to say what they may think true or expedient, but not intentionally to mislead them, or *wound their feelings, or impair their interests.*”

In the salutatory Dr. Bard says: “It follows as a matter of course, that, in the selection of national rulers, we prefer those whose views upon these important subjects, correspond with our own. But it does not follow that we as individuals, or as journalists, must necessarily engage in indiscriminate hostility to the present or any future administration; or an equally blind and absurd support of its rivals and opposers.”

From the above it is fair to conclude that Mr. Bard of the Herald did not mean to run his bark upon the shoals that had wrecked Mr. Thayer’s independence in the Gazette, and that the “fountain of useful information” had failed in three short months.

July 11, 1832, Mr. Bard steps off the journalistic stage in the following, which is the only editorial: “The proprietor of this paper has determined from a variety of considerations to discontinue it. Those in this vicinity who are interested would oblige us by calling immediately. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of those at a distance.”

October 20, 1832, Alfred Beard commenced the publication of a new venture in the form of a newspaper, and named it “New Hampshire Telegraph.” Terms, one dollar and fifty cents in advance—two dollars at the end of the year. It claimed to support the National Republican party, and would “aim at Consistency, Decision, Independence;” promising to “support, by all just and honorable means, the cause of Henry Clay, the American System, the Constitution, and the Union of the states.” In those early days, relying upon a sparse population for support, with the field already occupied, it required no little courage to set up a printing press in opposition to one already established. Mr. Beard was of fine personal appearance, and soon became *en rapport* with the citizens of the village. He advocated the principles of his party with much vigor and ability. A few years

of arduous labor as printer, publisher, and editor, made inroads upon his health, and he fell by the wayside, a victim of consumption, dying April 18, 1839.

In 1836 Albin Beard, (see biography) a twin brother, but quite unlike in physical appearance, a reporter on a Boston daily, came to Nashua as associate editor, and, after the death of his brother,



TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

became sole editor and proprietor, and so continued for more than thirty-one years, dying Sept. 16, 1862, at the age of fifty-four years.

Albin Beard, while somewhat exacting with his employes, in his social intercourse was most genial, and always full of pleasantries. The Telegraph became the vehicle of a great deal of quaintness, which was oft quoted by contemporaries, and thus became a widely known journal. Mr. Beard,

while very tenacious of his opinions, did not become a very aggressive politician, aiming rather to make his paper a pleasant visitor in all families, at the same time asserting his stalwartism as a Whig and a Republican, but not offensively so. After the death of Albin Beard, his family carried on the publication of the *Telegraph*, employing several persons to supply the editorials.

November 1, 1862, Henry B. Atherton (see biography) assumed the duties of editor, and ably fulfilled the trust for about a year and a half, with the vim of a soldier wounded in the defence of the Union; for he had just returned from the field of battle with a memento of the conflict at Lee's Mills, which compelled him to resign his commission of captain. Mr. Atherton was a graduate of Dartmouth college, class of '59, and after ceasing to be editor, resumed his profession in Nashua. As a lawyer and citizen Mr. Atherton enjoys an enviable reputation.

April 9, 1864, Orren C. Moore (see biography) became editor of the *Telegraph*, and so continued for a year or more.

April 24, 1865, Bernard Corr wielded the editorial pen for some three months.

April 29, 1865, Mrs. Albin Beard advertised the *Telegraph* plant for sale.

July 15, 1865, Mrs. Beard transferred her interests in the *Telegraph* to White & Berry. Shortly after the purchase Mr. White sold his interest to C. V. Dearborn (see biography), a practicing lawyer of Nashua, who became its editor; and it may be said that the *Telegraph* lost none of its vigor as an exponent of Republicanism during the incumbency of Mr. Dearborn, who has since deceased.

November 23, 1867, O. C. Moore purchased Mr. Dearborn's interest, and again became its editor; Moore & Berry, publishers.

February 1, 1869, Mr. Berry sold out to Clark M. Langley of Lowell, Mass.

March 1, 1869, Moore & Langley took a decidedly advanced step in the issue of "The Daily *Telegraph*." It was the first local daily in the field and was very gratifying to the citizens of Nashua, who knew little of the trials and perplexities of the undertaking, but fully realized the manifold benefits resulting from a more frequent communion and announcement, as well as giving renewed life and character to a young city, struggling for a higher plane, and a reputation for enterprise, to say nothing of the coveted opportunity for the progressive merchant to daily extol his wares. It has been five times enlarged.

January 1, 1887, "The *Telegraph* Publishing company" was incorporated, organizing with Charles Holman, president; O. C. Moore, manager and treasurer; William O. Clough, clerk.

In 1889 pressing outside duties demanded so much of Mr. Moore's time and attention that editorial assistance became imperative, and he called James M. Adams of Weare, (see biography) as assistant editor, and he so continued until Mr. Moore's death, May 12, 1893. After that date, he became editor-in-chief, and has proved himself a ready and versatile writer, with a tendency to literature and art, while his Republicanism is not left in doubt.

January 4, 1892, Mr. Moore appointed Charles A. Poff (see biography) assistant business manager of the company, which position he has since held.

May 14, 1892, Albert E. De Wolfe, (see biography) for many years local correspondent of the *Boston Globe*, became city editor, having been reporter for several years prior to his promotion; and as reporters are sure to get behind the scenes, he has been able to act a double part acceptably. Edwin S. Secord is reporter.

For twenty years William O. Clough toiled unremittingly in gathering items for the *Telegraph*, and as city editor presented them to its readers. He severed his connection with the *Telegraph* in May, 1892.

Since the decease of Mr. Moore, The *Telegraph* Publishing company, as re-organized, consists of Mrs. O. C. Moore, president and manager; Charles A. Poff, assistant business manager; Gertrude C. Moore, treasurer; James M. Adams, editor; A. E. De Wolfe, city editor. It is quite apparent that success in monetary directions has been secured, although the expenditures must have greatly increased, as changes and improvements plainly indicate. Under the present management the *Telegraph* has taken no backward step.

The public career of Orren C. Moore, as journalist, orator, congressman, and politician, when written, will fill a large space in history, for he was unceasing in his labors, untiring in his pursuits, and unbending in his purposes. Through the columns of his journal he advocated the higher life—a life of purity, of temperance, of morality. He advocated cleanness in politics, specially condemning

the use of money in purchase of votes, and corruption of the ballot. Possessing a clear, penetrating voice; having a wonderful command of words; blessed with an exceedingly retentive memory of statistics; with a mind stored with past and passing events; with a lively remembrance of history and the story it tells; with an ability to memorize annotations and written opinion, it is not a matter of wonder that, with a terse, direct form of speech; with an intense earnestness, albeit without an attempt at wit or humor, Mr. Moore was widely sought as an advocate of the principles he professed.

In 1840 a campaign paper was published six months prior to the presidential election in November of that year, by an association of young men, under the name of "The Nashua Tippecanoe Club," the foremost spirit in the club being the late Judge Thomas Pearson, (see biography) then a minor, but active in political work. It may be unnecessary to say that the Harrison Eagle was a screamer, and dealt largely in invective and personalities, making the hard-cider campaign one of spirit.

January 4, 1843, Murray & Sawtell, (see Mr. Murray's biography), both practical printers, brought out a new paper which they named "The Oasis," having for its motto, "The Home Circle; the Brightest Oasis in Life's Pathway." It was not much favored by the two papers then occupying the field, deeply impressed with the idea that they were fully sufficient for all requirements of the good people of both Nashua and Nashville—for the goodly town of Nashua had been rent assunder in 1842, through dissensions on account of the Nashua river, which had then as now, a north side and a south side—and each side claimed to be the more eligible site for a contemplated town hall. The southsiders, being in the majority, won, hence two corporate bodies, the north side taking the name of Nashville, which were to coalesce in 1853 under a city charter.

The new paper appeared to strike a popular current, and it soon grew in size and so much in favor that its circulation exceeded that of the older ones; and, on proving that fact to the post office department in Washington, the publication of the list of letters remaining in the Nashua office on the first of every month, was awarded "The Oasis," although the postmaster was editor of the Nashua Gazette and fought valiantly for this perquisite.

August 16, 1843, A. I. Sawtell sold his interest to Horatio Kimball, and the firm of Murray & Kimball continued until September, 1849, when Mr. Murray sold out to J. R. Dodge, who subsequently gained a national reputation as statistician in the agricultural department under the secretary of agriculture, which important position he held for many years, under changing administrations, residing at Washington, D. C. In 1854 he published a township and railroad map of New Hampshire, which perhaps paved the way to higher work. The firm of Kimball & Dodge was dissolved in 1851.

January 22, 1851, Mr. Kimball sold out to S. Homer Noyes, and Dodge & Noyes continued the business successfully.

In 1855 Mr. Noyes purchased the interest of Mr. Dodge, and became sole proprietor. He employed for a time Rev. M. W. Willis, pastor of the Unitarian church, as editor. Later, he called Charles Lamson to that position.

October 6, 1858, Mr. Noyes moved the plant to Bridgeton, Me., where it was published under the name of "Bridgeton Reporter;" and "The Oasis" thus ceased to be identified with Nashua.

In 1853 a campaign paper was published by J. M. Fletcher (see biography) with above title, which strutted its brief allotted time upon the political stage, and then sank beneath the placid waters of oblivion, as all such campaign publications are wont to do.

May 8, 1857, E. Turner Barrett and Henry C. Gray, two practical printers, under the firm name of Barrett & Gray, issued a large and handsome seven-column folio from an office in Noyes block with the above title. Republican in politics, it came in direct competition with the *Telegraph*; and although much ability was displayed in its stalwartism, the proprietors had not sufficient capital to keep up the fight for public recognition, nor friends willing to become sponsors.

May 10, 1858, Mr. Gray sold out, and Mr. Barrett continued the publication alone.

March 4, 1859, the name of E. T. Barrett was dropped from the imprint, as publisher and proprietor, and after April 8, 1859, the *Granite State Register* ceased to appear.

March 17, 1888, the first one cent daily in Nashua was issued from the *Telegraph* office. In the *Telegraph*, March 12, it was announced that "to meet what is a want of the plain people of Nashua, we shall on Saturday, March 17, begin the publication in this city of 'The News' a one-cent daily, to

be devoted exclusively to the general and local news. * * * It was known as the Telegraph's "little brother." Publication ceased about Aug. 1, 1888.

During the latter part of 1891 a determined and most pretentious effort was made by a large number of active Republicans to establish a morning daily in Nashua. W. S. Towner sought subscriptions for stock to the amount of \$40,000. When secured, the following named gentlemen united in forming a corporation, under the name of "New Hampshire Press Association": Warren S. Towner, Joseph Shattuck, (see biography), L. F. Thurber, W. B. Wakelin, Charles S. Rounsevel, (see biography), Andrew J. Tuck, George A. Rollins, James H. Hunt, (see biography), W. P. Hussey, Charles E. Faxon, F. E. Anderson, and E. H. Wason, (see biography.)

December 30, 1891, the first meeting of the incorporators was held, when Joseph Shattuck was chosen chairman, and E. H. Wason, clerk, pro tem. At this meeting articles of agreement were adopted, and the name of the corporation fixed. The stock was divided into eight hundred shares, of par value of fifty dollars each. A code of by-laws was adopted and the following named gentlemen were elected as a board of officers: Joseph Shattuck, Lester F. Thurber, George A. Rollins, Frank E. Anderson, William B. Wakelin, Joseph W. Howard, (see biography), Nashua; John McLane, Milford; George T. Cruft, Bethelhem; Henry B. Quimby, Lakeport. Clerk of corporation, Webster P. Hussey. The board elected Milton A. Taylor, treasurer; William B. Wakelin, clerk; Joseph Shattuck, president.

An office was fitted up in Telegraph block with all the latest improvements; with a perfecting press, to print from paper in rolls; with a full staff of editors; a large corps of reporters; with a stenographic writer; supplied with the New England press reports; and a telegraph operator. Surely a fine outlook but the enterprise could not be steered clear of the rocks of disaster.

The following named gentlemen comprised the Daily Republican staff: Business manager, Warren S. Towner; managing editor, Howard P. Merrill; staff correspondent, William O. Clough, ("Nashoonon"); city editor, Harry E. Back; telegraphic and night editor, H. W. Morey; stenographer and state editor, G. R. Gammel; reporters, Charles H. Holt, Fred G. Walker; telegraph operator, Jesse Taylor; bookkeeper, George H. Hatch. The Republican made use of the New England press reports until about October 1, then New York Sun reports.

As our railroad managers persistently refuse to run an early train from Boston, Nashua is without morning news, if we except the Manchester Union, until a late hour, and hence a local morning daily seemed much needed; therefore the New Hampshire Republican was gladly greeted by the people generally, and highly complimented for its enterprise and laudable ambition. It had been projected on a truly metropolitan scale, with a large outlay on its managerial staff, necessitating an expenditure of funds far exceeding its receipts with the inevitable result easily foreseen.

The New Hampshire Republican was an eight-page morning daily, a model of neatness, and its editorial management was universally approbated by the friends of the venture, while it gave to its patrons a much earlier service of telegraphic news, as well as the happenings of a local character, all served with the early breakfast.

May 31, 1892, the first number was issued and its "leader" declared: "The New Hampshire Republican is in response to a demand of the Republicans of the state for a morning daily newspaper. It is the result of the enterprise and push of Nashua citizens and of the liberality of Republicans of all sections of the state. It occupies a field that brings it into rivalry with no other Republican newspaper of New Hampshire, and it asks the encouragement and support of all. It is the pioneer of its party in work already well done by the Manchester Union for the Democracy. Its stockholders are active and leading Republicans scattered all through New Hampshire, who have no other interest in its establishment than the advancement of Republican principles. They are tried and true Republicans who have helped maintain the ascendancy of their party in the state and nation, and they are unflinching in their fealty to that organization which is represented on our statute books by all that is progressive in legislation. They are energetic men who in their respective communities have fought the battles of the party, giving of their time and means to secure its victories, and this is their latest contribution. * * * * *

The Republican is to be impersonal in its management, having no selfish purpose to promote, and the personal ends of no man to subserve. In its comment on the actions of individuals it will endeavor to be fair and unbiased, considerate of all and abusive of none. Its columns will be open

to the temperate discussion of all public questions, and closed to no courteous reply to its opinions."

The promises were indeed praiseworthy, and the early collapse was only in line with the oft quoted aphorism, "The good die young." In spite of all adages, the world is not liable to be depopulated, nor the newspaper field to become fallow.

This attempt to establish a morning daily, with the adjuncts furnished, was a notable incident; and the loss of capital and prestige will doubtless curb the ambition of like minded persons in Nashua for many years to come; yet a similar publication is greatly needed in this growing city.

In September, 1892, the staff was reconstructed by making Edward O. Lord, business manager, and William O. Clough, associate and political editor; and Oct. 1 Chester T. Cornish became city editor, and Harry E. Back was made telegraph and night editor. Sept. 1 state correspondence was added to the duties of the managing and associate editors.

February 18, 1893, at an annual meeting adjourned from the third Thursday of January, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: Joseph Shattuck, Frank E. Anderson, Charles J. Hamblett, (see biography) Frank W. Maynard, William B. Wakelin, Milton A. Taylor, E. H. Wason. Clerk, Webster P. Hussey. The directors chose William B. Wakelin, clerk; Milton A. Taylor, treasurer; Joseph Shattuck, president. Those directors who had residences outside of Nashua were replaced by those who could readily attend meetings of the board, thus facilitating business. The publication was regularly continued until Feb. 11, 1893, when a notice, under the editorial head, signed by the clerk, W. P. Hussey, appeared, the first and only declaration to the public of its demise. It was as follows: "The adjourned annual meeting of the New Hampshire Press association will be held at the office of C. J. Hamblett, Beasom block, Nashua, on Thursday, Feb. 16, at eight o'clock, P. M., to ratify the action of the directors, acting as a committee of the stockholders to dispose of the plant, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting."

The only editorial announcement, which meant much to the stockholders, was "Good bye." This was followed by a plea for a good word for the deceased—"De mortuis nil nisi bonum." Thus quietly passed this newspaper meteor.

It became known that negotiations had long been carried on with the Telegraph Publishing company for the purchase of the Republican plant, which finally resulted in its absorption. Thus the Telegraph became possessor of a fine and complete outfit.

Of the collocation of editors, proprietors, publishers, and printers connected with the various newspapers which have been projected in Dunstable and Nashua during the seventy years under consideration, the writer is able to say that he had personal knowledge of each and all, and since 1834, when he joined the ranks, personal acquaintance. The work, therefore, has been largely reminiscent, and limited space alone compels a curtailment of much that might be written. The endeavor has been to be truthful and just in all characterizations.

They were, but are only memories now:—W. A. Brown, of the Constellation; S. J. Bard, of Nashua Herald; Alfred Beard, of Telegraph; William H. Butterfield, of Gazette; Albin Beard, of Telegraph; R. W. Berry, of Telegraph; J. C. Crosman, of Constellation; William H. Dinsmore, of Gazette; C. V. Dearborn, of Telegraph; Charles P. Danforth, of Gazette; William H. Gilmore, of Gazette; Henry C. Gray, of Granite State Register; William H. Hewes, of Gazette; Israel Hunt, Jr., of Gazette; Horatio Kimball, of Oasis; Charles Lamson, of Oasis; Paul Morrill, of Gazette; Orren C. Moore, of Telegraph; S. Homer Noyes, of Oasis. Thomas Pearson, of Harrison Eagle; Augustus I. Sawtell, of Oasis; Andrew E. Thayer, of Gazette; J. F. Trow, of Nashua Herald; W. Wiggin, of Constellation; G. A. White, of Telegraph; M. W. Willis, of Oasis; B. B. Whittemore, of Gazette. O. D. Murray, of the Oasis.*

O. D. Murray

* Mr. Murray died February 23, 1896. The foregoing chapter is the last work of his pen. His biography appears on another page.

JEREMIAH WILSON WHITE.

Jeremiah W. White was born at Pittsfield, Sept. 16, 1821, died at Nashua, July 22, 1892. He was a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Jones) White. His ancestors were of Scotch origin, and sturdy, energetic and enterprising farmers among the first settlers of the Suncook valley.

Mr. White was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Pittsfield academy, where he was a student two and a half years. At the age of seventeen he left home and entered upon a mercantile career in a drug store in Boston. At the same time he studied medicine until qualified for professional practice. This knowledge was of great service to him in his later life in business as a druggist, and because of it he was generally known as Doctor White. Mr. White came to Nashua in 1845 and established himself in the drug and coal business in a store at the corner of Main and Factory streets where he remained twenty-four years, until the Merchants' exchange building was erected, when he moved to the store at the corner of Main and High streets, where he continued as proprietor till shortly before his death. During the Civil War Mr. White

was appointed by Jay Cooke government agent for Nashua and vicinity and the loans he negotiated greatly aided the National administration.

Mr. White was a busy and energetic man outside of the business which he established and controlled. In 1876 he founded the Second National bank of which he was president until compelled by ill health to relinquish its cares. The same year he became prominently identified with the Nashua & Lowell railroad as a stockholder and director and later as treasurer. An aggressive policy against the Boston & Lowell road, which had operated the Nashua &

Lowell for a number of years, was inaugurated under the lead of Mr. White, and after a long controversy the road was again leased to the same company on much more advantageous terms.

Mr. White was also interested directly and indirectly in many of Nashua's industrial enterprises and it is due to his business sagacity and the encouragement he gave them at times when they needed a helping hand that they are in a prosperous condition to-day. Notable among these may be mentioned the Nashua Card and Glazed

Paper company and the White Mountain Freezer company. He was also interested in the Nashua Light, Heat and Power company. In a word Mr. White was essentially a business man, "a hard, indefatigable worker who inspired all about him with confidence, and whose judgment was consulted by men in all circumstances and conditions of life. By economy, hard and constant work and sagacious business moves, he amassed a large fortune.

Mr. White gave the Pittsfield academy, where he was a student, \$5,000. He also gave \$10,000 towards the construction of the chapel of the First Congregational church, and remembered those who had been faithful to his interests in like manner. A friend has said of him: "Mr. White literally made his own



JEREMIAH WILSON WHITE.

way in the world. His tastes were simple, but refined.

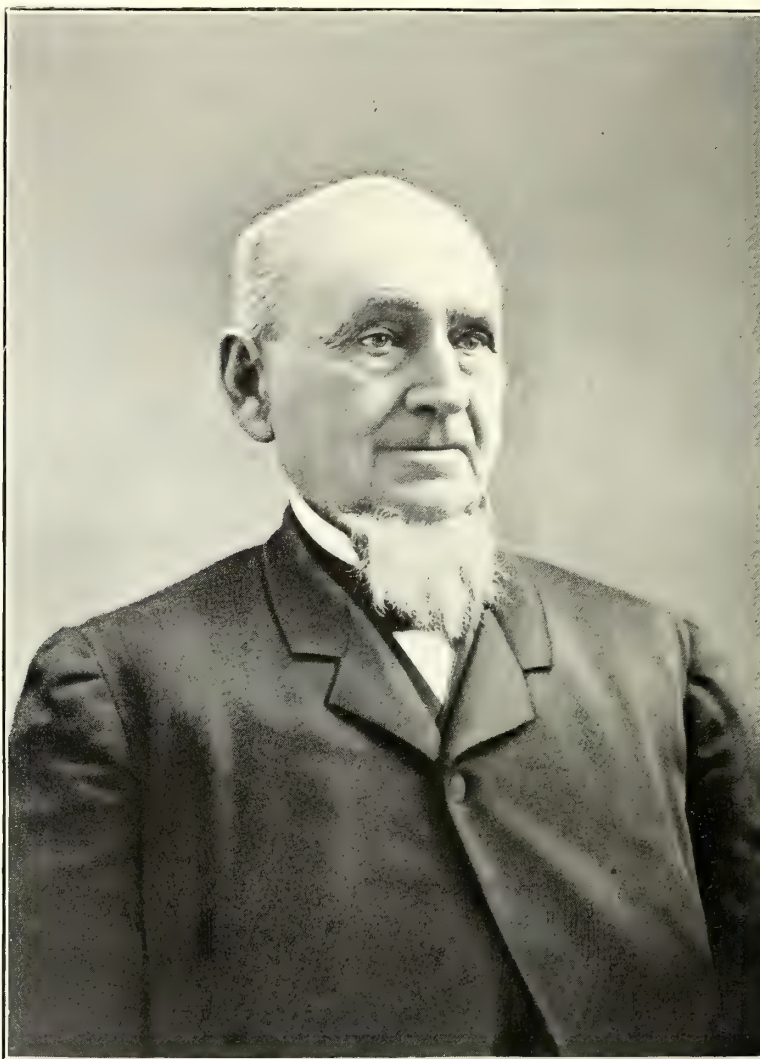
Mr. White was united in marriage July 5, 1846, with Caroline G., eldest daughter of Caleb Merrill, a leading lawyer of Pittsfield. Of their children, the eldest, Caroline Wilson, died in infancy; the son, James Wilson White, born June 10, 1849, died in Florida, Jan. 27, 1876. Mrs. White died suddenly of apoplexy in 1880. In April, 1881, Mr. White was married the second time, to Mrs. Ann M. Prichard of Bradford, Vt., an educated and accomplished lady, and the sister of his first wife, who survives him.

SOLOMON SPALDING.

Hon. Solomon Spalding was born at Merrimack July 20, 1811. He is a son of Solomon and Martha (McCluer) Spalding, and a descendant of Edward Spalden who came to this country from Spalding, a town in Lincolnshire, England, in 1630 or 1633, and located at Braintree, Mass., where his first wife and his daughter died a few years later. In 1645, with thirty-two others, he petitioned the colonial authorities for a tract of land upon which to settle, and, the petition being granted, became one of the pioneers of Chelmsford, Mass. By his second wife, Rachael, family name not given (see Spalding memorial published in 1872), he had four sons and one daughter. Of his grandsons, Samuel and Henry, born at Chelmsford, settled in Merrimack. Samuel was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, the Spaldings of England from whom the Spaldens, Spaldings and Spauldings of America trace their lineage to the middle ages. The significance of the name is "shoulder-striker." They were noted for their prowess in battle, when men fought hand to hand; they had a coat-of-arms and were prominent in the councils of feudal kings. Their descendants have held high stations the world over, and in this country have become prominent in peace and war, in church and state, in the professions and callings in which men engage for a livelihood.

Captain Spalding was educated in the public schools of his native place. He came to Nashua in 1828 and entered the grocery store of Hugh Jameson on the north side of the river, which was then the business section of the town. He worked as a clerk for Mr. Jameson three or four years and then bought him out and embarked in business for himself. He dealt in general merchandise, and after being in business about five years, John Reed

was in partnership with him from 1836 to 1846, when he began to enlarge in the department of flour and grain, which finally became his exclusive business. He sold out to Henry Stearns in 1873, and in 1880 took up banking, in which he still continues active, being president of the New Hampshire Banking company and Guaranty Savings bank from 1885 till the present time, an institution that owes its high standard largely to his financial and executive ability. In fact Captain Spalding has been a leader, as well as pioneer in Nashua, and meets, as he has earned, the good will of the public and the friendship of those with whom he has been associated.



SOLOMON SPALDING.

In 1835 Captain Spalding built a residence in what was then, literally, the woods, but which has since become Orange street and one of the most attractive thoroughfares in the city. It was the first brick house built by any individual in Nashua, and he has lived in it fifty-nine years. Captain Spalding has had much to do in public affairs and has been faithful to every trust. He was one of the leading spirits in forming the Nashua Artillery company, in which he served in subordinate positions and as commander. On the night of June 16, 1841, he encamped with the company on Bunker Hill, and assisted the men in taking their field-piece to the top of the monument, where, the capstone not having been put in place, a salute was fired.

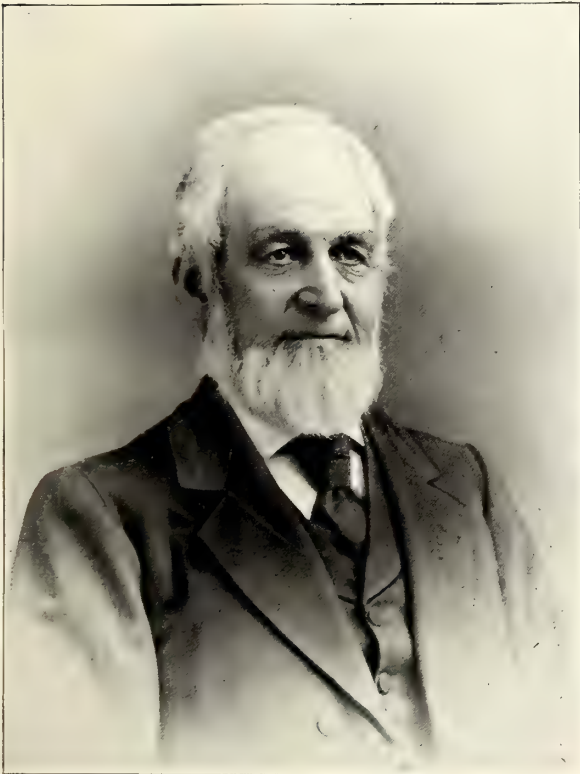
In the years that Nashville existed as a town, Captain Spalding was one of the most active participants in its affairs. He served on its board of selectmen, and was one of a few whose advice was sought in all public matters. Captain Spalding has also been a public spirited man in the affairs of the city of Nashua. He has served several years as a member of the board of assessors and was justice of the police court from 1873 to 1876. He is president of the Wilton railroad company at the present time and trustee

of an educational institution located at Andover, which is supported by contributions from people of this and other states and for which Nashua citizens do their share.

Captain Spalding was united in marriage Feb. 26, 1834, with Sarah D. Edson, daughter of Asa C. and Theodosia Edson of Springfield, Vt., who died June 25, 1883. Seven children were born of their marriage: Solomon Warren, born May 13, 1856, died Sept. 16, 1838; John Andrew, born Jan. 24, 1841, married Lizzie Weaver Oct. 5, 1871, lumber merchant in Philadelphia; Charles Warren, born June 11, 1843, graduated at Dartmouth college, married Lizzie Mitchell Sept. 1, 1864, banker at Chicago; Sarah Greeley, born Sept. 19, 1845, married John J. Whittemore, Oct. 3, 1872; Mary Elizabeth, born May 3, 1847, married Eugene F. McQuesten, M. D.; Edward Clarence, born Aug. 30, 1851, died Jan. 30, 1890; Everett Sargent, born Aug. 30, 1851, died Aug. 23, 1853.

ELBRIDGE PUTNAM BROWN.

Elbridge P. Brown, son of of Israel and Edith (Herrick) Brown, was born in Cavendish, Vt., Oct. 4, 1820. He was educated in the schools of Warren, to which place his



ELBRIDGE PUTNAM BROWN.

parents removed when he was a child, at Rumney, where they became residents when he was sixteen, and at the seminary at Newbury, Vt. He remained at Rumney till 1856, when he located in business at Madison, Wis. A year later, in the autumn of 1857, he came to Nashua and his home has been here ever since. While residing in Warren and Rumney he followed agricultural pursuits, taught school eight or ten years, and held the office of deputy sheriff. In Madison, Wis., he managed a saw and grist mill, and in Nashua he was in the furniture and

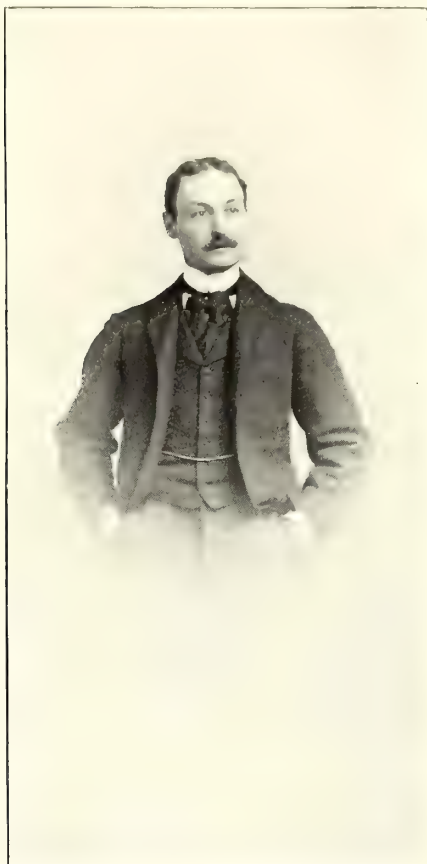
crockery business until 1872, and after that was in the hardware business about a year with R. O. Messer. In 1876 he was chosen treasurer of the City Savings bank, which position he held until 1891; he was treasurer of the Indian Head and Capitol Fire Insurance companies during their entire existence. The success of all his business ventures, the sound condition of the savings bank—which enabled it to weather every financial crisis—and the satisfactory showing of the insurance companies when their affairs were liquidated are evidence of his financial ability and that he has conscientiously performed every trust that has fallen to his lot. Mr. Brown has assisted and encouraged many enterprises besides those mentioned, and has been a valuable citizen in many ways in helping Nashua and Nashuans to better circumstances than those in which he found them in 1857. No man counts more friends in the city and state and no man more richly merits them.

Although he has been a busy and burdened man in mercantile, banking and financial interest, he has yet found time to participate in other affairs and to contribute of his experience to the advantage of the city. He served the city as overseer of the poor in 1866 and 1867, was city marshal in 1871 and again in 1874 and deputy sheriff from 1872 to 1875. He has rendered valuable service as a member of the board of assessors, represented his ward in the legislature of 1869 and 1878, and in constitutional convention of 1876, serving in each body on the most important committees. In 1881 he was the Democratic candidate for senator from the Nashua district, and his popularity was such that he overcame the large Republican majority of two years before and lacked only twenty votes of an election. Mr. Brown is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and a Scottish Rite mason of the 32d degree, being a member of Edward A. Raymond consistory. He is also a charter member of Pennichuck lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Nashua grange. His summer home, a beautiful spot of earth on the banks of Winnipisogee lake, is at The Weirs, and there, and at a Nashua summer resort on the shore of a lake in Rumney, he spends many happy weeks during the summer vacation seasons and royally entertains all friends and acquaintances who happen that way. Mr. Brown was united in marriage April 18, 1848, with Abby A. Eastman, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Taylor) Eastman. No children.

WILLIAM EDWARD SPALDING.

Col. William E. Spalding was born in Nashua Dec. 13, 1860. He is a son of John A. and Josephine E. (Eastman) Spalding. (For ancestors see sketch of his father.) Colonel Spalding was educated in the public schools and at the Nashua Literary institution of which David Crosby was principal, following which he pursued a course of study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. During his school days and vacations he was employed in the First National bank as messenger and in other capacities, and after completing his business education he became permanently identified with it. He has held every position in the bank including book-keeper and teller, up to and including that of cashier, being elected to the last responsible place in January, 1895, to succeed his father. That he performs his duties in a manner satisfactory to the officers and stockholders of the institution is shown by his promotion.

Colonel Spalding has also been prominent in public affairs. In 1885 he represented his ward in the common council, and in 1890 he was chosen city treasurer, a



WILLIAM EDWARD SPALDING.

position to which he has been elected every year since then. He is treasurer of the Edgewood Cemetery association, and of the Wilton railroad since 1880. He was adjutant of the Second regiment, New Hampshire national guards until 1885, when he resigned and accepted an appointment as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Charles H. Sawyer, in which position he served in 1887 and 1888 with the rank of colonel. Colonel Spalding is the administrator of the estate of Edward H. Spalding, and has served as administrator and in other fiduciary capacities in settlement of estates in the probate court of this and other counties with singular fidelity and ability. He is vice-president of the City Guards club and a member of the Nashua Boat club and First Congregational society.

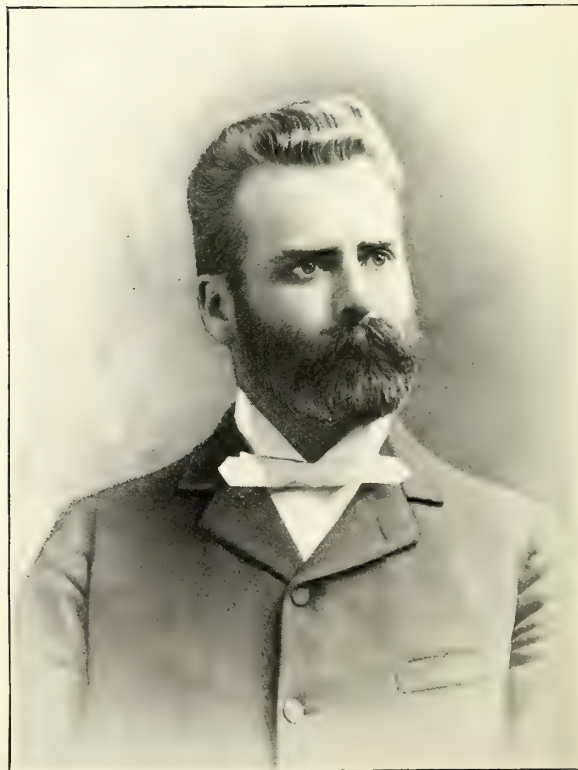
Besides the public and private trusts mentioned Colonel Spalding has served the community by giving freely of his time and talent to make success of entertainments to raise funds for worthy charitable objects, while in many other ways, in society and in his citizenship, he has contributed his full share to make Nashua a live and progressive place.

Colonel Spalding was united in marriage May 29, 1889, with Florence Dexter, daughter of Edwin D. and Julia B. Dexter of Windsor Locks, Conn. The children of their marriage are: Dexter Edwin, born Oct. 19, 1890; Sylvia, born June 9, 1894.

FAYETTE STEPHEN SARGENT.

Fayette S. Sargent was born in Piermont, July 30, 1860. On the paternal side his great-grandparents were Jacob and Peggy (Patten) Sargent; grandparents, John and Eliza (Eaton) Sargent; father, Andrew Sargent, all of Candia. On the maternal side his great-grandparents were Moses and Mary (Hook) Bean; grandparents, Stephen M. and Mary (Brickett) Bean; mother, Mary Julina Bean, all of Candia. Mr. Sargent was educated in the public schools of Bradford, Vt., to which place his parents removed when he was five years of age. He remained at home, being employed as a book-keeper, until 1882, when he came to Nashua and accepted the tellership of the Second National bank. In 1889 he resigned this position to become the treasurer of the Security Trust company, a position which he still holds. In all positions which he has been called upon to fill Mr. Sargent has enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, as is in evidence from the marks of favor which he has received at their hands.

Mr. Sargent is a director of the Second National bank, and also a director in the bank of which he is treasurer. He represented Ward Six in the common council in 1894; attends the services of the First Congregational church. Mr. Sargent was united in marriage Oct. 4, 1887, with Hannah F. Hall, the second daughter of William and Betsey (Eaton) Hall of Revere, Mass. Her grandparents were Zachariah and Hannah (Tucker) Hall of Revere,



FAYETTE STEPHEN SARGENT.

and Moses W. and Louisa (Lawence) Eaton of Frances-town. Two children have been born to them: Hall, born July 10, 1888, and Margaret, born June 19, 1890.

CHARLES WARREN SPALDING.

Charles W. Spalding was born in Nashville, now Nashua, June 14, 1843. He is a son of Solomon and Theodosia (Edson) Spalding. (For genealogy see sketch of his father.)

Mr. Spalding was educated in the public schools of Nashua and at Dartmouth college, where he was graduated in the class of 1863. Following his graduation he took up civil engineering and located at Danbury, Conn., where he remained two years. From 1863 to 1872 he was a resident of Glenwood, Iowa. While in Glenwood he was county surveyor of Mills county two terms (four years), tax agent and afterwards secretary of the land department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. From 1872 to 1882 he resided in Burlington, Iowa, and since the last date given his home has been in Chicago, Ill. In 1876 Mr. Spalding resigned his office in the land department of the railroad and engaged in the wholesale coal business. He organized the firm of Spalding, Mitchell & Co. Mr. Spalding is manager of Red Oak Investment company of Red Oak, Iowa, and president of the Globe Savings bank of Chicago.

He is a Unitarian, a freemason, a member of the University of Illinois and its treasurer, member of the Iroquois club and trustee of Dartmouth college, to which place of honor he was chosen in 1892

to represent the western alumni. Mr. Spalding, whose life is a busy one, has undertaken the task of revising and republishing the Spalding Memorial, a genealogy of the Spalding family that was originally published in 1872 by Rev. Samuel J. Spalding of Newburyport, Mass.

Mr. Spalding was united in marriage Sept. 1, 1864, with Lizzie K. Mitchell, third daughter of Abraham and Catherine (Adams) Mitchell of Nashua. Mrs. Spalding is a granddaughter of Capt. Laban Adams of Boston who kept the old Lamb tavern in Washington street, upon the site of the present Adams house. One son was born of their marriage: Charles Rawson Spalding, born at Nashua, Aug. 7, 1867.



CHARLES WARREN SPALDING.

ALBERT MCKEAN.

Hon. Albert McKean was born in Deering in 1810, died in Nashua in 1887. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, his immigrant ancestor being among the first of the settlers at Londonderry. He was a man of influence in the community in which he lived. (See History of Londonderry.)

Mr. McKean was educated in the public schools of his native town, and beyond that acquired, unaided, a thorough knowledge of book-keeping and practical information concerning the things that concern business and public affairs.

He came to Nashua in 1833, and for many years was engaged in the West India goods trade, his brothers being his partners. During the existence of the town of Nashville he was conspicuous in the management of its interests. He served the town several terms as chairman of the board of selectmen and as a member of the committee that built the first bridge of any importance over the Nashua river on Canal street. He was also town agent for the purchase and laying out of the Amherst street cemetery. In 1843 and 1844 he represented the town in the legislature and in 1851 the district in the senate. In 1874 he represented the first district in Gov. James A. Weston's council.

From 1852 to 1885 Mr. McKean was one of the most prominent bank managers in southern New

Hampshire. In the first year mentioned he organized the Indian Head State bank, for which he obtained a charter when he was a member of the legislature, and became its cashier. He held the position, making a national bank of the institution in 1865, till 1867, when the management changed and he established the private banking house of A. McKean & Co., in rooms in Merchants' Exchange. In 1872 he became teller in the Indian Head National bank, with his son as cashier.

Mr. McKean was united in marriage May 30, 1835, with Vienna Paine. Three children were born to them: Frank A., married Clara A. Bowers; Susie A., married George F. Andrews; Mary E., married Isaac N. Andrews.

FINANCE AND BANKING.

BY GEORGE A. RAMSDELL.

FROM the earliest settlement of Old Dunstable there has been no time in its history when there were not residents otherwise employed than in agricultural pursuits and mechanical operations absolutely necessary to the town. While we have a reasonable amount of productive land within the present limits of the city, the products of the farm have never been a large factor in the business of the town or city.

Old Dunstable was, and Nashua has been, the gateway to a large portion of the business of New Hampshire. Within the memory of men now living a tonnage of vast proportions passed through this locality by canal, baggage wagons, and sleds from the northern and western part of the state; from the entire state of Vermont, and a considerable portion of Canada. Until the extension of the railroad system through the section referred to, many of the lines of passenger and freight traffic centered here. A large proportion of the merchandise from Boston was received in large invoices and distribution made to points north and west. Mercantile and financial business which began to develop in the early settlement of the neighborhood, in the gathering and sale of peltry of every kind, afterwards appeared fully developed in the handling at this point of a vast tonnage of the products of the sea and land. For these reasons men of the requisite business ability and financial resources were from time to time attracted to this place, and have at all times in its history been found in unusual numbers.

Not many towns and cities in the state can show as large an amount of property per capita as the territory which is now the second city of the state, and during the last century many large fortunes have been here accumulated. The capital, which at an earlier day was used in large amounts in business, which without much exaggeration could be called interstate traffic, as it gradually ceased to be needed for such purposes, found its way into manufacturing, bank and railroad stocks.

A substantial amount of the cotton factory capital was contributed by Nashua people. A large proportion of the cost of building the railroads terminating here was furnished by citizens who were and are the holders of local bank stocks. The remaining industries which from time to time have been organized in Nashua are, and have been to a large extent, owned by our townspeople. I think it may be said with truth that the leading spirits in every financial enterprise touching our town and city have been its citizens, and that, with few exceptions, the business enterprises here originated have been profitable to the promoters and creditable to the town and city. The only striking exception was the building of the Nashua, Acton & Boston railroad, a line connecting the city with the Fitchburg railroad at a point near Concord, Mass., and this, it is said, would not have happened if certain negotiations for a lease to another railroad had not unexpectedly failed, without the fault of the projectors of the Acton road.

No country has made any considerable progress in commercial affairs and internal development without the aid of a class of men called bankers, and institutions now called banks. Wherever the exchange of products is carried on entirely by barter everything moves at a sluggish pace. Until the opening of the present century the business of our own state was carried on largely by a direct exchange of the goods of the merchant and the crops of the farmer. For a circulating medium, gold and silver, and paper currency of a variable value, issued by the province and continental authority, were used; the silver very largely in the form of Spanish milled dollars.

The first and only bank chartered in the state prior to 1800 was the New Hampshire bank at Portsmouth, commencing business in the year 1797. The first bank chartered in Hillsborough county was called the Hillsborough bank, and located at Amherst. It had an authorized capital of \$200,000, and was allowed by the state to issue bills to double the amount of its capital actually paid in. Gov. Samuel Bell was its president, and Charles G. Atherton a prominent director. Business commenced at the new bank Oct. 17, 1806, and the citizens of Dunstable availed themselves of the banking privileges afforded at the shire town of the county, Exeter having for several years prior to this time been their banking town. The life of this institution was short. Availing themselves of their legal right to issue a large amount of bills, the managers found themselves, in the first panic

they encountered, unable to redeem their promises to pay as fast as payment was demanded by the holders, as the supply of gold in bank was totally inadequate for that purpose, and it could not readily be replenished from collections of the notes and securities of the bank. At the end of three years the bank gave up business, but not without loss to very many outside of the stockholders. Hillsborough county and, of course, Dunstable was without banking facilities from 1809 to 1825, when another bank was put in operation at Amherst, called the Farmer's bank and continued to do business for twenty years.

Amherst was at this time (1825) not only the sole shire town of the county and an important social and business centre, but as populous as Dunstable. For these reasons, from the year 1825 to 1835, the date of the organization of the first bank at Dunstable, all banking business was done at Amherst, with the exception of a small amount at New Ipswich, which had the second bank chartered in the county (1828) called the Manufacturers' bank.

The financial depression of 1837, which to a large extent paralyzed the business of the whole county, was a serious blow to business everywhere, but the old Nashua bank—the only monied institution in town at that time—received and endured the shock without serious inconvenience.

The great financial crisis of 1857 came upon the country at a time when the general business of the city was being largely extended by men of such tireless energy as Josephus Baldwin, Thomas W. Gillis, Leonard W. Noyes, John H. Gage, James Hartshorn, Winslow Ames, George W. Underhill and many others. Several of the minor industries suffered severely and there was much individual loss, but the banks then existing outrode the storm, and in a few years the financial disaster to the town was overcome. The depression of 1873, although it seriously affected business, left no lasting traces of disaster. The panic of 1893, which was one of the most serious monetary convulsions the country has ever seen, and which threatened the existence of every bank in the country not fortified by a heavy surplus, came upon the city and held the banking institutions in its threatening grasp, but, thanks to the good sense of our townspeople, the banks of discount were sustained, instead of being imperilled by the action of our local depositors.

As this panic was occasioned, in part at least, by an almost universal refusal of eastern banks and individuals to continue a large line of loans unwisely made in states west of the Mississippi, the historian is inclined to dwell at some length upon what might with propriety be called the catastrophe resulting from western loans. Prior to 1870 but little New Hampshire money had been invested in real estate mortgages in the west. The building of the great western railroad systems opened up for settlement a vast area of land some of which was very fertile, some moderately so, and some which could only be cultivated by irrigation. The business of making loans beyond the Mississippi river for a time was carried on by individuals resident in that section and large numbers of profitable and secure investments made. Eastern people were pleased to be able to get good real estate security and from seven to ten per cent. interest, and a demand for such loans increased until investment companies were organized east and west to do a business upon a large scale by its agents and servants, which before had been carried on by individuals who were able to make a personal inspection of the property offered for a loan.

These companies commenced by making loans in the older and better sections of the west where good loans were obtainable and easily disposed of to eastern investors and banking institutions. These loans proved to be what had been anticipated of them, and the investment companies, taking from ten to twelve per cent. from the borrowers, could easily guarantee and pay seven or eight per cent. to the purchaser of the loans. The business proved so profitable that competition became very brisk and in course of time loans were made in all parts of the west apparently without much regard to the security taken. Parties were induced by the investment companies to buy land in western Kansas and Nebraska and those sections of the country where crops cannot be raised without the aid of irrigation. The loan companies would furnish the money to make the purchase and in many cases take a mortgage for the full purchase price. Most of the companies issued what are known as debenture bonds, that is, the direct bonds or obligations of the company, secured by an amount of real estate equal or in excess of the face of the bonds or debentures. The companies also made large loans in aid of enterprises established for gas works, water works, electric light works, and other enterprises altogether beyond the demands of the country in which they were located. The companies also made loans to a large amount upon the personal notes and obligations of individuals and

corporations in the same sections of the country and placed these notes and obligations in the hands of eastern banks and individuals to a very large amount. Of course everything in the west depended upon good annual crops. A large crop with no failures, for the ten years preceding 1893, might have averted what has proved to be a great calamity, but averaging the crops in these states where most of the loans were made, from 1887 to 1892 inclusive, not more than one-half a good crop was raised; that is, the farmers in the west, living upon land mortgaged to the parties in the east had, during those six years, what amounted to one crop in two years. The failure of crops of course affected the ability of town and city borrowers indirectly, as badly as the farmers, and, upon the opening of the year 1893, the interest upon western loans of all kinds was in default to an alarming extent. The same was true of many private and not a few public corporations.

When it became evident in the summer of 1893 that a stringency in the money market was imminent, eastern capitalists, large and small, including a large number of banking institutions, refused to renew the short time paper and other loans guaranteed by western investment companies, and millions of paper went to protest. The lack of confidence in many investment companies had become fixed at an earlier date, but a much larger number were in good standing until the summer of 1893; but the panic showed unmistakably the inability of these western investment companies to carry the burdens they had assumed; failure after failure followed, until this particular class of corporations has become a thing of the past.

Not only have the stockholders in the various companies suffered a total loss, but the direct and indirect obligations of these companies have not been met. New Hampshire was a large investor in western securities through these companies, and, in common with other towns and cities in the state, Nashua suffered its share of losses. The writer of this article has taken some pains to make an estimate of the losses to Nashua people and institutions by reasons of this western loan craze, and places the same at two millions and a half. The city has, however, with this exception and the disaster attendant upon the building of the Acton railroad, been free from financial misfortunes, and on the whole has had a most prosperous career during the many years of its corporate existence, and to-day the credit of the city, its corporations, and of its business men is of the highest character.

The history of the banking institutions of a town or city is in no small degree the history of the financial interests of the place. In the following brief review of the banks which have for sixty years served the people of Nashua, the names of a large number of citizens prominent in business matters during the same time appear. If to any it may seem a waste of valuable space to devote several pages to lists of bank officials, let it be remembered that in no other way can the memory of these servants of the public, these workers in the building of our prosperous city, be so well preserved.

The year 1835 marks an important era in the history of Old Dunstable, or modern Nashua. The old Nashua bank, the first in town, was chartered by the state and organized at that time. The first president was Daniel Abbot. John M. Hunt served the bank as cashier during the thirty years of its existence.

The capital of the bank was \$100,000. Its business came from all parts of Hillsborough county. Its second president was Isaac Spalding. It is a matter of common report that the bank never lost a dollar upon any loan. The bank was located in Exchange building on Main street near the bridge. The directors at the beginning of the enterprise were:—Daniel Abbot, president; Jesse Bowers, Jesse Esty, Zebediah Shattuck, James Pierce and Isaac Spalding.

In 1865, after an honorable record, the managers of the bank, many of whom were well advanced in years, and not caring to reorganize as a national bank, decided to wind up the business of the institution. The officers of the bank at the close of business were:—Isaac Spalding, president; John M. Hunt, cashier; directors, Isaac Spalding, Zebediah Shattuck, James Pierce, Ebenezer Dearborn, Clark C. Boutwell, Perley Dodge and Edward Spalding.

The Indian Head National bank was incorporated as a state bank in 1851 and converted into a national bank in 1865. Its place of business until the early part of the year 1894 was in the depot building of the Nashua & Lowell railroad. Its banking house is now located in Whiting building, where it has ample accommodation for its business, including safety deposit vaults for the accommodation of its customers.

Its first board of directors was made up as follows:—Joseph Greeley, William D. Beasom, Josiah G. Graves, Thomas W. Gillis, John H. Gage, John Reed and Francis Winch.

Its capital at the time of organization was \$100,000. At the present time it is \$120,000. During an existence of nearly half a century the following residents of Nashua have served the bank as presidents:—Joseph Greeley, for two years; William D. Beasom, seventeen years; Calvin B. Hill, eleven years; Edward Spalding, seven years; George Stark, one year; Charles H. Campbell, three years; David A. Gregg, (in office), three years. Cashiers:—Albert McKean, sixteen years; John G. Kimball, eight years; Frank A. McKean, twenty years; Ira F. Harris, now in office; John B. Tillotson, assistant cashier. The following is the present board of directors:—David A. Gregg, William H. Beasom, Virgil C. Gilman, James H. Tolles, William W. Bailey, Horace C. Phaneuf, William J. Flather.

The Pennichuck bank was chartered by the the state and commenced business in the second story of Noyes block in 1855. Its capital was \$100,000. The directors of the bank at the time of its organization were—Aaron W. Sawyer, president; Alfred Greeley, Charles F. Gove, Aaron P. Hughes, Israel Hunt, Henry J. Chapman and Charles H. Campbell. Harrison Hobson, cashier.

At the end of ten years profitable business the stockholders, having received annual dividends averaging nine per cent., decided not to organize under the national banking act, but to go out of business. At the time the affairs of the bank were closed the following citizens made up its board of directors:—Aaron W. Sawyer, president; Henry J. Chapman, Bernard B. Whittemore, Hiram M. Goodrich, Alfred Greeley, Luther H. Clement, Charles P. Gage. Harrison Hobson, cashier.

Mr. Hobson did all the work in the bank for the first seven years of its existence. After that he received some assistance from his daughter. According to Mr. Hobson's recollection he was not absent from town during the first seven years of his service.

The First National bank was organized June 4, 1863, with a capital of \$100,000. It was located in the second story of Nutt's block and there remained for a period of four years. In 1867 the substantial banking house which it now occupies was erected on land purchased of Col. L. W. Noyes. It has a Corliss burglar proof safe of the latest pattern and other modern business appointments.

Its first board of directors consisted of the following citizens: Thomas Chase, Edward H. Spalding, Charles H. Nutt, Edward P. Emerson and Luther A. Roby. Thomas Chase served as president eight years; Edward H. Spalding, three years; Edward P. Emerson, eight years; and George A. Ramsdell, thirteen years. John A. Spalding was cashier from the organization of the bank to January, 1895, when he was succeeded by his son, William E. Spalding. John A. Spalding's term of office exceeded that of any cashier at any time connected with the Nashua banks. As vice-president he still gives his entire time to the interests of the bank.

The present directors are George A. Ramsdell, president; John A. Spalding, vice-president; Luther a Roby, Charles Holman, Solon S. Whithed, Charles H. Burns and Joseph W. Howard.

The Second National bank commenced business March 1, 1875, with a capital of \$100,000, which was afterwards increased to \$150,000. Its location has been from the beginning in Merchants' Exchange, where it is the owner of quarters ample enough for its extensive business, and furnished with all modern improvements in the matter of safes and vaults.

Jeremiah W. White, Charles Williams, George H. Whitney, Samuel K. Wellman, William D. Cadwell, Seth D. Chandler, and Evan B. Hammond composed its first board of directors.

Jeremiah W. White was president of the bank from the date of its organization until Feb. 23, 1892, when he was succeeded by Frederick W. Estabrook, now in office. Cornelius V. Dearborn was cashier until January 14, 1876, when he was succeeded by Frederick A. Eaton, the present cashier.

The present board of officers is made up as follows: Directors, Frederick W. Estabrook, president; Seth D. Chandler, Charles H. Burke, Lester F. Thurber, Walter A. Lovering, Fayette S. Sargent and Albert Shedd. Frederick A. Eaton, cashier. Joseph L. Clough, assistant-cashier.

At an early day in the history of our cotton manufacturing companies a savings bank department was established in each of the corporations as an incentive to the operatives to save their earnings. There was but little formality about the business; the regular counting-room force doing the necessary work, and the corporation guaranteeing the safety of the deposit. Five per cent interest was allowed; no depositor was allowed to have more than five hundred dollars in the hands

of the corporation. The savings bank department was continued until about the time of the organization of the first savings bank in town. The savings deposits in the hands of the Nashua company at one time amounted to \$44,000 and in the Jackson company to \$18,000.

The first regular savings bank in Nashua was chartered and commenced business in 1854, relieving the corporations of the self-imposed burden of caring for the savings of their employes. Its corporate name was the Nashua Savings bank, and it has had a continuous existence until the present time. Its first board of trustees was made up as follows: Edmund Parker, president; Josephus Baldwin, George V. Sawyer, Thomas Chase, Henry Parkinson, Caleb J. Emery, Augustus G. Reed, Harrison Hobson, Franklin Munroe, Israel Hunt, Frank Fletcher, Edward Spalding and Aaron P. Hughes.

Its first treasurer was Aaron P. Hughes, who filled the office ten years. He was succeeded by Dr. Edward Spalding, who served thirteen years, and he, in turn, by Virgil C. Gilman, who filled the position eighteen years and was succeeded by George F. Andrews in May, 1895.

The following well known citizens have acted as president of the bank: Edmund Parker, two years; Edward Spalding, eight years; Isaac Spalding, nine years; Clark C. Boutwell, five years; William W. Bailey, seven years; Joseph W. Howard, now in office.

The amount of deposits as shown by the last bank commissioners' report was \$2,666,713.93.

The bank was located at the time of its organization in Exchange building, afterwards in Telegraph block. It now has ample accommodations in Odd Fellows building.

The trustees of the bank at the present time are Joseph W. Howard, Charles H. Campbell, Charles J. Hamblett, George W. Currier, George H. Alley, James H. Tolles, George B. McQuesten, Charles H. Burke and Charles W. Stevens.

The City Guaranty Savings bank was chartered as a mutual savings bank in 1863, re-chartered as a guaranty savings bank in 1891, with a guaranty fund of \$65,000. Its location from the beginning has been in the second story of the First National bank building.

The following well known citizens composed its first board of trustees: Thomas Chase, Benjamin F. Emerson, Benjamin Saunders, Albert McKean, John G. Blunt, Matthew Barr, Luther A. Roby, Thomas J. Laton, Daniel Hussey, Edward H. Spalding, John Reed, Hiram T. Morrill and Charles H. Nutt.

Its presidents have been Thomas Chase, Edward P. Emerson, Luther A. Roby, Stephen D. Greeley, Charles H. Burns.

The treasurers have been Edward H. Spalding, Elbridge P. Brown and George A. Ramsdell. The deposits as shown by the last report of the bank commissioners were \$432,750.75. Its present board of directors is composed of the following gentlemen: Charles H. Burns, president; George A. Ramsdell, treasurer; trustees, Charles H. Burns, George F. Wilber, George B. McQuesten, W. B. Rotch, Luther A. Roby, Edward O. Blunt, D. A. Fletcher, Daniel T. Buttrick, George A. Ramsdell, Mark R. Buxton, James M. Swallow, Andrew N. Shepard, Franklin M. Winn, John A. Spalding and James H. Reed.

The Mechanics Savings bank was incorporated in 1869, with the following board of trustees: Henry Parkinson, Dana Sargent, Charles P. Gage, Allen Wilson, Benjamin P. Moore, Israel Hunt, Daniel F. Runnells, George H. Whitney, John D. Chandler, Seth D. Chandler, J. Abbott Marsh and Samuel Greeley. Cornelius V. Dearborn, treasurer.

It was located for a few years in the County Record building. Upon the organization of the Second National bank this savings bank was removed to the banking rooms of that institution. On account of heavy losses from Western investments the bank is now (1897) in the hands of a receiver, who has already paid to depositors thirty per cent of their claims.

The New Hampshire Banking company commenced business May 1, 1880, and was one of the first guaranty savings banks established in the state. It has a guaranty fund of \$125,000.

Business was commenced in very modest quarters in the one story building north of the Main street bridge. It remained in this location over thirteen years, until November, 1893, when it removed to its present commodious quarters in Whiting building.

The first board of trustees was composed of Hiram T. Morrill, Solomon Spalding, Archibald H. Dunlap, David O. Smith, Edward Hardy, George W. Davis, Albert A. Rotch, Charles H. Nutt,

Webster P. Hussey, Eugene F. Whitney. Hiram T. Morrill was elected president and John G. Kimball, treasurer. Mr. Kimball remained treasurer until the later part of 1886, when he was succeeded by William A. Farley.

The present officers of the institution are: Trustees, Solomon Spalding, Edward Hardy, David O. Smith, George Phelps, Solon S. Whithed, Charles Holman, James H. Dunlap, E. F. McQuesten, Charles F. Tessier, and Clarence L. Trow. Solomon Spalding, president. William A. Farley, treasurer.

The amount of deposits, as shown by the last report of the bank commissioners, was \$1,077,439.14.

The Security Trust company was organized in 1889 with a capital of \$200,000. Its spacious banking rooms are located in Masonic temple and are provided with the most modern conveniences, including safety deposit vaults for the accommodation of customers and others. In addition to its general banking business, it has a savings bank department, in which the deposits, as shown by the last bank commissioners' report, amounted to \$386,496.67.

The following gentlemen composed its first board of directors: David A. Gregg, Frank E. Anderson, George A. Rollins, Edward O. Blunt, Francis Coggin, Allen Wilson, Lester F. Thurber, George B. Clifford, Fayette S. Sargent, George E. Anderson, E. A. Bayley, Elbert Wheeler, Henry A. Cutter and J. E. Clifford.

Since its organization David A. Gregg has served as president, and Fayette S. Sargent as treasurer. Its present board of directors, 1897, is made up as follows: Lester F. Thurber, George A. Rollins, Horace C. Phaneuf, Frank E. Anderson, George B. Clifford, Fayette S. Sargent, David A. Gregg, D. E. Proctor, Frank W. Maynard, E. H. Wason and E. O. Wood.

The Nashua Trust company was incorporated in 1889, and commenced business in February, 1890, with a capital of \$150,000. Its banking rooms, centrally located in McQuesten block, have all conveniences for doing a large banking business. In addition to its general banking business it has a savings bank department. The amount of savings bank deposits as shown by the last report of the bank commissioners was \$138,479.32.

Its first board of directors was made up as follows: Frank Jones, Henry O. Kent, Oscar C. Hatch, George E. Gage, George Van Dyke, Eugene F. McQuesten, George H. Knowles, A. W. Newell, E. A. Smith, Freeman Higgins, James H. Tilton, E. M. Shaw, R. H. Cheney, Charles F. Eastman, Milton A. Taylor, Frank P. Maynard and Sherburne R. Merrill.

Frank Jones, the first president of the company, served in that capacity until January, 1892, when he was succeeded by George B. French, who still holds the office. John P. Goggin has filled the position of treasurer since the company's organization.

The present board of directors, 1897, is composed of the following gentlemen: President, George B. French, John H. Clark, John A. Fisher, Arthur P. Baker, Eugene F. McQuesten, William S. Norwell, R. H. Cheney, George E. Gage, Webster P. Hussey, William D. Swart, Moses W. Webber, Augustus W. Shea, Elijah M. Shaw, F. R. Priest, and John P. Goggin, treasurer.

G. A. Ramsdell

STILMAN SAMUEL DAVIS.

Stilman S. Davis was born in Dunstable, Mass., Oct. 14, 1826, died in Nashua May 26, 1886. He was a son of Dea. Mial and Lucy (Hutchins) Davis.

His immigrant ancestor on the paternal side, Barnabas Davis, came to this country from Tewksbury, Eng., in



STILMAN SAMUEL DAVIS.

1635, and settled at Charlestown, Mass., and eventually owned a good share of the land now composing Charlestown, Mass., receiving the deed from the original Mr. Bunker. On the maternal side he was a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors.

Mr. Davis was educated in the public schools of his native place and at the Nashua Literary institution of which David Crosby was principal. He came to Nashua to reside when he was seventeen years of age, and for a number of years followed the occupation of a wood-turner and cabinet-maker. His first venture for himself was in the soap manufacturing business, for which he erected a commodious building on Front street on the site of the Howard Furniture company's warehouse. The enterprise was a success, but for all that he gave it up and bought the M. D. Knowlton paper-box manufactory. By introducing modern machinery and systematic methods he built up a large and profitable business and continued in it, although suffering one or two heavy losses from fire, until his death, after which it was sold to William H. Campbell, who conducts it at the present time.

Mr Davis was a Nashuan who responded with alacrity to every public demand made upon his time, and who was always to be found in the foremost ranks of those who were endeavoring to aid their fellow-men and make Nashua an ideal city. He represented Ward One in the

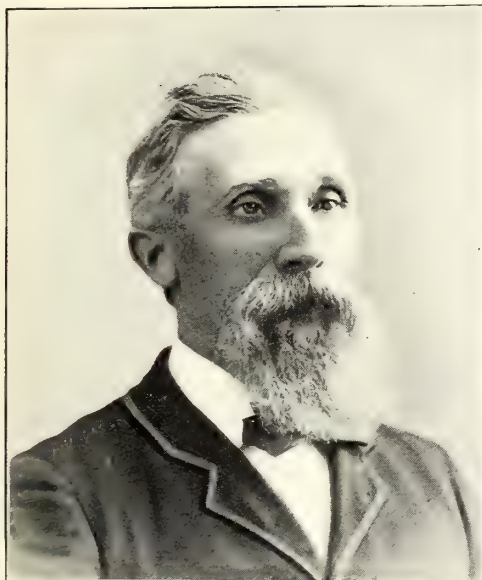
common council in 1855, but, his time being so occupied with other affairs, declined further political honors, including a nomination as representative. He served the country four years during the war as paymaster in the navy, being in the Mississippi river squadron and under fire in several of its severest engagements. Following the war he settled the affairs of the Cutting Machine company and resumed his business. Mr. Davis was a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, Granite lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he was noble grand three years, and, 1853, of the grand lodge of the same order of the state, of which, 1857, he was grand master and grand representative to the Sovereign grand lodge of the United States. He was also a member of John G. Foster post, G. A. R., the Knights of Honor and Sovereigns of Industry. In 1870 Mr. Davis became a member of Nashua lodge, K. of P., and February, 1871, he was elected grand chancellor of the grand lodge of New Hampshire, which office he held two years, meanwhile representing it in 1871 in the supreme lodge. His energy and executive ability attracted attention and commanded the respect of the members of the order, and when, in 1874, owing largely to disaffection in Southern and Western jurisdictions, it was a serious question whether it was to live or die, he was elected supreme chancellor of the order throughout the world. Mr. Davis was a persuasive speaker, conservative in his views, a peace-maker and a thorough organizer, and therefore the field before him gave him the opportunity of his life. He held the office four years (being re-elected in 1876), during which time he visited the lodges in every state and territory and in Canada, made appeals for harmony, settled all differences, organized new bodies, made masterly reports, and put the order on its feet and gave it the prosperity and high standing it enjoys to-day. That he accomplished all this and laid the order under obligations to him was abundantly shown by more than 2500 of its members who came from near and remote places to attend his obsequies. Mr. Davis was a member of the First Baptist church. He served it many years on the prudential committee as its clerk, and, being a good singer, as chorister. His demise was sudden. Mrs. Davis had been dangerously ill for some time and he had been confined to the house with palpitation of the heart—she died at early candlelight, and, fifteen minutes later, while contemplating his loss and overcome with sorrow, he sank into a chair and expired. Their funeral took place at the Baptist church, and they were buried in one grave in the presence of the largest gathering of the people and secret order men ever assembled in the city.

Mrs. Davis' maiden name was Alvina C. Swallow; born Dec. 30, 1828; married Nov. 15, 1848. She was a daughter of Bera Swallow of Tyngsboro, Mass. Two sons were born to them: Stilman Eugene, born Feb. 13, 1850, who married Martha L. Hutchins of Carlisle, Mass.; Frank E., born Aug. 13, 1862, married Jan. 24, 1883, Amy E. Green of Nashua; Mary Bradley, adopted, graduated Smith's college, married October, 1895, Arthur L. Franks of Manchester.

PATRICK BARRY.

Patrick Barry, son of Welsh and Mary (O'Brien) Barry, was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1837.

He was educated in the public schools of his native place and came to America, Aug. 8, 1853. He went to work as a farm hand on the old Daniel Webster place at Marshfield, Mass., and remained there until 1858. He then went west and remained about a year. In October, 1859,



PATRICK BARRY.

he came to Nashua and during the next year was employed by John M. Flanders as a carpenter. The succeeding year was spent on a farm in Hollis; then two years in the employ of the Nashua Iron and Steel company and two years in Otterson's foundry, where he learned the moulder's trade. In October, 1863, he was drafted into the army, but, for reasons which were satisfactorily explained at that time, he furnished a substitute, for which he willingly gave up every dollar he possessed. He worked in Hudson at chopping wood, and at Wilton for the Boston & Lowell railroad, where he had a paying contract to fit wood for locomotives and used horse power machines. In 1868 he returned to Nashua, and during the next four years was employed at the works of the Francetown Soapstone company. His next shift, for, as will be noted, Mr. Barry is a versatile man, was to the Nashua Fire department as a driver; then to the police department, where he served four years and won the reputation of being one of the shrewdest and most successful detectives of criminals in New England. In 1869 he formed a co-partnership with John H. Vickery, under the name of Barry & Vickery, and embarked in the coal business. The Nashua Coal company, in which he is interested, is, with the former business of J. W. White, the successor of the firm. Mr. Barry, who has secured a competency for old age, is now engaged in taking care of his real estate and attending to his business as an undertaker, he being the oldest in that line in New Hampshire. He is a man who appreciates the humorous side of life and contributes to the goodfellowship of Nashuans, is ever ready to lend a helping hand in celebrations and donates from his means to the causes that appeal for help. Mr. Barry has served Ward Five one term in the common council and two terms in the legislature. He is a director in the Nashua Building and Loan association,

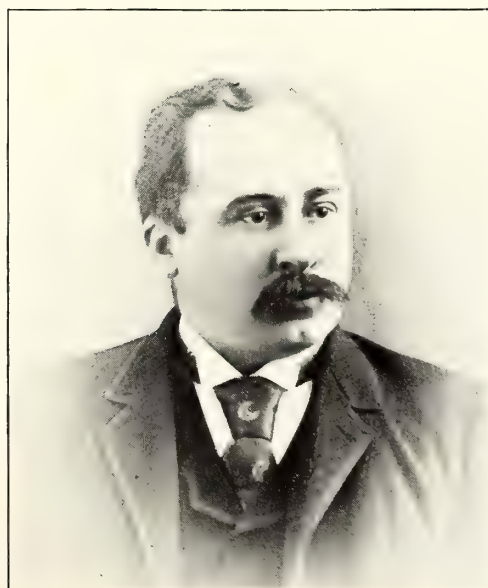
the Nashua board of trade, the Nashua Coal company, and organized the Nashua Co-operative Iron Foundry company, of which company he was president for nine years after its formation, a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Nashua Foresters and Literary society, also a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Barry was united in marriage, Aug. 8, 1861, with Annie Moran, daughter of John and Mary (McGlynn) Moran. Six children have been born of their marriage: John W., born Feb. 14, 1863, died Dec. 25, 1880; James, born July 13, 1866, married Mary Gleason of Nashua; Timothy, born in June, 1868; Matthew, born May 30, 1871; Patrick, born Sept. 8, 1873; William, born March 3, 1878.

BENJAMIN BAILEY OTIS.

Benjamin B. Otis was born at Canaan, April 1, 1850. He is a son of Paul and Laura M. (Knight) Otis. (For ancestors see sketch of his father.)

Mr. Otis, who came to Nashua in 1852 with his parents, was educated in the public schools of Nashua and graduated at Bryant & Stratton's business college in Boston. His business, being the successor of his father, is that of a dealer in sash, doors and blinds. Mr. Otis has always been an active and progressive citizen who believes in Nashua and has done and is doing his part to further all the ends it aims at. He represented Ward One in the common council in 1891 and 1892 and in the board of aldermen in 1893 and 1894, and was elected to the legislature to represent the same ward in the session of 1895 and 1896. He was a member of the City Guards when it was a crack military company, is a director in the Nashua Trust company, and the administrator of the estate of his father. He attends the First Congregational church. Mr. Otis

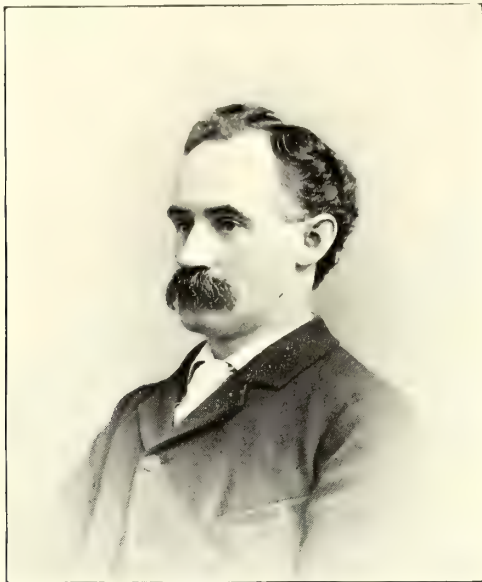


BENJAMIN BAILEY OTIS.

married his present wife, Lizzie D. Sullivan, daughter of William D. Sullivan, July 16, 1890. Two daughters were born by a former marriage, Leona H., born Aug. 27, 1882; Erma C., born June 29, 1885.

JOSEPH SHATTUCK.

Joseph Shattuck was born in Blackburn, England, Sept. 29, 1850. He is a son of Ralph and Sarah Shattuck, and came to America with his parents in 1851. After a



JOSEPH SHATTUCK.

residence of five years at Brockville, Canada, the family moved to Ogdensburg, N. Y., at which place the subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools. When in his fourteenth year he enlisted at Plattsburg, N. Y., as a drummer boy in a regiment that was about to march to the front, but owing to his youth, his father objected and he withdrew. Shortly after he returned to England where he spent four years in learning the confectioner's trade. Upon returning to this country he located in Nashua, where he has been engaged at his trade and made his home ever since. While attending closely to his business he has yet found time to participate in other affairs and encourage the things that promote sociability and add to the advancement of the interests of the community. He was president of the company that published the New Hampshire Republican, a daily paper printed in Nashua; president of the Masonic board of relief, trustee of various Masonic bodies and a director in the Masonic Building association. Mr. Shattuck has received all the degrees in York Rite Masonry and is past master of Ancient York lodge and past eminent commander of St. George commandery, K. T. He has also received all the degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, including the 33d and last, and has held all the important offices in the consistory, including illustrious commander-in-chief. No man in the state of New Hampshire has worked with greater diligence, or has accomplished more than Mr. Shattuck in perfecting the ritual work of the consistory and in making the New Hampshire bodies in all things the equal of the most intelligent in the world. More than four hundred of his brethren freely accord him their praise. Mr. Shattuck is also an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias, and a member of the City Guards club. He attends the First Congregational church; has a fine residence on Concord street, which he built expressly for a home, and is highly esteemed as a liberal-minded,

liberal-handed citizen, whose purpose it is to deal conscientiously and justly with all men.

Mr. Shattuck was united in marriage; May 9, 1871, with Emma Shedd, daughter of Angustus N. and Orra F. (Moore) Shedd. Mrs. Shattuck died Oct. 28, 1888. Two sons were born of their marriage: Frederick N., born April 17, 1873, died Dec. 23, 1892; Edgar L., born June 1, 1875.

CHARLES ALDEN WILLIAMS.

Charles A. Williams was born at Nashua, Aug. 18, 1851, died at Nashua, March 11, 1887. He was a son of Charles and Eliza A. (Weston) Williams. (For genealogy see sketch of his father.)

Mr. Williams was a student of the Nashua High school and was graduated at Phillips' academy at Andover, Mass., in 1869, and at the Massachusetts school of technology in Boston, Mass., in 1873. Following his study in Boston he entered his father's business as superintendent of the foundry, a position he was eminently fitted to fill, both by his natural gifts and by his special course of study. He was self-reliant, independent and possessed of excellent practical business ability. In all his social relations he was exceptionally genial and generous. The poor and unfortunate found in him a sympathizing friend and helper. Mr. Williams represented Ward Four in the common council in 1880.

Mr. Williams was united in marriage Oct. 26, 1881, with Kate Newcomb Piper, born in Geneseo, Ill., Nov. 30, 1856, died at Nashua, Jan. 4, 1885. She was graduated from the Andover female seminary, under the direction of the Misses McKeen. At the close of her studies there she spent a year abroad in study and travel. Mrs. Williams was gifted with amiable qualities of mind and heart, was an ornament in society and greatly beloved. She was



CHARLES ALDEN WILLIAMS.

a member of the Pilgrim church, and with her husband attended the First Congregational church. One son was born of their marriage: Charles Williams, born Dec. 13, 1884.

GEORGE OLIVER OSBORN.

George O. Osborn was born at Nashua, Oct. 31, 1854. He is a son of John and Susan (Reed) Osborn. On the paternal side he is a descendant of early English settlers of Quincy, Mass., and on the maternal side of William Reed, who came from Kent, Eng., in 1636, and settled at Weymouth, Mass. Mr. Osborn was educated in the public schools of Nashua. He is a confectioner, but has been a member of the fire department for the past twenty-two years, and since 1891 has been its chief. He is one of the most efficient fire-fighters the city has ever had, and is a quiet and modest man who has the good will of the department and the public. Chief Osborn is a member of Granite lodge, I. O. O. F., Watananock tribe of Red Men and the Foresters. He was united in marriage July 2, 1877, with Ella M. Burns, daughter of Alexander D.



GEORGE OLIVER OSBORN.

and Elizabeth (Tuite) Burns of Sherbrooke, P. Q. Four children have been born of their marriage: Gertrude Ellen, George F., John A., and Harold C.

LOTIE IRENUS MINARD.

Lotie I. Minard, son of Charles F. and Sarah M. (Gay) Minard, was born in Nashua, April 8, 1857. He is a descendant of Charles D. Minard, who came to America from Scotland in 1823 and settled in Nashua, where his children were born and where he resided until his death. His mother was a daughter of Timothy Gay of Deerfield, Mass., and a descendant of the early settlers of that locality.

Mr. Minard was educated in the public schools of Nashua and at Crosby's literary institution, graduating in 1874. After four years of varied experience in railroad-ing he established himself in the shoe manufacturing business, which occupation he followed six years. He then entered the employ of Moody, Estabrook & Andersons, in the same line of business, where he remained seven years. From his youth Mr. Minard has taken a

deep interest in public affairs and in all the positions of honor and trust which he has held he has acquitted himself in a manner that has reflected credit upon the city



LOTIE IRENUS MINARD,

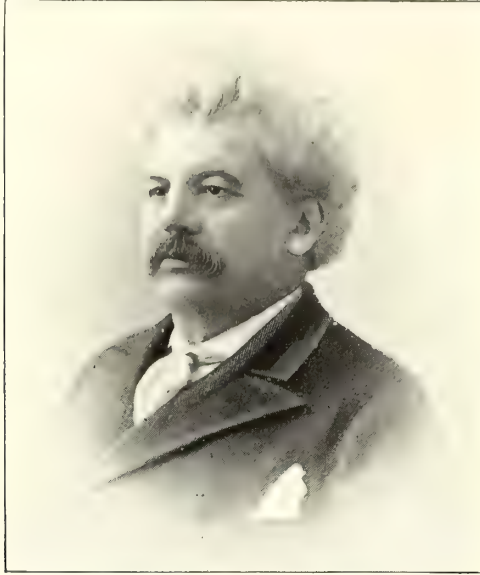
and his constituency. In 1885 he represented Ward Six in the common council, and in 1886 and 1887 in the board of aldermen. In 1891 he represented the same ward in the legislature and the same year was appointed deputy sheriff for the county of Hillsborough, a position which he still holds and the duties of which he performs to the entire satisfaction of the court and those who have business of a legal character. He is also manager and treasurer of the Nashua Concrete company, which was formed in 1894. Mr. Minard is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Granite lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand, Nashua lodge, K. of P., Watananock tribe of Red Men, and the Manchester lodge of Elks. He was united in marriage in 1884 with Josie E. Herbert of New York. No children.

HENRY SCLATER NORWELL.

Henry S. Norwell was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 23, 1832. He is a son of William and Jessie Hunter (Sclater) Norwell, and a grandson on the paternal side of Henry and Christiana (Hood) Norwell of Errol Perthshire, Scotland. On the maternal side he is a descendant of William Sclater of Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland, and Jessie (Hunter) Sclater of Brodick, Island of Arran, Buteshire, Scotland.

Mr. Norwell was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating at its high school. He came to America in 1861, and from that year till 1867 was a resident of Nashua. He then went to Chicago, where he was burned out, and sustained heavy losses, in the great fire of 1871, and where he continued in business till 1878, when he returned to Nashua, where he has since remained. Mr. Norwell is a dry goods merchant of the most enterprising and progressive character, and a citizen who is held in the highest esteem by the public. He has never mingled in political strife or sought or held public office, but has always done his part in furthering the ends of the

board of trade, in which he was a director, and has given his influence and of his means to the things that benefit



HENRY SCLATER NORWELL.

the city. Mr. Norwell is a trustee of Edgewood cemetery and a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd, (Episcopal), which he served many years as treasurer, and in the government of which he is the senior warden.

Mr. Norwell was united in marriage June 22, 1865, with Matilda C. Flinn, daughter of Samuel and Clarissa (Langley) Flinn of Nashua. Four children have been born of their marriage: Harry, born in August, 1866, died in August, 1867; Jessie May, born in Chicago in May, 1869; William S., born in Chicago in November, 1870; Helen Hunter, born in Nashua in November, 1883.

IRA HILAND PROCTOR.

Ira H. Proctor, son of Ira and Mary (Hutchinson) Proctor, was born in Hollis, Aug. 27, 1843. He was edu-



IRA HILAND PROCTOR.

cated in the public schools of his native place and at the

academy in New Ipswich. Since attaining his majority he has been engaged as a manufacturer of cooperage lumber and building material, being in business with his brother under the firm name of Proctor Brothers. The brothers did business in Hollis until 1881, in which year they removed to Nashua and established the largest mill of the kind in southern New Hampshire. Their enterprise and industry has proven of great value to Nashua in many ways, in that they have given lucrative employment to a large number of men and added materially to the general prosperity of the people. Mr. Proctor takes a decided interest in public affairs. He is conservative as well as progressive; a man of excellent judgment in business affairs, and a citizen whose uprightness no man questions. He represented Ward Seven in the board of aldermen in 1889, and in the legislature of 1891, and in both organizations was loyal to the best interests of the people of Nashua. Mr. Proctor is a member of Ancient York lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, Israel Hunt council, St. George commandery, K. T., and Edward A. Raymond consistory, 32d degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Aurora lodge, I. O. O. F., of Hollis. N. H., Evening Star lodge, K. of P., and Watananock tribe of Red Men. He is unmarried.

NATHANIEL HUTCHINSON PROCTOR.

Nathaniel H. Proctor was born in Hollis, Dec. 19, 1845. (See sketch of his brother, Ira H. Proctor.) He attended



NATHANIEL HUTCHINSON PROCTOR.

the district schools of his native town and later was a student at the New Ipswich academy. Following school-days he learned the cooper's trade and when he was twenty-four years of age he became a partner with his brother under the firm name of Proctor Brothers. The business of the firm, which manufactures a variety of cooperage lumber and building material and has existed more than twenty-five years, outgrew its facilities in Hollis, and in 1881 removed to this city where it established shops and mills on Hollis street and greatly increased its output and has continued to prosper. Mr. Proctor is a man of decided ability, and a citizen who commands the respect of all with whom he is associated. He represented Ward

Seven in the board of aldermen in 1894, and is a man who can be relied upon to help Nashua forward to greater prosperity. He is a member of Aurora lodge, I. O. O. F., of Hollis, and Ancient York lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter. He is also a Scottish Rite mason of the 32d degree, and a member of Edward A. Raymond consistory; attends the Pilgrim Congregational church. Mr. Proctor was united in marriage, Jan. 23, 1878, with Lizzie Billings, daughter of James E. and Tamson (Miller) Billings of Acton, Mass. His children are, Clayton B., born in Hollis, Feb. 20, 1879; Roscoe F., born in Hollis, April 23, 1881; Margey F., born in Nashua, Jan. 11, 1887.

JOHN EATON DEARBORN.

John E. Dearborn was born in Peterboro, Nov. 18, 1862. He is a son of Cornelius V. and Louise F. (Eaton) Dearborn. (For ancestors see sketch of his father.) Mr. Dearborn was educated in the public schools of Nashua and at a business college in Boston. He is a dealer in real estate and gives attention to the investment of securities.



JOHN EATON DEARBORN.

Mr. Dearborn attends the First Congregational church and is a member of the City Guards club. He was united in marriage in 1885 with Mary A. Dean of Nashua.

EDWARD LABREE.

Edward Labree, son of Joseph and Seraphine (Saintange) Labree, was born at St. Dominique, Canada, Nov. 18, 1861. He came to Nashua when he was six years old and was educated in the public schools of the city. At an early age he went to work in a cotton mill and, being ambitious and desirous of obtaining more of an education, attended the public evening schools where he made good progress and thus fitted himself for promotion. By close application to the tasks assigned him and perseverance in whatever he undertook he won the respect and confidence of his employers, and was advanced step by step until he reached the position of agent of the Vale mills, a position

which he now holds to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders of that company. He is a member of several socie-



EDWARD LABREE.

ties and a man who has the confidence of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Labree was married June 15, 1896, to Mary F. Bouley of Middlebury, Vt.

THOMAS G. BANKS.

Col. Thomas G. Banks was born at Alstead June 16, 1800; died at Nashua March 4, 1886. He was a son of John and Susanna (Prentice) Banks, both of whom were descendants of the Puritans and children of the early settlers of Cheshire county.

The subject of this sketch obtained a common school education in his native town. Early in life he and his brother, Nathaniel Prentice Banks, father of Gen. N. P. Banks of national renown, started out in search of fortune. They settled at Waltham, Mass. In 1826 Thomas G. came to Nashua and was employed as an overseer at the Nashua mills, where he remained fifteen years. He then went into the livery business in a stable on the site of the Noyes block, and ran a line of daily coaches between Nashua and Lowell. Later he was engaged in manufacturing and hanging wall paper. He finally gave up this business, purchased a farm on the Amherst road and gave his time and attention to market gardening.

During all these years he was constable and fireward in Nashua; he was the first commander of the Dunstable grenadiers, and afterwards organized the Granite State lancers. Later he was commissioned colonel of the Fifth regiment, New Hampshire militia. In 1857 Mayor Gillis appointed him city marshal. This position he continued to hold, with the exception of the year 1861, till 1868. He was re-appointed in 1875 by Mayor Whitney. He was a member of the legislature for Ward One in 1877 and 1878. He was a member of the Olive Street church and of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M.

Colonel Banks was united in marriage at Waltham, Mass., Nov. 4, 1824, with Rebecca Mann, who died at Nashua Aug. 6, 1883. Their children were Thomas G., born March 4, 1826, now residing at Watertown, Mass., and Ezra Prentice, born at Nashua Nov. 10, 1836.

THE MILITIA OF NASHUA.

BY E. J. COPP.

HISTORY to be of worth and of interest must be a record of events in detail. The more in detail, the more interesting to most readers. Unfortunately the earlier records of the militia organizations of Nashua and their achievements are very meagre. A search among the files and reports of the adjutant-general's office shows the military establishments by companies, regiments, brigades and divisions with incomplete rosters of commissioned officers of the several organizations, but fails to give the information necessary to compile a complete history of the militia of Nashua. It is upon tradition chiefly we must depend for the story of the militia, of the gallant deeds of the regulars, and the renown of the Falstafian organizations known as the "slam-bangs." Few there are left among us to-day whose memory covers the period of the early militia organizations, when every able bodied man between the ages of sixteen and sixty under the laws of the commonwealth, must appear "armed and equipped as the law directs," for the May and September "trainings" or for muster.

It is unfortunate in this regard that the history of Nashua was not written some years earlier. When we had with us such men as Thomas Pearson, (see biography) whose memory of events and fund of anecdotes "of the good old days" seemed inexhaustible, and Col. Thomas G. Banks, the veteran of so many hard fought sham-battles, whose military attainments kept him at the head of Nashua's show military for so many years, and others of the older generation who have but recently gone from us. It is, however, fortunate that some of the active participants in the glory of "ye ancient military" are still with us to place upon record something of the story of Nashua's militia.

The writer is indebted to Solomon Spalding (see biography), who in the early days was in command of the best equipped and best drilled artillery company of the time. To William O. Clough (see biography), at the present time associate police justice and editor of the Nashua Press, Gilman C. Shattuck (see biography), Virgil C. Gilman (see biography), we are indebted for some of the facts of this history.

From the earliest times the military organization has been an important part of the body politic. Nations are born in the throes of military struggle and victories; the power of kings and the inalienable rights of citizenship have been held and protected in all times by military power. Our own country is no exception. Our independence was won, and our institutions were established and maintained by the strong right arm of military force. Military organizations in various phases have existed in all times and all ages. Provision for the military establishment is found in statute laws from the first inception of government.

The first militia laws of New Hampshire were enacted by the general assembly of the province of New Hampshire in the year 1696. We think it worth the space to publish the following extract:—

"A Act for the Regulation of the Militia.

"Whereas for the Honour and Service of his Majesty and for the security of His Province against any Violence or Invasion whatsoever, it is necessary that due care be taken that the Inhabitants thereof be Armed, Trained and in Suitable Posture and Readiness for the Ends aforesaid, and that every person may know his duty and be obliged to perform the same.

Be It therefore enacted by His Excellency, the Governour, Council and Representatives Convened in General Assembly and by Authority of the same.

"That all Persons from sixteen to sixty shall Bear Arms and Duly Attend all Musters and Military Exercises of their Respective Troops and Companies where they are Listed or Belong, allowing Three Months time to every Son after becoming sixteen years of age to provide Himself with Arms, Ammunition, &C.

"And the Clerk of each Troop and Company, once a Quarter, Yearly, shall take an exact List of all persons living within the Precincts of such Troop or Company, and present the same to the Captain or Chief Officer on pain of forfeiting Forty Shillings for each Default, to be paid to the Captain or Chief Officer to the use of the Company and in case of non-payment to be levied by

Distress and sale of the Offenders Goods, by virtue of a Warrant from the Captain or Chief Officer, who is hereby empowered to Grant the same.

"That every Listed Soldier and Householder, (except Troopers) shall always be provided with a well fixed Gunlock, Musket, or Bastard-Musket Bore, The barrel not less than three foot and a half long; or other good Fire Arms, to the satisfaction of the Commission Officers of the Company; A Snapsack, Cartouch Box, one pound of good Powder, twenty Bullets fit for his Gun and Twelve Flints; A good Sword or Cutlass; A Worm and Priming Wire fit for his Gun, on penalty of Six Shillings for want of such Arms as is hereby required, and Two Shillings for each other defect, and a like sum for every Four Weeks he shall remain unprovided; the fines to be paid by Parents for their Sons under age, and under their Command, and by Masters and Heads of Families for their Servants, other than Servants upon Wagers.

"That every Trooper shall be always provided with a good, serviceable Horse of Ten Pounds value, and not less than Fourteen Hands high, the same to be determined by Two Chief Commissioned Officers, covered with a good Saddle, Bit, Bridle, Holsters, Pectoral and Crooper, and furnished with a Carbine, the Barrels not less than Two Foot and a half long, with a Belt and Swivel, with a Case of Good Pistols, with a Sword or Cutlass, a Flask or Cartouch Box, One Pound of good Powder, Three Pounds of Sizeable Bullets, twenty Flints and a good pair of Boots and Spurs on Penalty of Twelve Shillings for want of such Horse as is hereby ordered and Three Shillings a piece for every other defect, and a like sum for every Six Weeks he shall remain unprovided, and that each Trooper list his Horse and shall not dispose thereof without the consent of his Chief Officer, on penalty of Five Pounds; and for the non-appearance at the Time and Place appointed for exercise every Listed Trooper for each day's neglect shall pay Ten Shillings Fine.

"That Commissioned Officers of any Troop or Company or the Major part of them may order the correcting of Disorders or Contempt on a Training Day or on a Watch; the Punishment not being greater than laying Neck and Heels, riding the Wooden Horse, or Ten Shillings Fine."

There appears to have been no practical change in the militia law for nearly one hundred years; the presumption is, that the military of the province of New Hampshire did patriotic service "for the Honour of His Majesty."

For the protection of the settlers upon the frontier, the military was often called out and sent upon long and oftentimes hazardous and disastrous campaigns against the Indians.

The early history of our country is the history of a struggle for existence. The early settlers became the natural enemies of the dusky savages of the forest who were the rightful proprietors of the soil, every advance upon their domains being resisted with all the power of their savage methods. Every settler made his cabin his fortress and in its defense and in the hunt for the game of the forest he became the expert marksman. His children were the apt pupils of their father in the use of the gun and the endurance of hardship. Thus the entire population of the country became rare material for fighting soldiers. It was to this hereditary quality that the American patriots owed their superiority to the trained British soldiers upon the battlefields of the Revolution. The history of the services of the militia of Old Dunstable in the War of the Revolution, of 1812, and the Mexican War will be found in another chapter.

The militia laws of December, 1792, organized the militia into twenty-eight regiments. The Fifth regiment with its two battalions was assigned or comprised the towns of Amherst, Merrimack, Litchfield, Duxbury (now a part of Milford), Dunstable, Hollis, Nottingham West (now Hudson), and Raby (now Brookline.)

The old Fifth regiment, the "Bloody Fifth," the pride of Old Dunstable, Nashua and Nashville, easily carried off the honors of all the military of the state for many, many years.

The annual parades, musters and inspection of the militia of the whole state were the principal events of the time. The order for parades and musters was issued by the brigadier-general commanding for the inspection or muster of his command. The colonels of regiments, through their adjutants, promulgating the order by the issuing of regimental orders to the captains of companies and the captains issuing warrants to the individual members of the several companies to appear at the stated time and place "armed and equipped as the law directs."

The muster of the Fifth regiment was holden in various places from year to year, Amherst, Milford, Merrimack and Nashua in turn. In the fall of 1848 the muster was holden in Nashua, on the

grounds east of Main street and north of Harbor pond, the territory now included between Hollis street and the harbor, it being a large level place admirably adapted for the purpose.

The muster of the old time did not mean, as now, an encampment of several days. The entire work of the muster was between sunrise and sunset of one day. No tents were used, consequently there was no camp. It was a great day not only for the militia but for the public generally, practically every man, woman and child in all the country around was enthused with the excitement of the day. For weeks before it was the talk of the town and the glorious coming event for the boys. Before the days of the county fair, the circus, the wild west show, base ball or the theatre it became the one great source of amusement for the population old and young.

The military display of the muster day was not all of its attractions; side shows, freak exhibi-

tions and amusements of every kind established themselves upon the grounds and were crowded throughout the day with a mass of people. Tents and shanties of every conceivable size and description made the miniature "white city" of those days and the "Midway Plaisance" probably here had its inception. Peddlers with their wares—Yankee notions and fancy goods of all kinds—with a babel of voices mingled with the music of brass bands, fifes and drums. It was here that Jack Adams commenced his career and laid the foundation of his fortune, first as a vender of small wares from his peddler's cart, later as the skillful chiropodist. The razor-stop man, the scissors grinder, the quoit pitchers and ring-toss man were there. The ginger-bread stand and candy counter and fakes innumerable. The sharper with the roulette table, props, and dice made hay while the sun shone, roping in the countryman and relieving him of his surplus cash. New England rum upon tap was the favorite beverage and everybody, with rare exceptions, considered it a necessity to the complete happiness of the day.

The forenoon of the day the duty of the military was given to inspec-

Regimental Order.
To Jonathan Brewster Captain of the 1st Company in the
6th Regiment of Militia in the State of New-
Hampshire:

You are required, with your Subal-
tens, & Company to appear on the Parade Ground
near Amherst Meeting House on Wednesday
the 14th of October next precisely at 9 o'clock A.M.
for the purpose of Inspection & Review, and
there to wait the orders of your Superior Of-
ficer. You are also required at the same
time to make return of your Company
agreeable to the known form in such case
provided, & present the same to the In-
spector at the time of Inspection.
Each man to be provided with twelve blank cartridges.
By Order of Josiah P. Good.

Colonel.

Daniel Abbot Lieutenant.

September 28th 1807

tion and drill. In the afternoon was the great event of the muster, a grand sham fight. A muster without a sham fight would have been like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The roar of the cannon, the rattle of the flint-lock muskets, the grand charge of the infantry upon the artillery and, of course, capturing the guns was the supreme and culminating event, the smoke and smell of powder filling the air until night closed the scene.

Among the colonels commanding the old Fifth regiment who were residents of Nashua, were Col. Joseph Greeley, and later, Col. Joseph Greeley, Jr., Col. John Fayrs, Col. Israel Hunt, Jr. (see biography), who was in command from 1836 to 1839, and became major-general in command of the Third division. General Hunt held all ranks in the military service from sergeant to that of major-general. He was a familiar form upon the streets of Nashua for many years after he closed his

military services. He always bought largely of real estate and became quite wealthy. He was a man of strong convictions, and ready to express his sentiments. He was a Democrat of the radical school, active in public affairs up to the time of his death in 1875.

Col. Thomas G. Banks was appointed colonel of the Fifth regiment, January 1, 1856. Colonel Banks was an able officer, with the true military instinct; and had he not been at an advanced age at the opening of the War of the Rebellion, would, without doubt, have won distinction upon the battle field. He was at the head of military affairs of Nashua for many years; a good executive officer, a genial man, a worthy and loyal citizen. He held the position of city marshal during the war.

An incident showing his characteristics is worthy of record. Copperheadism in those days was rampant in Nashua as in other places. Frequent altercations took place upon the streets between loyal citizens and those allies of the rebels of the South. It was upon the receipt of news, reporting

*State of New Hampshire
Hillsborough Co. To James Combs one
of the corporals of the 1st
Company in the 5th
Regiment of Militia
Greeting.*

*In the name of said State you are hereby required
forthwith to mobilize and order all the Training
Soldiers, on the Grant road and to the east between
Salmon Brook and the State Line in Dunstable
to meet at the Riding house in Dunstable on
Wednesday the Twenty-ninth day of June inst
at one o'clock in the afternoon equipped with
arms and accoutrements according to Law for
Military duty and there wait for further
orders, and make due return to me on or before
said day. Given under my hand seal this first
day of June, 1863. (Dunstable)*

Jonⁿ Bancroft Jr. (Captain)

N. B. Notify M^r. B. Abbot to Beaman

the defeat of the Union army the first day of the battle of Gettysburg. A well known Nashua Copperhead was exulting over the defeat; when Oliver M. Sawyer, familiarly known as "Salty Sawyer," made issue telling him he should by rights have his head knocked from his shoulders, and his loyal blood rising to the boiling point he added, "I believe I will do it," and suiting the action to the word, with his strong right fist laid Copperhead in the dust with a broken nose and bleeding face. City Marshal Banks was appealed to to arrest Sawyer for assault. Colonel Banks listened to the complainant's story and patting him upon the shoulder he said, "My friend, your complaint is entered at the wrong place. You should go South with your trouble where you evidently belong."

In the list of lieutenant-colonels of the regiment Nashua was well represented by Moses Hunt, brother of Gen. Israel Hunt, having been promoted from captain of the Eighth company. George Tuttle was lieutenant-colonel in 1839. Colonel Tuttle was brother of Nelson Tuttle.

Franklin Fletcher succeeded Colonel Tuttle. It appears from the records that Isaac J. Fox served as lieutenant-colonel from December, 1848 to 1856. Daniel M. Fiske was appointed lieutenant-colonel, January 4, 1856. Colonel Fiske, more familiarly known as Captain Fiske, was a well-known military character in Nashua for many years. His life and money were spent in cultivating his tastes in this direction. He was a fine horseman and always owned a fine horse for military parades. Captain Fiske served in the Eighth N. H. regiment during the war.

John H. Gage was major of the Fifth regiment in 1856, and 1858 was commissioned as colonel. He was for many years one of Nashua's leading business men, being senior member of the firm of Gage, Warner & Whitney, manufacturers of machinery on Hollis street near the Worcester railroad passenger station. Colonel Gage was killed by the accidental discharge of a sporting rifle, about 1863.

Charles H. Nutt (see biography) was quarter-master of the regiment from 1841 to 1845. The records also show that he was adjutant of the regiment in 1841.

Samuel Tuck was adjutant of the regiment in 1856. Adjutant Tuck was for many years in the millinery business in Noyes block.

Among the surgeons of the regiment we find Dr. Ebenezer Dearborn (see biography), who was appointed April 15, 1824. Doctor Dearborn lived at the head of Park street, corner of Olive, where his old homestead now stands.

Dr. Josiah G. Graves (see biography) was appointed surgeon in 1838. Doctor Graves became one of Nashua's eminent physicians.

Dr. Edward Spalding (see biography) was surgeon of the regiment from 1841 to 1845. Doctor Spalding in later years became the recognized leading citizen of Nashua, accumulating a large property, dispensing it with a liberal hand in any worthy charity. He died in 1895.

Dr. L. F. Locke (see biography) was appointed surgeon September 9, 1830. Doctor Locke subsequently turned his attention to dentistry and became one of the leading dentists of Nashua, having an office in Fishers' building, Main street.

Dr. E. B. Hammond (see biography), Dr. E. A. Colburn (see biography) are of record as surgeons' mates, and became prominent physicians of Nashua in after years.

The onerous position of paymaster was held by Alfred Greeley in 1816. Alfred Greeley was the original owner of the Greeley farm on Concord street, bequeathed by his son J. Thornton Greeley to the city of Nashua.

Alfred Greeley was succeeded as paymaster by Samuel Greeley in 1823, and Jackson Greeley in 1840. Evidently the Greeley family were in high favor at court.

The old artillery company organized in 1818 maintained its organization in varying condition until about the year 1835, when it had become run down and almost extinct. It was at this period that Perley Foster, father of Maj.-Gen. John G. Foster (see biography), and Solomon Spalding (see biography) gave it new life by a complete re-organization. It was their purpose to make the organization the best artillery company in New England, and that they succeeded is well attested by the flattering reports upon their every appearance for many years. The principal event of their service seems to have been their march to Boston, and the part taken in the anniversary celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, 1842.

Early on the morning of June 15 the company left the village of Nashua for Boston; the company consisting of seventy men uniformed in blue, with gilt trimmings, each man armed with a sword of the old Roman pattern; two six-pound brass field pieces, known as the Napoleon gun, which had been made expressly for their company at the Alger Foundry company in South Boston, together with two caissons, each piece and each caisson drawn by two horses gaily decorated, all making a brilliant and imposing display.

The march to Boston via Old Concord was a series of ovations through the villages en route. Captain Spalding in narrating this event incidentally remarks, that the march was more of a ride, eighty horses being required to transport the battery, men, guns, caissons, and necessary commissary stores. The commissary, wet and dry, being no small part of the outfit. As the column approached a village, by a well drilled manœuvre, the entire company were, in an incredible short time, dismounted from the comfortable seats in their carriages and were in line of march, which was well maintained until the company was well out of the village. This manœuvre, it is said, was executed even upon the approach to country schoolhouses, that Young America should get no false impressions of real soldiers upon line of march.

Arriving at Old Concord the company went into camp on the old battle ground of 1776. Here they were entertained right royally by the good people of Concord. From Concord the company marched into Boston, dispensing with their private carriages. In Boston the company attracted marked attention, by the complete equipment of the battery, the remarkably brilliant uniforms and general soldierly bearing of the men.

Upon Bunker Hill this seventeenth day of June, New Hampshire carried off the honors of the day, as did New Hampshire at the battle which the children of their worthy sires were this day celebrating.

If New Hampshire can justly claim the honors of Bunker Hill, in having more than one-half of the men engaged on the American side, Nashua can take to herself the distinction of succeeding Old Dunstable in the honor of having more men in the battle than any other town in the state. After long years of delay and many vicissitudes, the monument was now complete, except the crowning cap stone. In the celebration of the day New Hampshire was given an important part, and the old Nashua artillery were the worthy representatives of their state. One of the guns of their battery being dismounted, was taken to the top of the monument, and there belched forth a national salute, proclaiming to the world in no uncertain sound, the great truth that the monument here reared and completed would for all time mark the spot where liberty for the world had its birth. The exercises being ended, the company again took up its march for New Hampshire. This was the crowning glory of the old artillery company. It maintained a successful organization for ten years after this date, attending many musters and many parades.

Among the officers of the artillery company were Phineas Adams, commissioned lieutenant August 15, 1837, promoted to captain Jan. 31, 1839. Captain Adams became a prominent and wealthy citizen; for many years he was landlord of the old Central house on Railroad square, upon the present site of the Laton house. He died about the year 1855. He was the father of Mrs. E. B. Hammond and of Phineas Adams, Jr., a prominent citizen of Manchester well known to Nashua citizens.

Ignatius Bagley was first lieutenant of the company in 1839, and again commissioned to the same rank in 1841. He was with his company in their trip to Boston. Lieutenant Bagley was in the meat business on Railroad square. The gun house of this company was near the Shattuck ledge on Summer street.

The first record of the second company dated from 1815. Alexander Eayrs was commissioned captain Dec. 19, 1815; Joseph Swallow, Dec. 16, 1816; Samuel Foster, April 20, 1819; Stephen Bates, Dec. 13, 1822; Israel Hunt, Jr., June 14, 1824.

This company appears to have been the military cradle of quite a number of Nashua's militia heroes. Israel Hunt, Jr., was first commissioned as ensign in this company in 1822 from the rank of sergeant. His military ambition won for him rapid promotion. This company also was the primary military school of Col. George Bowers (see biography), the hero of two wars, whose record will be found upon other pages of this history, and of Col. Thomas G. Banks, Capt. Daniel M. Fiske, Jacob Hall, Capt. C. P. Danforth (see biography), Jesse Bowers (see biography), Stephen Kendrick, Jeremiah P. Davis, all becoming prominent citizens of Nashua. This company was disbanded in 1831 and reorganized in 1834 under Thomas G. Banks, captain, and Daniel M. Fiske, ensign. The last record we find of the second company is in 1840, when it may be presumed the company ceased to exist.

The eighth company, Fifth regiment, also had a conspicuous place in the military establishment from the year 1818 and to the year 1841. It was in this organization that Moses Hunt commenced his military life, holding the position of captain from 1820 to 1832, being promoted to major of the regiment June 1, 1832, and to lieutenant-colonel Jan. 16, 1836. Moses Hunt was a brother of Gen. Israel Hunt. Franklin Foster was commissioned captain of the company June 1, 1832. He lived on Fletcher street for many years and carried on the business of wheelwright in the building on the corner of Main and Fletcher streets on the present site of Dunlap block. Solomon Spalding, Jr., was in command of the eighth company from April 3, 1833, to April 27, 1835, when Isaac P. Morgan became captain. Morgan was the brother of Sumner Morgan, living on North Elm street. Daniel M. Fiske was also a captain from April 21, 1836, to Sept. 15, 1837, when Samuel Merrill was commissioned captain. Samuel I. Mackins succeeded Merrill and James Roby became captain March 4, 1841. Roby was the brother of David Roby who, until his recent death, occupied the old family homestead on Amherst road. The lieutenants were Benjamin Farley, 1818; Noah Jewett, 1824; Benjamin Pool, Jr., 1824; Noah P. Goodhue, 1826; Richard Dole, Jr., 1833; Ebenezer Converse, 1837; Samuel Matthews, 1841.

The first company of the Fifth regiment was organized about the year 1823 and commanded successively by John Epis, Jr., Noah Lund, Pascal Fletcher, brother of the venerable Mrs. Bowers, who at the present writing, at the age of over ninety years, is often seen upon our streets riding with her daughter, Mrs. F. A. McKean. Captain Fletcher was one of Nashua's early lumber merchants.

He was succeeded in the command of the first company by Josephus Baldwin, March 18, 1830. Josephus Baldwin became the first mayor of the city of Nashua. He was one of the foremost of the energetic men of Nashua for more than thirty years, and did very much for his town in many ways. He established and built up to large proportions a bobbin and shuttle business on Water street. His homestead stood upon the present site of Ayers block on Main street until the year 1891. A more extended sketch of his life will be found in this volume. Edward Baldwin succeeded his brother Josephus to the command of this company in 1832, and he in the same year by William Adams. Captain Adams was a well-known landlord of the Pearl street hotel, the name of the house being subsequently changed to Tremont house. The lieutenants of this company were Samuel Roby, brother of Luther Roby; Sherabiah Hunt, brother of Gen. Israel Hunt. Joseph Knowlton was commissioned to the command of this company in 1833 and after two years' service retired from the pomp and glory of the military to his cobbler shop on South Central street. Hiram Wilkins succeeded Knowlton. Mr. Wilkins was a stable keeper on Railroad square. Amos Wheeler, Jr., was the last lieutenant of the company of record, being commissioned March 9, 1841. Of the achievements of the first company, history and tradition tell us not, and the oldest of its members have long since gone to their reward.

The Grenadiers, organized in 1824, became one of the crack organizations of the regiment. That it was one of the pets of the town is evident from the following extract from the Nashua Weekly Telegraph of June 28, 1828:

"The ladies of Nashua Village will, on the 4th of July, 1828, at 11 o'clock A. M., present to the Nashua Grenadiers a military standard. Those ladies who have subscribed for that object are respectfully invited to assemble at the house of Capt. Asa Buntin at 10 o'clock. Citizens are invited to participate in the exercises of the day. A dinner will be provided for the occasion. Tickets may be had at the Bar of Mr. Joel Fisher's Inn and at the stores of Messrs. D. & E. S. Goodnow and L. W. Noyes.

ROBERT ANDERSON,	}	Committee
B. L. MACK,		of
L. W. NOYES,		Arrangements.

"July 4, 1828, the following will be the order of the day at this village:

"The Dunstable Cadets and Nashua Grenadiers will parade at 11 o'clock on the common in front of Messrs. D. & E. S. Goodnow's store. The ladies will meet at Capt. Asa Buntin's house at 10 o'clock. At 11 they will be conducted to the common when a standard will be presented.

"Immediately after the ceremony the procession will form in the following order to hear the performances at the meeting-house of the Rev. Mr. Nott.

Military Escort.

Music.

Marshal of the Day.

Marshal.	{	Rev. Clergy, &c.	}	Marshal.
		Com. of Arrangements.		
Marshal.		Ladies.		Marshal.
Marshal.		Citizens and Strangers.		Marshal.

Captain Mack, Grand Marshal.

Independent companies of Dunstable Cadets, commanded by Captain.

Nashua Grenadiers, commanded by Captain Banks."

The captains of the Grenadiers were successively Alpha Richardson, Jonathan R. Wiggin, Thomas G. Banks, Charles Cummings, William Adams, Jonathan R. Wiggin, Frederick Dyke and Peleg S. Tompkins.

The uniform of the company was blue coat, duck pants, dark plume in soft hat. The company was disbanded in 1832.

The military organizations of Nashua under command of Colonel Banks had the honor of acting as escort to President Jackson upon his visit to the old town of Dunstable in 1833.

The short time allowed, after ascertaining that the distinguished visitor would stop for an hour or two, did not give time for elaborate plans for show, but all were glad to be favored by a visit from

the chief magistrate, and all, without distinction of party, were ready to do him honor. The leading citizens of the town at that time were Jesse Bowers, Daniel Abbot, Charles G. Atherton, Moody D. Lovewell, William Boardman, Jesse Esty, Benjamin F. French, Israel and John M. Hunt, Moses Tyler, Stephen Kendrick, Silas Butterfield, Christopher Paige, Franklin Foster, John Flagg, Franklin Munroe, William Lund, Isaac Spalding, Leonard W. Noyes, Hugh Jameson, Perley Foster, Joseph, Ezekiel and Alfred Greeley and many others not named.

The plan for the reception which was carried out was for the military, with a cavalcade of some forty citizens, to meet the president and party at the state line about five miles below Nashua Village. The presidential party consisted of President Jackson, Martin Van Buren, then secretary of state, and the members of the cabinet.

The escort left the village about eight o'clock in the morning and returned about ten with their guests, stopping at the Washington house, on the present site of Noyes block, which was then the best adapted to the purpose, and from its convenient portico our visitors were seen.

The female operatives in the mills of both our corporations were invited to take part in the festivities, and all the young ladies of our village were included, and a special request made that all who could conveniently do so should dress in white with blue sashes. The number in white and blue was between two and three hundred, they being given the foremost rank after the military, and were followed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, together with representatives of the different trades and industries of the thriving village.

The operatives in the mills were then the Yankee girls of New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. There were no foreigners in the town. The place of gathering of the military and other participants for their organization and march was Abbot square. The influx of people from adjoining towns made a large crowd, which was organized ready for its march when the expected visitors reached the Washington house, and was in readiness for the procession to pass in review.

Upon the approach of the column, the party was welcomed with the booming of cannon from the time they appeared at the top of the hill north of the harbor till they reached the Washington house and long after.

After due arrangements were made for the visitors on the portico of the Washington house, the Abbot square procession started, passing in review of the chief magistrate, and countermarching back in front of the Washington house, and there forming in line.

The time fixed for the departure was twelve o'clock. The people, seeking the best positions to see the president as he left the town, made for the north side of the bridge as that seemed to be the favorable spot to arrange themselves for the best view as they went up the hill on the way to the capital of the state. The hill was then steep and sandy, the bridge at that time being some twenty-five feet lower than now, which made the hill much steeper on both sides of the river, and the military company and men representing our various industries, with handsaws, shovels, banners, etc., were in the line, and a large crowd extended far up the hill, eager to see the guests as they departed.

A barouche, with six white horses driven by one of our best "ribbon holders," Joel Concay, was soon in sight with the distinguished party on board. No man ever waved a salute more gracefully than General Jackson, but the speed of the horses which took them out of town gave him but little opportunity to wave his graceful good-bye. The runaway speed was caused by the hurrahing, the waving of flags, swinging of handsaws and other demonstrations, as the horses reached the north end of the bridge. The driver lost control of his horses any further than to try and keep them headed up the hill in the direction of Concord, the place they wanted to reach. The hill and rising ground beyond served to take the wind of his horses, so he got them under control, but not till after they were through and beyond the crowd, which reached from the bridge to Abbot square.

The first rifle company, organized Jan. 14, 1825, comprised some of the first men of the town. Charles Richardson was the first commander, holding the captaincy until 1828, when he was succeeded by Charles G. Atherton, a prominent lawyer of the village and who became United States senator. A sketch of his life will be found among the biographies in this volume. Among the captains commanding the company were Alexander H. Converse, George W. Fletcher, Sewal G. Mack, Luther Towns, Levi Curtis and Elbridge G. Hardy. Charles P. Danforth, one of the best known citizens of Nashua for more than sixty years, was lieutenant of the company from 1832 to 1834. The company was disbanded about the year 1840.

The Nashua Guards, a company famous in its day throughout the state for its excellence, was organized Sept. 10, 1834. Capt. Thomas G. Banks was its first commander. Captain Banks was succeeded by George Bowers in 1840, Mark Putnam in 1843, Charles T. Gill in 1846; Capt. Thomas G. Banks, Jr., now of Waltham, Mass., commanded the company in 1847, Noah J. Harris in 1849, and Joel Colburn in 1851. Mr. Colburn followed the business of a painter, living on the banks of the Nashua river on Pearson's avenue on the present site of the old card shop. Among the lieutenants in this company were Oliver Phillips and Caleb I. Emery. Oliver Phillips was for many years a well-known citizen of Nashua, at one time owner of an oyster saloon in one of the small ten-foot buildings on the corner of Main and Park streets, where about 1860 he built a three-story frame building, occupying the larger part for his saloon and a billiard room in the second story. This building was burned in 1868 in the extensive fire which swept down the east side of Main street to the bridge and then as far as Goodrich block on the west side. On the site of his old building he built the present post office building which is still owned by his widow and son, who at the present writing reside at the old homestead on Park street. Caleb I. Emery was the son of Caleb J. Emery, who was a successful dealer in wet groceries on the corner of Pearl and Elm streets. Lieutenant Emery subsequently became paymaster in the United States navy, holding his position through the War of the Rebellion and for fifteen or twenty years after. He was a man of strong character, vigorous in the use of the English language, but kind of heart and companionable. He died about the year 1885. The other lieutenants of the company succeeding were Noah J. Harris, Charles Crowley, Henry J. Shattuck, James R. Campbell and L. C. Farwell. L. C. Farwell became a prominent merchant and manufacturer of Nashua. James H. Blake, the well-known dry goods man, Mark Putnam, of the Nashua Manufacturing company, James Cochran and Luke Putnam held the office of ensign at different periods from 1840 to 1851. The uniform of the Guards was a blue coat with buff trimmings, brass buttons, and red cap with white feather plumes. The company ceased to exist in 1852.

Another of the military companies of which Nashua was proud was the Lafayette Light Infantry. It had a short but brilliant career, it was organized in 1839 with George Tuttle as captain, Fordice M. Stimpson, first lieutenant, Hiram D. Leavitt, ensign. In the following year it was Captain Stimpson, Lieut. A. H. Dunlap and Ensign Nelson Tuttle. A. H. Dunlap became the successful seedsman. Nelson Tuttle acquired a large property and died in the year 1895. John H. Gage was commissioned captain in 1841. Albin Beard (see biography) was lieutenant and Samuel Wright, ensign. The uniform of this company was somewhat amazing. It was purchased of the Boston Lancers and of course was just right and up to date. The hat was of a brilliant red, shaped like a druggist's mortar, with red and white plumes; coat of sky blue with white trimmings and buttons of brass, and white pants. The guns of this company, as well as of all military companies at this time, and for some years later, were the flintlock, smooth bore musket. This company was the first to occupy the armory, so called, in the town house, now the City Hall building. The company was disbanded in 1842.

The third company, light infantry, was organized April 19, 1841, with John H. Gage as captain, Albin Beard, lieutenant, and Samuel Wright, ensign. In 1842 Lieutenant Beard resigned. Samuel F. Wright was promoted to lieutenant and Oliver Blodgett was appointed ensign. The last year of its existence Samuel Wright was commissioned captain, John H. Gage resigning, Oliver Blodgett, lieutenant, and Franklin Munroe became ensign. Of the distinguished exploits of this company, if any, history and tradition are silent.

A company known as the fourth company, light infantry, Columbian Grays, was organized May 7, 1846. Isaac Fox, captain, Albin Beard, lieutenant. January 31, 1849, Albin Beard was promoted to captain and J. Thornton Greeley appointed lieutenant. J. Thornton Greeley was the son of Col. Joseph Greeley and the donor to the city for public use of the farm on Concord street known as the Greeley farm. Benjamin T. Peaslee was clerk of the company. Mr. Peaslee then occupied the west half of the house which, at the time of writing, is the property of the Armory association, next west of the Armory, on Canal street. The armory of the Columbian Grays was in Thayers hall, a building known at the present time as the Watananock house.

In the spring of 1842, in the minds of the ambitious military men of Nashua, the public good demanded re-enforcements to the militia of the village, and authority was asked for and granted for the organization of another company and under the leadership of the irrepressible Daniel M. Fiske;

the company was formed and known as the eleventh company, Washington Light Guards, seventy-five men, rank and file. The armory in the attic of the town house now became a busy place. Nearly every evening in the week it was occupied by one or more of the five military companies, for drill business and fun. The officers of the company were Capt. Daniel M. Fiske, Lieut. John M. Flanders and Ensign Henry P. Adams. Lieutenant Flanders was one of Nashua's successful contractors and builders living till the year 1875. There were frequent changes among the officers of the company during the eight years of its existence. Of the officers not before named were George W. Holt, David P. Barber, Edward M. Smith, Samuel T. Sawyer, Elijah T. Page, John Baldwin, R. G. Usher, and Anthony Walker.

The "Union Artillery," a company of forty or fifty lads whose ages would average about fifteen, was organized in the spring or early summer of 1847 or 1848. Their first public parade was made in June, when their soldierly deportment and perfection in drill attracted the attention of the older military gentlemen of Nashua and Nashville, who immediately adopted the juvenile corps by taking it into and treating it as a part of the military family of the two towns. The first officers were Capt. B. F. George, First Lieutenant Hiram Smart, Ensign Charles R. McClary. Lieutenant Smart was shortly afterwards succeeded by Henry M. Davis, who is now living and engaged in the freight department of the Boston & Maine railroad.

On the fourth of July following this first parade, the corps was presented with a beautiful silk banner by the girls employed on the Nashua corporation. This banner was received at the steps of the town hall, being presented by Miss Mary Moore of Hillsborough, N. H., and accepted by the commander of the corps, after which the young ladies were escorted in a body to the Central house, in Nashville, where a collation and festivities were indulged in till the close of the day. Many of the military men of that day were guests, among whom were Adjutant-General Peasly of the state, who was so well pleased with the little corps that he privately told Captain George that he had twenty-four cadet rifles and a brass four pounder field-piece in the state arsenal, then at Portsmouth, which he could have, and gave instructions how to proceed to get them. These arms were afterwards obtained, which were a decided improvement over the small iron cannon and a few small swords with which they had been armed.

C. C. Danforth succeeded Captain George to the command of the company, E. P. Copp succeeding Davis as first lieutenant. Captain Danforth subsequently became one of the leading citizens of Concord, where he resides at the present time. Lieutenant Copp was brother of Col. E. J. Copp. He removed early in the fifties to Madison, Wis., where he is now one of its oldest and most respected citizens.

The company in its early experience was indebted to Capt. Thomas Banks, Jr., for his services as drill master and instructor. This company existed about three years.

A cavalry company known as the Granite State Lancers was organized in the fall of 1850, led by the intrepid Thomas G. Banks and the enthusiastic Daniel M. Fiske. All that is known of its history is soon told. We know that it lived, and in a few short weeks it died. Why its career was so short we know not. Probably, from the dying out of the military spirit of the public, the necessary support was not forthcoming. From 1850 to 1856 the military ardor of Nashua seems to have been at a low ebb. The following is from the Nashua Telegraph of Jan. 5, 1856:

"Capt. Thomas G. Banks has been appointed colonel of the bloody Fifth regiment, New Hampshire militia. The martial spirit has died out almost entirely among our young men. There is not, to our knowledge, a company in the state possessing real efficiency and discipline. All that remains of the military spirit is to be found in the bosom of the veterans like Captain Banks. We almost have some hope of the militia of the state; if there is a spark of life in it he would kindle it to a flame, and we don't know but he will galvanize the defunct institution into life."

The field and staff officers and non-commissioned staff of the Fifth regiment under the organization made in April, 1856, were all Nashua men. Colonel, Thomas G. Banks; lieutenant-colonel, Daniel M. Fiske; major, John H. Gage; adjutant, Samuel Tuck; quartermaster, A. H. Dunlap; paymaster, George H. Whitney; quartermaster-sergeant, Samuel F. Crombie; sergeant-major, Joseph Andrews; drum major, Franklin Munroe; fife major, Silas Brackett; surgeon, Dr. W. A. Tracy; surgeon's mate, Dr. E. Colburn; chaplain, N. W. Willis.

Mention has already been made of many of the above-mentioned officers. Paymaster George H. Whitney (see biography) has but recently died. Joseph F. Andrews, the sergeant-major of the regiment, was a contractor and builder. He built and lived until his decease in 1885, in the brick house on Main street next south of Holman's block. The house was recently purchased and torn down by S. D. Chandler. Major Andrews' reputation as a skillful builder was well-known throughout the state. He was for some years successful, but in building the state house at Concord the contract price was his ruin. Under a high sense of honor, which was ever characteristic of him, he determined to fulfill his contract, and it was done, but under great financial pressure, borrowing many thousands of dollars to complete the work. This laid upon him a load under which he struggled for the remainder of his life. Entering the war in 1862, he was commissioned major of the New Hampshire cavalry and proved himself as brave in war as he was in peace. Through three years of war, fighting the battles of his country, he showed the heroism born of true patriotism in the struggle for the right. Although he died without wealth, who shall say that his life was not a success in the highest sense?

A company that became famous for the number of its members who went into the War of the Rebellion was the Granite State Cadets, organized in 1860. The uniform was cadet gray with black trimmings and white epaulets, Russian dogskin hat trimmed with braided white cord and white pompon with red top.

The first officers were George Bowers, captain; George H. Whitney and Jonathan Parkhurst, first lieutenants; B. Frank Kendrick and Otis Munroe, second lieutenants; Luther M. Wright, orderly sergeant.

On the departure of Captain Bowers for the seat of war, Captain Wright was commissioned to the command of the company. Among the members of the company were C. D. Copp, D. W. King, R. O. Greenleaf, J. Q. A. Warren, Tyler M. Shattuck, Q. A. Woodward, George S. Eayers, George H. Whitney, J. H. Dunlap, Edward Parker, M. A. Taylor, W. F. York, T. H. Wood, Charles Burnham, J. B. White, D. J. Flanders, E. P. Brown, C. A. Hall, J. M. Sanborn, L. W. Hall, J. M. Adams, John Spalding, Alfred Beard, H. M. Blake, A. B. Buswell, Julius F. Gage, W. M. Bowman, L. W. Goodrich, B. C. Buttrick, Wilder M. Gates, Thomas Nottage, E. B. Plummer, George D. Verder, J. G. Fifield, C. A. Hutchinson, A. W. Shepard, W. S. Richardson, Jack Willard, George Stearns, George Edgecomb, George H. Taggart, A. T. Young, C. W. Spalding, E. P. McIntire, M. H. Farnsworth, L. B. Ball, Silas Brackett, J. B. Eaton, C. C. Gove, Charles Lund, J. J. Shattuck.

A large proportion of the company enlisted for the war and did gallant service in the defense of their country, many of them holding commissions of various rank. Capt. George Bowers became the popular Colonel Bowers of the Thirteenth New Hampshire regiment. D. W. King, commissioned as first lieutenant in the Eighth New Hampshire volunteers, was promoted for gallantry to lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. C. D. Copp did gallant service in the Ninth New Hampshire regiment, first as lieutenant and the last two years as captain in command of the color company of his regiment. For deeds of special bravery few if any during the entire war excelled those for which he received from congress a medal of honor. J. Q. A. Warren was a captain in the Eighth regiment and fell upon one of the battlefields of Louisiana. Capt. T. M. Shattuck was also a brave soldier of the same regiment. Charles Burnham and D. J. Flanders both served in the Third regiment as commissioned officers. L. M. Wright, George Eayrs and Edward Parker all served with credit.

The Nashua Telegraph of Oct. 13, 1860, has the following notice of the company's first appearance:

"No company ever made a more successful first appearance than the Granite State Cadets on Saturday last (Oct. 6, 1860). When it is considered that there has been no military here for these many years, and the spirit that used to keep alive four or five military companies in this city had entirely died out, their success is remarkable. They appeared with full ranks and acquitted themselves like old soldiers; their marching would have done credit to an old company. Captain Bowers has attended most assiduously to their drill, and his zeal has been seconded not only by his associate officers but every member of the company has exhibited a determination to make a company which should be an honor to the city. The company is composed of men that will do honor to any station, and becoming soldiers, they are in no danger of forgetting that a true soldier is a true gentleman.

They were accompanied by the Germania band of Boston, whose charming music excited the admiration of all listeners.

"The company dined at the Pearl Street house with a few invited guests among our citizens from whom they received the heartiest encomiums for their success in organizing so fine a corps, as well as for their fine appearance and excellent drill. In point of beauty and completeness of uniform and equipment, they rival the best companies in the large cities, and will equal them in discipline at an early day." The company continued its organization until 1865, taking part in the President Lincoln funeral ceremonies at Concord. Soon after this the company was disbanded.

On Thursday, Oct. 11, 1860, the militia of the state went into camp at Nashua on the grounds of the Greeley farm on the Concord road about one mile from the city. The field was on the level green near the Concord railroad. The *Telegraph* of Oct. 13, 1860, has the following report of the muster :

"Thursday, the first day of the state encampment, 'Camp Goodwin,' dawned bright and beautiful, and after the stir of the day before, the streets appeared unusually quiet, until the trains begun to bring in the militia and their attendant hosts, and the noise of sonorous bands breathing martial sounds awaked the stillness of the hour. The scene reminded us of a muster morning in the palmy days of the 'Bloody Fifth.' The troops were ordered to appear on Railroad square but the line was formed at the camp by Adj. C. E. Paige with promptness and put in working trim. The command was assumed by Col. John H. Gage and the business of the day proceeded with at once. The line consisted of the following corps :

"The battalion of Amoskeag Veterans, Col. T. T. Abbott, with Dignam's cornet band, with one hundred guns, occupied the right of the line and made a splendid display.

"The McCutcheon Guards of New London, Capt. A. J. Sargent, with field music, thirty-three rifles, was a well disciplined corps. Captain Sargent was an officer in the Mexican War.

"The Minute Guard of Manchester, Capt. J. M. Bruce, with Barwick's drum corps, thirty-six guns.

"The Granite State Cadets of Nashua, Capt. George Bowers, with Baldwin's cornet band of Manchester, forty-two guns. Of the elegance and excellence of this company we have spoken elsewhere.

"The Lafayette Artillery of Lyndeborough, Capt. J. H. Tarbell, with field music, forty swords. This company is the only company in the state which has maintained its organization ever since the disbandment of the militia and it consequently has advantages over all others.

"The City Phalanx of Portsmouth, Capt. W. O. Sides, with the Portsmouth cornet band, forty guns. This company with their handsome uniform and bearskins, under an efficient officer, made a very fine appearance.

"The Sullivan Guards of Exeter, Capt. Charles H. Bell, with the Exeter cornet band, forty muskets. Captain Bell was an excellent officer and the company was well drilled. Their uniform was of cadet grey, very like the cadets.

"The Abbott Guards of Manchester, Capt. William Knowlton, field music, thirty-four guns.

"Hollis Phalanx, Capt. George P. Greeley, Brookline brass band, forty-two guns, grey coats, black pants. Considering its brief organization it appeared remarkably well.

"The Canaan Grenadiers of Canaan, Capt. Jacob Peters, field music, thirty-two guns. This company has also been organized several years and was well drilled.

"The Union Volunteers of Danville, Capt. D. D. Currier, with field music, thirty-two guns.

"The Peterborough Light Infantry, Capt. C. A. Wheeler.

"The regiment of Governor's Horse Guards, Col. George Stark, commander, with Hall's band of Boston, on their fine stud of white horses, closed the line on the left. They mustered one hundred sabres and made a splendid appearance. Company A, Col. John H. George ; company B, Lieut. J. F. Andrews, commanding. The regimental officers were as follows : Colonel, John H. Gage of Nashua ; lieutenant-colonel, A. F. Stevens of Nashua ; major, Gilbert Wadleigh of Milford ; adjutant, Charles E. Paige of Nashua ; quartermaster, William P. Ainsworth of Nashua ; paymaster, W. R. Wallace of Milford ; sergeant-major, William Barrett of Nashua ; quartermaster-sergeant, D. B. Fiske of Nashua.

"In the afternoon the troops were inspected by Adjutant-General J. C. Abbott. General Abbott was accompanied by a staff appointed for the occasion consisting of Col. Otis Wright of Nashua, Col. Gilbert Hills of Amherst and Col. I. W. Farmer of Manchester.

"The first day's exercises closed to the entire satisfaction of all concerned and it may be set down as a perfect success. The most perfect order prevailed in the encampment during the day and night. The crowd in attendance was very large but generally very orderly.

"It may seem strange but it is true that the companies exhibited a far better degree of drill than was seen on the New Hampshire line in its palmiest military days. Then, when everybody trained, the drill was a kind of traditionary concern, some smart fellow, with a showy, dashing style, at the head of a company, was copied by all other companies in his neighborhood, and so we had a drill that had not the first principle of military science about it. This all died out with the militia itself and when it was revived the officers had to go to the books and none of the ridiculous nonsense of the old times has come up with it.

"The performances of the muster closed last (Friday) evening and all that we could say of the first day is to be more than said of the second. The muster has been a perfect success throughout. The general orders of the day were fully and most successfully carried out. The governor, attended by his suite, Brigadier-General Butler of the Massachusetts volunteer militia and his staff, Adjutant-General Schouler of Massachusetts, and Adjutant-General Abbott of this city, with his staff reviewed the troops. We repeat what we said in our first edition that we never saw so fine a military display in the state in the palmiest days of the militia. The drill was generally excellent and the marching in review was as steady as that of veterans. The Boston Ancient and Honorable Artillery and the Lowell Mechanics' Phalanx were a pleasant feature of the day and including them there were probably more than a thousand men under arms. They were received on Railroad square by a detachment consisting of the Amoskeag Veterans and Granite State Cadets and escorted to the encampment. It would be impossible to select one company for special commendation when all did so well. We cannot, however, help saying that the Amoskeag Veterans attracted great attention for their large numbers, their discipline and the peculiarity and richness of their uniform. The Cadets of this city excited the admiration of all military men for the perfection of their drill. The Horse Guards, perhaps it is not too much to say, was the most prominent point of attraction and elicited the praise of all.

"During the encampment Governor Goodwin has made his quarters at the residence of General Stark, who on Thursday evening threw open his doors and a very large number of our citizens paid their respects to our excellent governor and his family; Major Reynolds of the navy yard, with his lady, Captain Winder of the United States army, with his lady, and Captain Tracy, who has recently returned from long service in Utah, with his lady, Mr. Dwight and his family, were also among the distinguished persons who honored the occasion with their presence besides very large numbers of distinguished gentlemen in political and social life.

"Most sincerely do we congratulate the military men who have spent their time and money so freely to get up this display, upon their perfect success not only as a military display but for the perfection of the arrangements for its successful carrying out, in all respects. We know that many people, who remember the disgraceful scenes of by-gone days, had misgivings in relation to it. But the men who controlled it determined that no such scenes should be present here, and aided by Colonel Banks, our chief of police, they were eminently successful. In the first place, all ardent spirits were excluded from the quarters and nobody was allowed to sell the stuff near the field. The result was that, although the crowd in attendance exceeded all previous occasions in Nashua, it is the testimony of all that a more orderly crowd was never seen. The police department had taken the pains to have present detachments of the detective force from Boston and other cities, but we are gratified to know that there was so little occasion for their services.

"We believe gambling was well suppressed in the neighborhood, though we understand that in the city there were some arrangements made for it.

"We were gratified to notice the interest taken in the encampment by all classes of our citizens without exception, and are tenfold more gratified that there was so little to offend the taste or sentiments of anyone. The exercises closed by a grand ball of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery

The military chapter of this history would be incomplete without a reference to the Governor's Horse Guards, for no military organization in this or any other state embraced so large a portion of the most prominent men in the professional as well as the business life and activities throughout the entire state, and none ever came into notoriety with such a bound and attained such a reputation during the brief term of its existence.

The first escort duty was performed June 7, 1860, at the inauguration of Gov. Ichabod Goodwin; and the well known character of the men composing the guards as well as their elegant uniforms and equipments, contributed to make it an occasion of more than ordinary interest. Hall's band of Boston furnished the music. A fine picture of the event appeared in Frank Leslie's paper.

L. S. STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, CONCORD, SEPT. 1, 1860.

TO COLONEL GEORGE STARK, Commander of the Governor's Horse Guards.

The corps will appear fully armed and equipped, as required by law.

By command of His Excellency,

ICHABOD GOODWIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, Adjutant General.

The Guards performed escort duty at the inauguration of Gov. Nathaniel S. Berry, June 6, 1861, and again at his second inauguration June 5, 1862, and at each of the inaugurations of Gov. Joseph A. Gilmore June 4, 1863, and June 2, 1864, at which latter occasion Governor Andrews and staff of Massachusetts were present. October 14, 1864, they were ordered into camp at Manchester. Among the officers elected at their annual encampment June 13, 1864, was V. C. Gilman, captain of company B. Captain Gilman was afterwards elected major of the battalion.

The next and last parade was June 8, 1865, being the inauguration of Gov.-elect Frederick Smyth. The corps proceeded to the residence of Governor Gilmore, where he and his staff were

received into column, from thence the march was continued down Main to West street, where Governor Frederick Smyth was received, who was accompanied from Manchester by the Amoskeag Veterans, under command of Col. Chandler E. Potter.

At the conclusion of the inauguration ceremonies the corps, dismounted, formed and proceeded with the governor, the state officials and distinguished guests to the Eagle hotel, where the annual dinner was served. The corps sustained its well earned reputation for efficiency and hospitality, so that its sun did not go down in obscurity. Company B, composed chiefly of Nashua gentlemen, took especial pride in perfecting its drill, its sabre exercise and graceful appearance in the saddle, many of its members having attended an evening riding school in Boston Wednesday evenings, returning on the theatre train, reaching home at one-thirty A. M. They also procured a French instructor in sabre exercise, who gave a lesson at the close of the riding lesson, and very soon enabled his class to go through the sabre exercise very creditably.

Dec. 20, 1865, an adjourned meeting of the Guards was held at Phenix hall, Concord, to hear the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting "to consider the matter of enlisting the corps under the law of 1862." The records fail to show any report of this committee, but they do show a resolution passed, suspending all parades and levees in the future, unless ordered by the governor, until certain contingencies in the way of financial matters, etc., had been met and provided for by the state.

April 24, 1879, the last meeting of the Guards was held at Concord, upon the call of Col. Henry O. Kent.

George Stark (see biography) was commissioned brigadier-general of the New Hampshire militia in 1858 and assigned to the command of the third brigade, second division. He held this command until June, 1861. He was in command of the volunteer troops organized for the war stationed at Portsmouth, from May 2 to June 21, 1861. General Stark was a natural soldier, born to command, well equipped in ability and experience to do service for his country and state upon the battlefield. The circumstances that prevented him from going to the front was the regret of the loyal citizens of Nashua and throughout the state. After the war he became one of the best known railroad managers of the country. He died in Nashua in 1892.

Albin Beard was appointed brigade major under General Stark. Major Beard had been identified with the militia for many years, holding various grades of rank. He was the well-known, able editor of the Nashua Telegraph for more than forty years. He used a pointed pen as well as the sword in the interest of his town and state. He did valuable service in strengthening the military spirit and patriotism of Nashua. He was active in all public affairs, a great worker; in these days he would have been called a hustler of the most hustling type. (A full biographical sketch appears in this volume.)

The Nashua Light Guards was organized in 1866 by D. J. Flanders as captain, Lemuel M. Jackman as first lieutenant, James A. Cobb, second lieutenant. Lieutenant Cobb succeeded Captain Flanders in 1868. Lieutenant Jackman resigning his position, Charles T. Southwick succeeded him. L. S. Woodbury was commissioned second lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1868. The company was disbanded in 1869. The Nashua Light Guards was the only company in existence for more than ten years after the war. The military spirit of the public seemed to be seeking a rest from the intense excitement of the days of war's alarms. The men who went to the front and experienced the service of real soldiers in the grim work of death on the battlefields from Bull Run to Appomattox had little enthusiasm for holiday parade of play soldiers. This was a natural condition of the public mind. Four years of bloodshed and of sorrow over the loss of beloved ones whose lives had paid the price of liberty and the glory of our country had made peace the boon most desired. For nearly ten years the pomp and glory of the military of Nashua was a thing of the past. By the legislature of 1878 a change in the military laws of the state was enacted changing the name of the militia to "the national guard of New Hampshire." The necessity for a more complete formation of the military of the state had begun to be recognized and a revival of the military spirit to find expression.

In the fall of 1877 a military company was organized under the name of the Nashua City Guards and fifty-eight of the brightest and best young men of Nashua were enrolled as members. The company was first assigned to the First regiment, New Hampshire militia, Col. John J. Dillon. In the re-organization of the military under the name of the New Hampshire National Guard, April 1, 1878,

the company was transferred to the Second regiment, Col. D. M. White commanding. The credit of the inception and work of organizing this company is due almost wholly to George W. Badger, a veteran soldier and one of Nashua's best known and most public spirited citizens. He secured the names to the enrollment and the organization having been completed Mr. Badger solicited funds for the purchase of arms for the company, raising nearly \$1,000 for this purpose. The first meeting of this company, and the meetings for nearly a year subsequently, were in the old armory in the attic of the City Hall building. In 1869 the Grand Army hall in Laton building, Railroad square, was used for a drill room, and room on the second floor of the same building occupied for property room. The officers elected at the first meeting, and commissioned on the twenty-third day of October, 1877, were Elbridge J. Copp (see biography), captain; Augustus D. Ayling, first lieutenant; William L. Hall, second lieutenant. Captain Copp and Lieutenant Ayling were veterans of the war, both having served more than three years and both in the capacity of adjutant for the last year or more of their service. The first served in the Third New Hampshire volunteers, and the last named in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts volunteers. If any military company more than another deserved the support of the public the Nashua City Guards were surely entitled to this distinction. The days and nights of its members were given to drill for weeks and months. Climbing laboriously the long winding stairs into the old armory in the City Hall attic night after night for drill was not thought too great a task. The most rigid discipline was from the first insisted upon; there was but one standard set by the officers of the company and that was perfection of drill and discipline. The men in the company generally recognized the necessity of thorough discipline and cheerfully rendered implicit obedience. The real military *esprit du corps* was, from the first, characteristic of this company. Upon entering the armory the members taking on, voluntarily, the character of a soldier, left behind them their identity as citizens. This extreme punctiliousness, however, was at first objected to by some few of the company but the result achieved and progress made soon brought all into line and they gave their hearty support and co-operation in this method of making a real military company. The writer, who was in a position to know, does not hesitate to say, unreservedly, that never was there a more representative company of young citizens in Nashua or in the state; nor one which gave more enthusiasm to the work or succeeded in a higher degree in perfecting and maintaining a model military organization. The Nashua City Guards probably attained as near to the high standard of regular troops in drill and discipline as any military company ever organized in the country. For years under the systematic inspection and markings of the inspector-general of the state this company stood at the head of all other organizations. July 1, 1879, Captain Copp was promoted to major of the Second regiment, subsequently to lieutenant-colonel, and later to the colonelcy of the regiment. Lieutenant Ayling succeeded Captain Copp in command of the company, holding the position till July 25, 1879, when he became adjutant-general of the state. This position he has held to the present time. General Ayling was well equipped for the position to which he was appointed in natural ability and experience. He has gracefully and efficiently filled the office of adjutant-general and chief of the governor's staff for nearly twenty years. To him the state is greatly indebted for the efficiency of the national guard today. His method of conducting the business of his department has been strictly military and punctilious. He believes not only in the spirit of the military law, but in the letter of the law as well. He has a full conception of the meaning of military discipline, but he demands of others only that which he exacts of himself. Alfred E. Hunt was appointed second lieutenant Feb. 5, 1879, and promoted to first lieutenant July 1, 1879. He was commissioned captain July 25 of the same year. Captain Hunt was a very efficient and popular commander. The company fully sustained its high standard under his command. He brought with him into the company a valuable experience from his military training as an officer in the military battalion in the school of technology in Boston. At the time of his connection with the City Guards his business was that of chemist at the works of the Nashua Iron and Steel company. Removing from Nashua to Pittsburg, Pa., he became eminently successful in his business.

William H. Cheever was commissioned second lieutenant of the company, July 1, 1879, and promoted to first lieutenant, July 25, of the same year. Lieutenant Cheever had proved himself a valuable member of the company, rising from the ranks through the various grades of corporal, sergeant, orderly sergeant, to that of lieutenant, always the model soldier, grasping with ease the principles of military drill and discipline. He did an important part in placing the Nashua City Guards at the

head of the military organizations of the state. In 1884 Lieutenant Cheever was appointed major and assistant inspector-general on the staff of Gen. D. M. White. In December, 1885, he was commissioned by Governor Currier inspector of rifle practice. This branch of the service had not been given the attention that its importance demanded. Major Cheever's conception of the needs of the military service very soon brought practical results through his systematic and vigorous methods, a practical system of rifle practice was established which has since been in use, and has placed the New Hampshire military in the front rank of sharpshooters of the national guard of the country.

May 3, 1881, Jason E. Tolles was commissioned captain of the Nashua City Guards. Captain Tolles had risen from the ranks and was the last commanding officer of the company. Captain Tolles was commissioned adjutant of the Second regiment, July 1, 1884; promoted to major, May 5, 1885, and to lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 5, 1887, and to colonel of the regiment, Aug. 31, 1894, having held all ranks from that of private in the City Guards, and proved himself to be a popular and efficient officer, always the courteous soldier and gentleman, and never over-confident of his own abilities. The writer when captain commanding the City Guards thought he saw in Private Tolles the requisite material for an officer and offered him the position of corporal. This offer was at first declined by Mr. Tolles who expressed himself as fearing that he would not be able to fill the position. At the present writing he is mayor of the city of Nashua and also has the honor of commanding one of the finest regiments of the national guard in the country and will undoubtedly wear the star of the brigadier in the service of his state before the end of his military service.

Andrew J. Tuck was appointed second lieutenant of the City Guards July 25, 1879. He had previously held the position of hospital steward of the Second regiment. Lieutenant Tuck's connection with the military was not of long duration but during his service he was always found at his post, always soldierly and efficient. He has been for some years and is at the present time in the insurance and real estate business.

The first year of the company's organization a muster of the Second regiment under the command of Col. D. M. White was held at Nashua. The camp ground was at Fairmount heights. The Nashua City Guards, Capt. E. J. Copp commanding, assumed the responsibility of all arrangements for camp and providing rations for the five hundred men of the regiment during the three days' encampment. This, as may be understood, was a contract of no small proportions, but the company, with the hearty co-operation of citizens, proved equal to the emergency, fully sustaining the reputation Nashua has ever held for hospitality. The work of providing the immense amount of food was systematically organized and carried forward to success. Committees were appointed for each ward for soliciting food from house to house and for providing for the delivery of same at the camp at the proper time. The whole city became interested in the work and very few refusals were met by the boys on the committee for soliciting. Bread, beans, meats, doughnuts, pies and cakes, literally by the cartload, were dispatched to the camp-ground during the three days of the camp. Two large tents hired for the occasion from Boston were erected with a cook-house built between the two for the commissary department. One tent was for the men, the other for the officers of the regiment and the guests. Under the direction of George W. Badger, the chief commissary of the camp, this most interesting feature of the camp was a great success. The second day of the encampment Governor Cheney, Adjutant-General Head, Mayor Williams and many prominent citizens were guests at dinner. One chief feature of the dinner, in the recollection of the writer, was two roast pigs in all the beauty of their corporeity, with all the usual culinary fixings. That the occasion was one of great enjoyment for everyone present goes without saying. This camp was a great event in the history of the Nashua City Guards and is one of the pleasantest recollections of the members of the company.

The crowning glory of the military service of the City Guards was the memorable trip to Yorktown, October, 1881, in participation in the centennial celebration by the thirteen original states of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. The appropriation by the legislature of our state provided for the sending of the governor and his staff, and a battalion of three companies with field officers, staff and band. The selection of the companies was from those of highest standing as determined by the report of the inspector-general. The companies selected were the Nashua City Guards, Co. F, Capt. J. E. Tolles, Second regiment; Co. K, Captain Tetley, Third regiment, and the Strafford Guards of Dover, Captain Demeritt, First regiment. The commanding officer selected was Lieut.-Col. E. J. Copp of the Second regiment. Preparations for the trip were made in detail by General Ayling and

Colonel Copp. A side-wheel steamer belonging to the Stonington line was chartered and arrangements made for the embarking of the command at Providence, R. I. A contract was made with Hopkins & Sears, caterers, of Providence, for the important office of supplying the inner man. It is said that through the stomach and good digestion come happiness; then, surely, our caterers were not responsible for any unhappiness of the New Hampshire boys on this trip. Through the courtesy and at the suggestion of Governor Bell, Colonel Copp issued invitations for a limited number of citizens to join the expedition. Quite a number of Nashua citizens accepted the invitation. Among those who enjoyed this memorable trip were Dr. S. G. Dearborn, George F. Andrews and William H. Reed. Nashua was represented upon Governor Bell's staff by General Ayling, adjutant-general, and Gen. Elbert Wheeler, inspector-general.

Upon arriving in Providence the New Hampshire battalion was met by the officers of the Rhode Island military drawn up in line on Monument square. From here the New Hampshire military were escorted to the new and elegant building of the Veteran association of Providence, where a royal reception and banquet was tendered them. Governor Littlefield of Rhode Island made a speech of welcome and Governor Bell made a reply that for appropriateness and finished rhetoric could not be excelled. Every New Hampshire man present was proud of the governor of their state. Although entirely unexpected, Governor Bell's speech was a model of excellence; he appeared a living encyclopedia of facts of history, citing New Hampshire's and Rhode Island's joint services in the Wars of the Revolution and the Rebellion, where Rhode Island and New Hampshire regiments fought side by side, and of the services of the distinguished sons of Rhode Island with those of our own New Hampshire.

After the banquet the battalion marched to the wharf where the steamer Francis lay waiting with steam up. All on board, about five P. M., the vessel was steaming down the river. Sunday morning found the expedition well on its way out on the broad Atlantic out of sight of land, a new experience for most of the New Hampshire lads. There was a smooth sea but a treacherous swell; the day was beautiful for those who could get on their sea legs, but the grandeur of the mighty deep and the beauty of the day had no charms for many of those on board. Many a brave man went down that day and night under that terrible malady, seasickness, the commanding officer of the expedition leading the whole command in the intensity of his wretchedness. The services held that Sunday morning on the deck of the steamer by Chaplain Powers was attended by a select few. Monday morning Cape Charles was sighted, and ere long Fortress Monroe came into view, the captain of the vessel taking the ship up along the shore off the historic but now obsolete fortress. The sight was an interesting one to the younger generation of soldier boys, whose knowledge of the war in which it took so prominent a part was from their school books or the stories of their fathers. Soon the steamer was in the still waters of the York river where sea sickness was forgotten and happiness reigned. After a beautiful ride up the river, Yorktown was reached about four P. M., Monday. The old town that had gone to sleep after the last gun of the Civil War had ceased reverberating, was now alive, and the scenes of war days re-enacted. War ships with bristling guns and transports, gay with bunting and alive with soldiers of another generation filled the harbor. The flags of France, England and Germany floated over their representative war ships anchored alongside those of a fleet of our own navy, the entire North Atlantic squadron. Camp had been established near the Moore house, the scene of the surrender of Cornwallis.

The celebration, covering a period of three days, was a rare experience for our New Hampshire soldiery. Representing one of the thirteen original states, they felt the inspiration of the hour, and well filled the position to which they had been assigned. After the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the monument, the closing event of the celebration was a grand review of the military by the president and cabinet and the foreign embassy representative of the Lafayettes, the Rochambeaus and the von Steubens. That Nashua and the state had reason to be proud of their military is attested by the universal praise given by officers high in rank and by the press generally. Upon the review, after passing the reviewing stand, General Hancock despatched a mounted aid to inquire what troops these were; returning with the information to the reviewing stand the aid was again sent to the head of the column of the New Hampshire contingent, and, saluting the commander, said, "General Hancock's compliments, and he requests your presence at the banquet this afternoon on

board the flag ship *Vandalia* to be given to the foreign embassy." Colonel Copp replied, "Say to General Hancock I thank him for this compliment to the military of New Hampshire."

The following is taken from the official organ of the army and navy, the "Army and Navy Journal:"

"The Granite State, first on the list of the thirteen originals, contributed a battalion of three companies, twenty full files, equipped in a handsome blue uniform, under Lieut.-Col. E. J. Copp of the Second regiment, state troops. These companies were selected as the very best in the state, and well they fulfilled their mission. They passed in solid front receiving round after round of applause. It is said that good goods are made up in small parcels, and here was an exemplification of the old adage, for the New Hampshire battalion though small received a place second to none in the passage."

The command embarked on the steamer *Francis*, Thursday afternoon, for home. A head wind and a rolling sea made the return voyage a repetition of the outward passage; sea-sickness was general and no little alarm prevailed among the more timid of those on board. Many of the party adjusted life preservers and prepared themselves for the worst, fully believing that the ship and all on board would go to the bottom of the sea. Providence was reached in safety about noon on Saturday and soon all were en route by rail for home.

The citizens of Nashua, from the organization of the company to the end, took pride in giving to the City Guards their united support. Its honorary membership included more than one hundred of the leading citizens of the city. The social features were no small part of the strength of the company, as indeed it must be in all volunteer military organizations in time of peace. The "annual concert and ball" of the Nashua City Guards became the social event of the city, patronized by the fashion and wealth of Nashua. The company was disbanded at the end of its five years' service.

An attempt was made to continue the organization as an independent military company for social purposes. The social features, however, crystalized into a club known as the City Guards Veteran association, the military part soon dropping out and disappearing.

Company I, Foster Rifles, Second regiment, was organized in the spring of 1879. The company was named in honor of Gen. John G. Foster, Nashua's most illustrious soldier. James A. Cobb was commissioned captain, Edward H. Parmenter, first lieutenant, and Judson A. Sawyer, second lieutenant, April 3, 1879. From the first inception and organization of the company, these three officers exhibited an enthusiasm and devotion to their duties rarely excelled. They were all veteran soldiers of the war of 1861. Experience has demonstrated that the ideal militia officer is one who has seen actual service and retains his military enthusiasm in the ranks of the militia. With these conditions in this organization there could be no other result than a most excellent military company. It has retained its organization to the present day; and through all the years it has maintained the high standing it first attained. Each annual inspection by the inspector-general finds the company in the same excellent condition, although there have been many changes among the officers and in the ranks the same military enthusiasm and company pride continues to exist. An inspection by the inspector-general of to-day is quite a different thing from that of the old inspections of the militia days. It means something more than a superficial examination of the company. It now means a rigid, critical examination of every detail in the soldier, the uniform, arms and equipment, as well as the drill and discipline of the company. First, the general appearance of officers and men in line, the position of the soldier in detail, from the angle of each foot to the elevation of the chin, poise of the head and direction of the eyes, the exact position of the arms and hands and fingers in clasping their sword or rifle, and on to the manual of arms and evolution of the company. It is not too much to say of this company that it is not excelled by any other organization in the state. Company I has also carried off the honors in rifle practice and sharpshooting for several successive years; Lieutenant Degnan taking the prize gold medal at every competitive rifle practice for the past ten years, and holding the regimental and state badges. The company holds all trophies offered by the state for marksmanship and sharpshooting.

The armory of this company was for several years in the Perham building, corner of Canal and Orange streets, occupying the third floor. In 1890 the company moved into the new and elegant quarters in the armory on Canal street. Lieutenant Parmenter was promoted to captain, Sept. 1, 1884. Lieutenant Sawyer resigning, E. H. Saunders was commissioned first lieutenant and C.

E. Lawrence, second lieutenant, June 6, 1885. Willis H. Goodspeed was commissioned captain, William R. Seaman, first lieutenant, and F. H. Thompson, second lieutenant, May 25, 1890. Feb. 5, 1895, Captain Goodspeed was promoted to major and Lieutenant Thompson commissioned captain.

The company has an honorary membership of about one hundred of Nashua's business men who take pleasure in giving to the company their support. The annual ball in February and clambake in September, attended largely by its honorary membership, have been a social success through all the years of its organization.

Company C, Second regiment, N. H. N. G., was organized April 23, 1887. Capt. James A. Cobb was first elected captain, C. T. Lund, first lieutenant, and E. C. Emerson, second lieutenant. Captain Cobb and Lieutenant Lund resigning May 25 of the same year, E. H. Saunders was commissioned captain and H. S. Stevens first lieutenant and W. H. Livingston second lieutenant. The other officers of this company succeeding were W. I. L. Elliott, captain, who was succeeded Nov. 24, 1896, by Ernest S. Woods, who is in command of the company at the present time, Charles A. Poff, first lieutenant, Thomas J. Dane, second lieutenant. This company also became quite efficient in rifle practice, H. F. Gains winning a prize medal, and among the best shots were Captain Elliott, E. J. Stanton, H. F. Long, George H. Conant and J. O. Laton.

Company K, Second regiment, known as the Tolles Light Infantry, the last company organized in Nashua to the present time, also occupies the armory on Canal street. W. I. Blanchard, a wide-awake and popular young physician, was nominated and commissioned its first captain. He was promoted to major of the Second regiment May 16, 1893, being succeeded by C. E. Faxon in command of the company. Samuel S. Spaulding was commissioned first lieutenant and Arthur E. Bowers second lieutenant. Each having resigned they have been succeeded by Arthur G. Shattuck and Charles H. Barker. Captain Faxon's first military service was as sergeant-major of the Second regiment. His efficiency soon won for him promotion to the position of adjutant of the regiment, serving in this capacity till June 5, 1889, the term of his commission expiring at that time. Gen. J. N. Patterson succeeding to the command of the regiment selected Adjutant Faxon as assistant inspector-general with the rank of major.

Upon Colonel Copp's promotion to the command of the Second regiment, the headquarters of the regiment were established at Nashua. The following Nashuans were appointed upon the staff of the colonel commanding:

Adjutant, Jason E. Tolles; quartermaster, George P. Kimball; surgeon, Dr. Charles C. Ellis; chaplain, Rev. George W. Grover; paymaster, Charles A. Roby.

Upon subsequent promotion of Adjutant Tolles, William E. Spaulding was commissioned adjutant. After holding the position for about one year and upon leaving for Europe, Adjutant Spaulding resigned his commission. In 1887 he was appointed upon the staff of Governor Sawyer with the rank of colonel. Colonel Spaulding at the present time is cashier of the First National bank.

Quartermaster Kimball proved to be a very efficient officer, in an important and difficult position. Chaplain Grover was a most popular spiritual adviser, and an enthusiastic officer. He served through his full term of five years. At the time of his appointment and for some years after, he was pastor of the Pilgrim church. A brilliant man, a scholar and a pulpit orator of a high order.

Paymaster Roby is a son of Luther A. Roby, and is one of Nashua's bright young business men.

In 1880 an encampment of the Second regiment was held at Peterboro. This was the last of the regimental camps.

In 1881 a brigade camp ground was established at Concord, upon the fair grounds upon the east side of the Merrimack river. These grounds were subsequently purchased by the state, enlarged and improved, and at the present time are equalled by few states in the country. Here the annual encampment of the entire state troops is holden. The several Nashua military companies go into camp annually. It is the event of the whole year. It is here that the year's experience and instruction is exemplified.

The discipline of the encampments of to-day is vastly improved over that of the old militia days, yet it is the writer's observation that too much license is permitted and in too many instances military discipline is made subordinate to good-fellowship and social pleasure. Upon military discipline depends the life and usefulness of the military organization.

While it is not the province of the historian to assume the role of critic, he remarks in passing that the jealous eye of the public should be, and is, upon the morale of the military establishment, as a disciplined military body under efficient officers at all times and conditions for efficient service—and this condition is only possible through discipline—the National Guard is of the first importance; but without discipline, and as an ornamental appendage for social enjoyment, it becomes too expensive a luxury to be supported by a tax burdened people.

The history of the military of Nashua without a record of the building of the Nashua armory as a home for the military would be incomplete. Its need had long been apparent. The annual appropriations by the legislature is insufficient to meet the wants of the military of the state and it is to the several cities and towns that the people must look for co-operation. The direct benefit to the city or town in which the military is located gives to such organizations a claim for support from the city or town and it has become a recognized principle with the state that the city or town that would or could not furnish suitable armory accommodations has no claim upon the state for maintaining there a military organization. The Nashua companies had for years been without suitable armories and it had been upon the hope of having better quarters that the organizations had been kept alive. The time had now come when definite action must be taken or the military of Nashua would be a thing of the past. With what success the matter was carried forward the writer will leave for others to put upon record.

The following relative to the building of the armory is from the Nashua Daily Telegraph:

"Before the first day of January, 1891, will be dedicated in this city the finest armory erected by a private corporation in the United States. A credit alike to its promoters, to the city, the state and the national guard of New Hampshire.

"This week the carpenters will finish their labors, then the painters will have the run of the building for a couple of weeks, and then, the grand dedication and military ball will take place on a date in the latter part of this month yet to be determined upon.

"Two years ago the idea first suggested itself to Col. E. J. Copp, the commanding officer of the Second regiment, N. H. N. G., that the Nashua militia should have a home for themselves that should be a credit to themselves and the city. The companies were then as now insufficiently quartered. A meeting was called in the court room by Colonel Copp early in the spring of 1889. It had been preceded by several letters in this paper written by this same gentleman urging the necessity of an armory in this city. Several meetings were held they finally resulting in June, 1889, of the Nashua Armory association being formed with Col. E. J. Copp as president; the directors, J. A. Spalding, C. H. Burke, J. H. Dunlap and C. A. Roby, the latter being also clerk and treasurer.

"There was considerable delay in the selecting of a site for the proposed armory, and several plans were submitted to the association before the present excellent site on Canal street, and the plans now being carried out, were decided upon. From one cause or another beyond the control of the committee in charge, work has been delayed and the dedication, which was confidently expected to occur early in the fall, has not yet been fully decided upon.

"From the first the brunt of the work, the planning, the raising of the stock, and the details of pushing the scheme to the glorious success it is sure to be within a month, fell to Col. E. J. Copp. It is even hardly giving him the credit due him to state that but for him the armory would not have been built. It will be a lasting monument to his worth and energy as a citizen.

"The plans for the dedication, which have not yet been fully matured, include dedication exercises and a grand military ball. The exercises will take place in the afternoon and the ball in the evening. Among those who will be invited are Gov. D. H. Goodell and staff, the entire militia of the state, prominent military men of this and adjoining states and many other prominent men. It has not yet been decided upon who will make all the addresses but previous to the exercises, it is probable that the finest military parade seen here since the dedication of the soldiers' monument will be made through the principal streets. In the evening the military ball in the drill shed is expected to eclipse anything of the kind ever witnessed in this city. The ball will be an invitation affair. After the dedication the companies will at once take charge of their headquarters.

"The building itself is in the style of the old feudal castles, less familiarly known in this country than across the water. Its excellent site on the top of a slight slope, with ample grounds in front, add much to the charm the outside has to passers-by. The building, the only one in the city of its

peculiar style, rises three stories in the front, with irregular roof, above a basement half above the ground. The head house is built of cobble stone and brick with single and triple arched stone surrounded windows. The wide, arched main entrance is in the center, the walk leading directly from the street to it. It will be the finest entrance in any building in Nashua. Directly to the east rises the octagon tower of brick, fifty feet high in three stories. The tower will be surmounted by a forty foot flag staff, from which 'Old Glory' will float much of the time. There are entrances on the east and west sides of the drill sheds, and from Grove street into the basement of the head house. The outside dimensions of the head house are seventy feet long by thirty feet deep, and those of the drill shed are fifty by ninety feet. The appearance of the outside is novel, unique and in perfect harmony with the purpose for which the building is to be devoted.

"But it is not until one passes inside the armory that the full effect of the beautiful and convenient headquarters that will hereafter be the home of Nashua's military can be realized. The outside promises much and the inside more than fulfills the expectations.

"Passing through the ample-sized double cypress doors, panelled with the only bull's eye glass probably in use in the state, one steps into an ample hallway which will be handsomely tinted and lighted by an elegant chandelier. At the immediate left is the conveniently arranged ticket office. To the west of this is the general headquarters which will also be used as ladies' room. It is an ample-sized room with a single and triple arch windows that give a fine view southward. At the west end of the headquarters is a handsome oak mantel above tiles of sea green. The entrance is a double doorway with heavy cypress doors. A small door to the left of the main doorway leads to the ladies' dressing room. At the extreme west end of the head house is the serving room, with a dumb waiter running from the kitchen in the basement. Next east by the stairway is the cloak room. At the right of the main entrance a doorway leads into the tower, which is taken up with winding stairs that lead from the basement to the band room in the third story. By these stairs the rooms on the second and third floor and basement can be reached without entering the main floor beyond the entrance. Just to the north of the tower room is the reception and reading room with a double door leading into the hallway. Opposite the door is a large fireplace with handsome tiles and surmounted with a heavy oak mantel. The room will be richly furnished.

"A double doorway opposite the main entrance opens into the drill shed, the finest one in the state. In its ninety feet of length and fifty of width there is not a single pillar to obstruct the movements of the soldiers or dancers. On the south side is an ample balcony for the musicians and on the west a stage sixteen by thirty feet. To the tip of the roof it is forty feet, and it is supported by five arched bases, over the floor and two half ones at each end. The floor is birch, and probably the finest in the city. The walls will be tinted and painted in harmonious colors, and it will be the finest dance and drill hall in the city. Each of the local companies will drill there one night in each week, to be hereafter selected.

"An easy winding flight of stairs, with heavy banisters, leads to the second floor where are the companies' suites of rooms. There are three suites, each of two rooms, with double doors between, and ample arched windows, giving a fine view of the surrounding country. The smaller of the two rooms in each suite is for the officers, and the larger for the privates. When the double doors are thrown back it practically makes one large room of the two. On the glass panels of the main door of each suite will be painted the company's name that occupies it. The center suite, looking directly over Canal street, has already been selected by the Foster Rifles as its headquarters, and will be fitted up in the most expensive and luxurious style seen in any public rooms in this city. Company C has not as yet selected its headquarters. At the west end of the stairs is the gentlemen's dressing room. At the right of head of the stairs is the entrance to the tower leading to the ample-sized slightly band room on the third floor. That will be occupied by the Second regiment band. At the west side of the room a short stairway leads to the roof, practically an exterior roof balcony. There in open air the band will rehearse on summer evenings.

"The basement is an enormous one and all of it will be utilized. At the foot of the tower stairs is the Gatling gun room with a wide opening on Grove street. Next north is the armorer's room in which will be fitted up a work bench for the repairs of guns, etc., and which also contains an ammunition vault with an iron door. Then the pool room, for the exclusive use of members, will have a fine table. Behind this are two large company store rooms. Directly under the entrance is the

boiler room, fitted up with a thirty horse power boiler. Beyond is a generous sized lavatory with marble wash bowls, etc. The kitchen is at the extreme southwest corner and will be generously fitted up with stoves, sink, closets, dumb waiter and all conveniences.

"The rifle range in the center of the basement, shooting to a solid rock wall at the west end, is seventy feet long and eight wide. A bowling alley will also be built in the same place later. These, like the pool room, will be for the exclusive use of the companies and stockholders. The larger part of the rear of the basement will be occupied by storage room which will be to rent, the entrance being on Grove street.

"The building is a model of its kind, substantially and elegantly built. The timbers are all of the best of southern pine. The armory will be lighted by gas and electricity and heated by steam. The stone masonry was done by Thomas Kelly; brick work, E. G. Spalding; piping and plumbing, F. O. Ray; carpenter work, H. A. Holt. All have done excellent work.

"The armory will be for the exclusive use of the members of the two local companies, band, and stockholders of the association. They will be allowed the liberties of the public rooms, including the reading rooms, at all times, subject to the rules of the association. The hall will also be let for dances, etc., as the association deems proper.

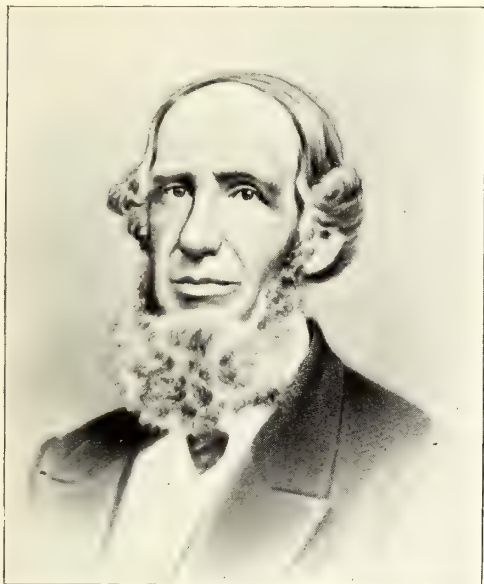
"Nashua has reason to feel proud of the architectural beauty of the armory; of the future home of its military companies that is not equaled in the state and of the public spirit of the chief promoters of the association which made the armory a fact."



THE ARMORY.

FREEMAN SNOW ROGERS.

Hon. Freeman S. Rogers was born at Dana, Mass., May 7, 1803, died at Nashua, Feb. 7, 1880. He was a son of



FREEMAN SNOW ROGERS.

Elkannah and Tamzin (Snow) Rogers and descendant of early settlers of the Massachusetts colony.

Mr. Rogers attended the schools of his native town and after that acquired a liberal business and general education by private study and observation. The active years of his life were spent in the manufacture of palm-leaf hats. He was located at different periods of his early career at Dana, Hardwick and Petersham, Mass. In 1846 he located on Merrimack street in this city, in a building on the site of the churn factory, where he pursued the business with marked success. He was a man of the people. His sterling character, unquestioned integrity, unbiased judgment and executive ability gave him the confidence of the public, and with the added fact that he had served in the Massachusetts general court while a resident of that state, resulted in a demand for his services in the first and second common councils. In 1855, and again in 1856, he was elected mayor, and both his administrations were marked with careful and prudent management of municipal affairs and the accomplishment of several permanent improvements. He was a member of the Universalist church and for many years a deacon in the Nashua society.

Mr. Rogers was twice married: First with Eliza Clark, daughter of Hardin and Triphena Clark of Petersham, Mass., by which marriage five children were born: Hardin Clark, born April 13, 1828, married Ellen Hastings of Petersham, Mass., died at Hyde Park, Mass., Sept. 7, 1880; Elizabeth, born Jan. 4, 1830, married Albert D. Taylor of Nashua; Henry, born Sept. 14, 1831, died at sea Aug. 11, 1856; Clementine, born Nov. 27, 1832, died March 23, 1833; Sylvester, born Jan. 3, 1837, married Susan Taylor of Nashua, killed at the second battle of Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862. Mrs. Rogers died in 1844. Mr. Rogers' second marriage, Sept. 16, 1845, was with Lydia S. Haskell, daughter of Charles H. and Damaris (Flagg) Haskell of

Shutesbury, Mass., who died at Nashua Aug. 19, 1885. Two children were born of this marriage: Charles Freeman, born in Nashua, May 13, 1848, married Mrs. Josephine Camfil of Nashua, Aug. 21, 1885; Caroline Frances, born at Nashua, Aug. 9, 1851, married John K. Hall of Nashua, Sept. 19, 1872.

THOMAS WOCESTER GILLIS.

Hon. Thomas W. Gillis was born in Deering in 1806, died at Milford in 1886. He was a son of John and Hannah (Aiken) Gillis. Mr. Gillis was of Scotch-Irish descent both paternally and maternally, the names of his immigrant ancestors being among the first in the Londonderry settlement as may be verified in the history of that place.

Mr. Gillis was educated in the schools of the district where he was born and was a good specimen of the self-made men of his generation. He came to Nashua in 1828 and by dint of courage and capacity rose from a picker-boy to the agency of the mills of the Nashua Manufacturing company, which position he held from 1835 to 1853. During this term he acted for two years as agent of the Souhegan mills at Milford and was a director and part owner in iron works at Paterson, N. J., and Knoxville, Tenn. In the last year mentioned he was chosen president of the Nashua Gaslight company and became agent of the Vale mills. In 1859 he went to Wheeling, W. Va., where he built cotton mills which he operated about two years. He then built mills at Circleville, Ohio, which he operated till 1873, when, in the financial crisis of that



THOMAS WOCESTER GILLIS.

year, fortune deserted him and he returned to New Hampshire and spent the rest of his life at Milford.

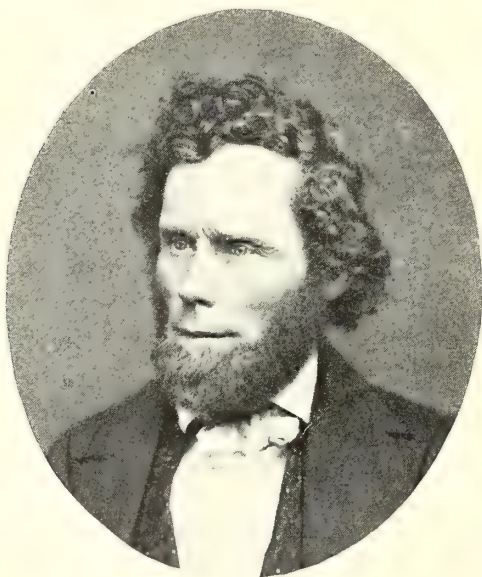
Mr. Gillis was one of Nashua's first citizens. He was a

man of strict religious principles, generous and progressive. Among the benefits which he conferred upon the people of his time was the Pearl street Congregational church, in which he was the moving spirit, and to the erection of the edifice in which it worshiped (now known as the Universalist church) he contributed more than \$3,000. He also was closely identified with the fire department and one of the old hand engines bore the name of "T. W. Gillis." In 1857 he was elected mayor. His administration of municipal affairs was marked with the same care and intelligence he bestowed upon his business and private affairs, and is now recalled by old citizens as one of the best of the first decade of the city history.

Mr. Gillis was united in marriage in 1830 with Rhoda Fuller, daughter of Dr. Robert Fuller of Milford, who died in 1831. His second marriage, 1835, was with Elizabeth C. French, daughter of Stephen French of Bedford. One son was born by his first marriage: John Fuller, born Aug. 3, 1831, died October, 1861; by his second marriage, Rhoda E., born May 24, 1838, married John W. Hutchinson in 1874; Mary Moore, born April 7, 1842, married L. F. Warner in 1870; Sarah Kittredge, born June 2, 1847, married Carl E. Knight of Milford in 1873.

ALBIN BEARD.

Hon. Albin Beard was born in Nelson, Feb. 28, 1808, twin brother of Alfred Beard, died in Nashua, Sept. 16, 1862.



ALBIN BEARD.

He was a son of Asa and Lucy (Goodnow) Beard and a grandson of David Beard, a prominent man in the affairs of Cheshire county.

Mr. Beard obtained his education in the common schools of Nelson, and from his father, who was at one time a school teacher, and learned the printers' trade in the offices of George Hough in Concord and the Sentinel at Keene. He was employed for a few years as a journeyman on the Columbian Sentinel of Boston, and devoted his spare time to writing articles for the newspapers published by his twin brother. In 1836 he came to Nashua and associated himself with his brother Alfred in the editing and publishing of the New Hampshire Telegraph.

Following the death of his brother in 1839, he became sole editor and proprietor of the Telegraph and so continued until his death. He was a clear and forcible writer with a keen appreciation of the humorous, and made for the Telegraph a reputation second to none in the state. (See history of the Telegraph.)

During Mr. Beard's active career he was one of the first citizens of Nashua and Nashville in all things pertaining to the public weal. In his early manhood he was enthusiastic in military matters. He was a member of the Lafayette Light Infantry and afterwards captain of the Columbian Grays. In 1840 and 1841 he represented the town of Nashua in the legislature and in 1846 and 1847 he was a member of the same body from Nashville. In 1848, 1849 and 1850 he was a member of the board of superintending school committee of Nashville, and in all these years he was one of the strong men who promoted the interests of the Whig party. Mr. Beard labored unceasingly to dispel the ill feeling between the two towns, and when a city charter was obtained Ward One elected him to represent the people in the first board of aldermen. He was re-elected in 1854, and in 1858 and again in 1859 he was called to the mayoralty. As chief magistrate of the city he harmonized many conflicting interests and instituted and completed improvements that left him on the top wave of popularity at the close of his administration. When the Republican party, the principles of which he advocated from its inception, came into power in 1861, Abraham Lincoln commissioned him postmaster of Nashua, which office he held at the time of his death. Mr. Beard was an upright and progressive citizen, generous in all his dealings, and a worker in season and out of season in his business and in efforts to advance the interests of Nashua. He was a prominent member of the Unitarian society, which he served several years as clerk, and had quite a reputation as a vocalist and for nearly a quarter of a century conducted the music of the church.

Mr. Beard was united in marriage May 1, 1832, with Julia A. Crooker, daughter of Maj. Turner and Mary (Young) Crooker. Mr. Crooker was a son of Japhet and Lydia (Turner) Crooker. Mrs. Crooker was a daughter of Dr. John and Rebecca Young. Four children were born of their marriage: Alfred, born in Boston, Feb. 23, 1833, died at the same place April 18, 1833; Julia Amanda, born in Boston, April 20, 1836, married June 22, 1861, Gen. Wheelock Graves Veazey (late commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, and judge of the supreme court of Vermont and afterwards a member of the interstate commerce commission); Lucy Josette, born in Nashua, Jan. 17, 1841, married Oct. 19, 1864, Arthur Bingham of Nashua; Alfred, born in Nashua, Dec. 24, 1842, married, Aug. 13, 1863, Lucy E. Howard of Nashua, died in Lowell, May 6, 1894.

HIRAM TENNEY MORRILL.

Hon. Hiram T. Morrill was born at Weare, May 22, 1815, died at Nashua, July 7, 1885. He obtained a common school education and beyond that was a self-taught and self-made man. His early life was spent upon a farm at Weathersfield, Vt. When he attained his majority he invested his savings in a farm which he soon after sold advantageously. With his increased capital he purchased the stage route between Alstead and Charlestown, and by careful management, soon after added to it other lines

and finally controlled the Forest line, from Nashua to Charlestown. In about 1850 the advent of railroads called a halt in staging and made it evident to him that a change in his enterprise was necessary. Accordingly he sold out part of his interest and founded an express business between Wilton and Boston, under the firm name of Morrill & Co. This firm and business, with the exception of a few years' interim, continued till Jan. 1, 1882, when it was sold out to the American Express company.

During his active career of more than forty years in Nashua, he was honored with many and laborious positions of trust, and he filled all of them with entire credit to himself. He was an active member of the old state militia, and held many commissions. He was the war mayor of Nashua in 1862 and 1863, and the amount of



HIRAM TENNEY MORRILL.

work which he did in those troublesome times, his wise precautions to preserve the peace and uphold the general government, his gratuitous service in hours of danger and sorrow, journeys at his own expense to the battlefield, caring for Nashua's wounded, burying her dead and providing for widows and orphans, are worthy to be recorded among the sacrifices and the brave deeds of the heroes, who, having perfect faith in the justice of their cause and a determination to do a man's whole duty in bringing about the final triumph of the federal arms, stood by the ship of state and Abraham Lincoln in every emergency that arose. That a self-made man, from humble beginnings, should be able to do this should be the very pride of our institutions.

Colonel Morrill was elected commissioner of Hillsborough county three times and served seven years. He was a member of the legislature in 1858, 1859 and 1883,

and, at the time of his death, was senator from the seventeenth or Nashua district. He was president of the New Hampshire Banking company, and an active citizen who was ever ready to do his part in any enterprise to advance the interests of the city, and he gave to the poor and every good cause that appealed to him with a lavish hand. In the social affairs of life he was the most genial and sunny temperament, always at ease and always entertaining. He was a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, St. George commandery, K. T., and the Scottish Rite consistory 32d degree.

Col. Morrill was united in marriage Jan. 15, 1842, with Anne M. Mason of Boston. Mrs. Morrill, who was a descendant of Gen. Henry Woods, a pioneer of Groton, Mass., a woman who was active and self-sacrificing in the days of her country's trial and honored for noble deeds as wife, mother and neighbor, died at the family home in Nashua, June 3, 1875. Four children were born of their marriage: Ellen M., born Jan. 14, 1843, married James B. Fassett, Sept. 9, 1867; William Mason, born Dec. 13, 1845, married Alice D. Scott of Springfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1883; Fred Hiram, born March 23, 1860, died May 29, 1892, clerk of police court for several years and at the time of his death; Edward Tenney, born Aug. 21, 1861, married Lavinia J. Harrington Sept. 9, 1890.

EDWARD SPALDING, M. D.

Hon. Edward Spalding, M. D., was born at Amherst, Sept. 15, 1813, died suddenly, June 22, 1895, near Parmacheene lake, in Maine, while on a fishing trip in that region. Dr. Spalding was the fourth child and first son of the children of Dr. Matthias and Rebecca (Atherton) Spalding. On the paternal side he was of the fifth generation in direct descent from Edward Spalding, who came to New England about 1632 and settled at Braintree, Mass., removing a few years later to Chelmsford, Mass., of which place he was one of the earliest proprietors. In the fourth generation his descent was from Col. Simeon Spalding, son of Edward, who married for his second wife, Mrs. Abigail Wilson, whose maiden name was Johnson, the fourth generation in descent from Edward Johnson of Woburn, Mass., who came from Kent county, Eng. Dr. Matthias Spalding, one of the youngest of her children, was born at Chelmsford, Mass., June 25, 1769, and was graduated at Harvard college 1798. He then went abroad to perfect his education, and attended medical lectures in London. Soon after his return home he settled in Amherst and in 1806 was united in marriage with Rebecca Wentworth, daughter of Joshua Atherton, sister of Charles H. Atherton, the father of Charles G. Atherton. He was a physician and surgeon of superior education, whose services were widely sought, and who distinguished himself for successful treatment of diseases. Moreover he was a citizen who wielded a wide and beneficent influence and who contributed a good man's full quota in moulding the character of his generation, so that Amherst has been noted in all the decades since then as a place of culture and refinement. His wife is remembered as a lady of refined nature and elegant manners.

The subject of this sketch went to Chelmsford when eleven years of age to be under the instruction of Rev. Abiel Abbott. When thirteen years of age, he became a student at Pinkerton academy at Derry, Abel F. Hildreth,

a celebrated schoolmaster in those days, being principal. From the academy he went to Dartmouth college from which he was graduated in 1833. Among his classmates were young men who later in life became distinguished in the professions: J. F. Joy, I.L. D., Rev. F. A. Adams, Ph. D., Prof. Joseph C. Bodwell, D. D., John Lord, I.L. D., Prof. David Crosby and Samuel I. Sawyer, M. C. from Missouri. Following his graduation he went to Lexington, Ky., hoping to find employment as a teacher. The field was not favorable to his ambition and consequently he returned east in 1834 and commenced the study of medicine and surgery in the office of his father. He attended three courses of lectures at Harvard medical school in Boston and received his degree of M. D. in 1837. Dr. Spalding then spent a few months riding with his father and observing his treatment of the sick. Meantime he was casting about for a place to locate and had two or three in view when the small-pox broke out in Nashua and he was invited by the authorities to take charge of the patients. The epidemic lasted about eight months, at the end of which time, having made several pleasing acquaintances, and, being urged to remain, he opened an office and cast his lot with the people of Nashua. Following a few years of practice by himself he accepted an invitation from Dr. Micah Eldridge, and became a partner with him in practice. After this partnership was dissolved, he gained for himself an extensive and valuable practice. He was a member of the Hillsborough and New Hampshire Medical societies and enjoyed the confidence of a large circle of families, and his success as a physician had given him an enviable reputation. In the meantime he had been called to assume responsibilities of a fiduciary nature, involving such time, care and labor as to seriously interfere with his professional engagements. The transition to these

new employments was the natural sequence of the excellent judgment and rare capacity for business which he manifested. The accuracy and promptitude with which his accounts were rendered to the probate, and the just consideration for the feelings and interest of all persons concerned in the settlement of the estates committed to his trust, brought such a pressure of occupation that he was compelled to relinquish his profession.

He had now been in practice twenty-five years, and satisfactory as his services as a physician had been to the com-

munity, he was yet to perform an important and valuable service by his judicious management of important trusts and his earnest co-operation in the direction and enlargement of new enterprises. In addition to his engagements in the settlement of large estates, he became interested in banking, manufacturing and railroads, holding various offices of labor and responsibility in these institutions and corporations. He was for several years treasurer of the Nashua Savings bank and subsequently its president. He was one of the original projectors of the Pennichuck water works, of which company he was president at the time of his death; a director and president in both of the large cotton manufacturing companies which have contributed so much to the



EDWARD SPALDING.

prosperity of the city; he had also filled similar duties in other corporations elsewhere.

In municipal and town offices he performed important duties, taking a lively interest in the progress of popular education. He was elected a member of the school committee in 1839 and served on that committee and on the board of education, of which he was president a number of terms, for a period of twenty years. He was also actively engaged in building up the city library, of which he was a trustee from the beginning of the enterprise. Never seeking political preferment and personally disin-

clined to the strife for political distinction he, nevertheless, served as city physician and overseer of the poor in 1853, in the common council in 1854, in the board of aldermen in 1857, and in 1864 was elected mayor, attending the Republican national convention at Baltimore in the same year. He was a member of the state convention for the revision of the constitution in 1876, and councilor for two years during the administration of Gov. Benjamin F. Prescott, 1878 and 1879. In 1866 he was elected a trustee of Dartmouth college and continued in that office twenty-five years, during which time he contributed to the substantial prosperity of the institution by frequent unobtrusive gifts, and the steady service of a loyal graduate. In 1882 the college conferred the degree of L.L. D. upon him. He also represented the college as a trustee of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts during several years of its existence as a department of instruction, and was a trustee of the New Hampshire asylum for the insane from 1883 until his death.

Although his life was a busy one he found time for recreation, often seeking the woods and waters of northern New Hampshire, and the forests and lakes of Maine, finding in them the pleasures that an angler experiences, and also the elements of good health. His piscatorial diversions caused him to be identified with a good many men like-minded as himself, and as a consequence he served a number of years as chairman of the state board of fish commissioners, a board that was created to promote the fish and game resources of the state and which accomplished a noteworthy work.

Dr. Spalding was a member of the First Congregational church and few men in New Hampshire have served the cause that represents man's happiness here and hereafter with more zeal and liberality. His contribution in 1870 to rebuild the First church, the original edifice having been destroyed by fire, was \$10,000, while his gift to the building fund for the magnificent edifice erected on Lowell street in 1893 and 1894 was the second largest of the contributions. Dr. Spalding was a willing servant in all the departments of church activities. He was president of the New Hampshire Bible society from 1860 until his death, a Sunday school teacher, a promoter of missions, chairman of conventions and zealous in promoting all good works calculated to advance the standard of right living and bless the homes of the people. More than this no man in Nashua of his generation did more to advance the cause of education or showed a kinder spirit or more generous hand in fostering and encouraging secular enterprises for the public weal, and in encouraging individuals by example, by advice and by pecuniary aid to make the most of their opportunities, and thereby make this Nashua of ours the prosperous and enlightened city we behold to-day.

Dr. Spalding was united in marriage June 23, 1842, with Dora Barrett, second daughter of Joseph and Mary (Appleton) Barrett of New Ipswich, a family honorably identified with the history of the town so widely known by the character and achievements of its sons. Mrs. Spalding, who died Jan. 17, 1887, was a woman of rare good sense, gentle, kind to those in sorrow and affliction, never wearying in the ministrations that make men and women better and happier. Three children were born of their marriage: Edward Atherton, born Oct. 13, 1852, died Nov. 10, 1863, Mary A. and Dora N., now living.

VIRGIL CHASE GILMAN.

Hon. Virgil C. Gilman was born in Unity, May 5, 1827. He is the third child and eldest son, in a family of eight children, of Emerson and Delia (Way) Gilman. Mr. Gilman traces his lineage to Moses Gilman, who was one of three brothers—Edward, John and Moses—who emigrated from England to this country early in the sixteenth century. The descendants of these pioneers in the civilization of this continent are numerous. There is hardly a state in the Union where they may not be found. The family has been in civil office from the time our colony became a royal province to the present time. John Gilman was one of the first councilors in President Cutt's commission, and died in 1708. Col. Peter Gilman was one of the royal councilors in 1772. Nicholas Gilman was councilor in 1777 and 1788, John Gilman in 1787, while John Taylor Gilman was fourteen years, eleven in succession, our highly respected chief magistrate. His brother, Nicholas Gilman, was a member of the house of representatives in congress eight years, and in the national senate nine years. The ecclesiastical annals also have: Rev. Nicholas Gilman, Harvard college, 1724, and Rev. Tristram Gilman, Harvard college, 1757, both respected men. The subject of this biography is a descendant in the line of Moses Gilman through Stephen and Dorothy (Clough) Gilman, who became his second wife Sept. 5, 1793, and bore him twelve children. His first wife, by whom he had nine children, was Anne Hunton. Stephen was a native of Kingston and served as a cavalry officer in the Revolutionary war. Emerson, son of Stephen, and father of Virgil, followed the trade of a clothier until machinery supplanted the hand process, when, after pursuing the occupation of a farmer for a few years, he removed to Lowell, Mass., in 1837. Blessed with good courage and strong and willing hands he supported his large family and give his children the advantages the city afforded in the way of education.

Mr. Gilman was ten years of age when he became a resident of Lowell. He made fair progress, for a boy of his age, in the public schools and continued his studies through several grades in the high school. In 1843 he removed to Nashua, but it was not until 1851 that he entered business for himself. He then became associated with Charles P. Gage and O. D. Murray, under the firm name of Gage, Murray & Co., in the manufacture of printers' cards, embossed and marble papers. The firm managed its affairs with skill and enterprise, and out of it came the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper company.

Mr. Gilman is one of the finest penmen and most accurate book-keepers in southern New Hampshire, and consequently his services, after severing his connection with Gage & Murray and while seeking renewed health, which had become impaired under his close application to business, by tilling the soil and other out-door employment, were often in demand in that department of mercantile affairs. He opened the first set of books for the Nashua Savings bank, and was the cashier's substitute in the Pennichuck bank during his absence.

Mr. Gilman has been active all his life. In 1876 he became treasurer of the Nashua Savings bank in place of Dr. Edward Spalding, resigned, a position of great responsibility, which he held for more than eighteen years and with it the complete confidence of the public. Mr. Gilman has been identified with the growth and

prosperity of Nashua in many ways not heretofore mentioned. He was a stockholder and director in the Underhill Edge Tool company and Amoskeag Axe company, is a director in the Indian Head National bank, and was for many years a director in the Nashua Iron and Steel company and president of the Nashua Saddlery Hardware company and the Peterboro' railroad. In fact Mr. Gilman's interest in pushing Nashua into the front rank of industrial importance has been such that he has written, for newspapers and other publications, more valuable articles on the subject than any other citizen, with possibly the exception of Editor Moore. Besides this Mr. Gilman has taken a decided interest in military matters. He was a member of the famous Governor's Horse Guards and an honorary member of the Foster Rifles. During all this time his interest in agricultural pursuits has been such that he has owned some of the best farms in Nashua, and cultivated them to the admiration of the farming community, furnishing tillers of the soil an incentive to do their best. Under his aid and encouragement what is known as the Concord street greenhouses were founded. He has served on the board of trustees of the New Hampshire board of agriculture and of the New England agricultural society, done yeoman service at numerous agricultural and horticultural fairs, and was among the first to breed and develop the now famous Plymouth Rock fowl and to encourage poultry shows, both local, state, New England, and national, and was awarded a bronze medal at the Centennial exhibition for poultry.

With all else Mr. Gilman has found time to hold public office. Never a self-seeker in the field of political preferment, the positions of responsibility which he has filled are where the office has sought the man. He was mayor of Nashua in 1865, has served long and faithfully

on the board of education, and performed no end of work in promoting the cause of the people through the public library, having served from its organization, more than twenty-five years, on its board of trustees and performed the duties of secretary and treasurer. Besides this he represented his ward in the legislature in 1879, being chairman of the committee on banks, and zealously opposing taxation of church property. In 1881 he was chosen senator from the old Nashua district, and was honored with the chairmanship of the leading committee

of the senate, the judiciary, no member of the legal profession having a seat in that body. The duties of this position, which had usually been assigned to an attorney, were performed in a manner so conscientious and courteous and with such ability as to win for him the esteem of all who had business before the committee.

Mr. Gilman is a member of the First Congregational church and society, and active in all its missions, having served it as director and treasurer, and president and director of the Sunday school. He was a generous contributor, not only to the building fund of its second and present edifice, but to the many things that are necessary to the furtherance of its work. It may be justly said, therefore, that in all that tends to



VIRGIL CHASE GILMAN.

strengthen society, in all that is for the best interests of the city of Nashua, Virgil C. Gilman has done his full share as an honest man and good citizen. Dartmouth college conferred on him the degree of A. M. in 1893.

In 1850 Mr. Gilman was united in marriage with Sarah Louisa, daughter of Gideon Newcomb of Roxbury. Two children were born of their marriage: Harriet Louisa, born October 21, 1853, married Charles W. Hoitt, attorney at law and judge of the Nashua municipal court, January 14, 1875, and Alfred Emerson, born February 16, 1857, died September 29, 1857.

JOTHAM DUTTON OTTERSON.

Hon. Jotham D. Otterson was born in Hooksett, Sept. 11, 1805, died at Nashua, 1880. He was a son of James and Martha (Chase) Otterson. His immigrant ancestor, James Otterson, came to this country from the north of Ireland early in the eighteenth century. Of his four sons who accompanied him, William, who married Jane Temple before leaving his native land, settled in that part of Chester, now Hooksett. He enlisted as a soldier in the French and Indian war and perished at Ticonderoga, leaving a widow and two children, James and Mollie. James, who was born Aug. 19, 1757, named for his grandfather, and the father of the subject of this sketch, became a soldier in the War of the Revolution. Mollie lived a single life. It is an interesting fact in the history of the Otterson family that Jane, wife of William, accompanied her husband two miles on foot carrying her



JOTHAM DUTTON OTTERSON.

baby, Mollie, in her arms, and leading James, then in his third year, by the hand, when he started from home to join his company. It was their last parting. The courageous woman returned to the farm, took up her life work, tilled the soil, brought up her children and at her death left the estate to her son. The same farm is now owned and occupied by a nephew of the fifth generation. On the maternal side he was a descendant of Abner and Betty (Bradley) Chase, whose ancestors were among the first settlers of the Suncook valley, and bore an honorable record for piety and good-citizenship.

Mr. Otterson was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Blanchard academy in Pembroke. He learned the machinists' and iron moulders' trades and worked in Lebanon, Nashua, Hooksett, Pittsfield, Mass., and came to Nashua about 1833. After being employed for sometime in the machine shop of the Nashua Manufacturing company, he went to Clinton, Mass., where he was superintendent of the Lancaster mills, and in 1850 returned to Nashua and purchased the interest of Deacon Baldwin, then lately deceased, in the Nashua Lock company, located on Water street. With his associates, Col. L. W. Noyes and Robert Living, he continued the manufacture of locks, knobs and house trimmings until the

partnership was dissolved. In settlement of the business Mr. Otterson took the foundry, tools and fixtures, and continued in business as sole proprietor and manager until his death, under the name of the Otterson Foundry company. He was a conservative and practical business man, who paid good wages and took a deep interest in everything that had a tendency to dignify labor and promote the welfare of the laboring man. With all else Mr. Otterson was a citizen of the most democratic character. He believed in the people and he entered heartily into the things that interest them. In the days before Nashua was incorporated as a city he belonged to the fire department, was foreman of the Nashua company's engine company and chief of the department. Mr. Otterson held a good many positions of honor and trust and assisted several industries upon their feet. He represented his ward in the legislature with ability during two sessions and in 1868 and 1870 was mayor of the city.

Mr. Otterson was one of the founders of the Pearl street Congregational church, and no man connected with it was more generous in its support or more constant and loyal to all its missions. He gave it financial support, without which it could not have sustained itself, and when it became necessary to close its doors he was sorrowful, and yet, true man that he was, he united with its successor the Pilgrim church. Mr. Otterson was a member of Granite lodge, I. O. O. F., and was one of the truly good and generous men of Nashua, who performed every duty of life with conscientious fidelity, and left an unblemished record in all things.

Mr. Otterson was twice married: first, Feb. 1, 1838, to Sarah Emery Scribner, daughter of Parker and Elizabeth (Emery) Scribner of Franklin. Mrs. Otterson was a descendant on the paternal side of Josiah Scribner, who settled at Andover, who, on the maternal side, was descended from the Websters, his mother being Hannah, the sister of the father of Daniel Webster, and on the maternal side of the Emerys and Fesendens. She died at Clinton in January, 1852. His second marriage, in December, 1852, was with Lucia Fish of Athol, Mass. Eight children were born to him, all by his first marriage: James Parker Scribner, born in Hooksett, January 14, 1831, married Feb. 17, 1853, Asenath Hurd Bannister; Mary Elizabeth, born June 29, 1833, at Lebanon, married Rev. Robert S. Stubbs; Lafayette Washington, born in Nashua, March 5, 1836, died Sept. 14, 1837; Sarah Emery Dana, born in Nashua, July 15, 1838, married Frederick Bunnill, who died in the army, afterwards married Edgar B. Burke of Nashua; Nancy Emery, born in Nashua, Nov. 20, 1841, married Dana D. Dodge of Nashua; George Washington, born in Hooksett, Oct. 5, 1843, married Priscilla Cook, now resides in Florida; Ann Maria, born in Clinton, Mass., Feb. 7, 1847, married William H. Cook; William Henry, born in Nashua, March 31, 1850, died Sept. 17, 1851.

DANA SARGENT.

Hon. Dana Sargent was born in Nottingham West—now Hudson—Nov. 28, 1818, died, at Nashua, Nov. 24, 1884. He was a son of Reuben and Eunice K. Davis Sargent. His immigrant ancestor was one of the original Scotch-Irish colony that settled at Londonderry early in the eighteenth century.

Mr. Sargent was educated in the public schools of his native place and at the Nashua Literary institution. In his

youth he learned the trade of making carpenters' planes and followed that occupation for some time in his native place. His first business venture was in the hardware trade at Manchester, where he was in company with George A. P. Darling and remained about eight years. He then returned to Hudson and was associated with John N. Marshall in the grocery business. From there he went to Lawrence, Mass., where he formed a co-partnership with William H. Bridgman and Ezekiah Plummer under the firm name of Sargent, Bridgman & Co. The firm did an extensive wholesale business in flour, grain, produce and lumber, its place of business being on Essex street, near the railroad station. Mr. Sargent sold out his interest in the firm about 1860 when he came to Nashua and formed a co-partnership with John Cross under the firm name of Sargent & Cross, and continued in the same line



DANA SARGENT.

of trade, the mills and yard of the firm being on Canal street near the Jackson company's dam. Later, after disposing of this business to James H. Tolles, he did an extensive business in southern lumber.

Mr. Sargent was interested in many enterprises outside of his regular business, among which was the Nashua, Acton & Boston railroad, which, with Edward H. Spalding, Henry Parkinson and others he was largely instrumental in building, and that, too, at a personal loss. In 1854 he was warden of Ward Four, Lawrence, and represented the same ward in the common council of the city. In 1855 he was the Democratic candidate for the mayoralty of Lawrence, and came within a few votes of an election. In 1870 he was the Democratic candidate for mayor of Nashua. His vote, being much larger than that cast for the gubernatorial candidate of his party, showed unmistakable popularity, and the result was his re-nomination by his associates in 1871, when he was handsomely

elected. His administration of the affairs of the city was of a far-reaching and judicious character. He advocated and purchased the tract of land known as the North Common, and the city councils recognized the wisdom of his judgment by naming the thoroughfare on its northern boundary Sargent avenue. He also foresaw that it was only a question of a little time when Crown Hill would be built over and the city would need a schoolhouse and engine house there. Acting upon this belief he purchased for a nominal sum the lot on what is now known as Arlington street, on which buildings for the purpose mentioned were erected a few years later. These and other improvements, with courtesies shown every citizen who approached him, made him a popular executive and won for him the kindest compliments of the Republican press and voters, in addition to those of his own political faith. Mr. Sargent was a member of Ancient York lodge, A. F. and A. M., and the Royal Arch chapter at Lawrence. He was a petitioner for a charter for St. George commandery, K. T., and one of its charter members, serving the same body as eminent commander in 1869 and 1870; he was also a Scottish Rite mason, 32d degree, Valley of Massachusetts.

Mr. Sargent was united in marriage March 11, 1841, with Susan M. Hadley, daughter of William and Rachel Hadley of Hudson. Four children were born of their marriage: Mary E., born Jan. 26, 1842, deceased; Reuben Wilmer, born Feb. 16, 1843, deceased; Susan Helen, Oct. 24, 1844; William Franklin, born Oct. 5, 1847, married Minnie Cullen.

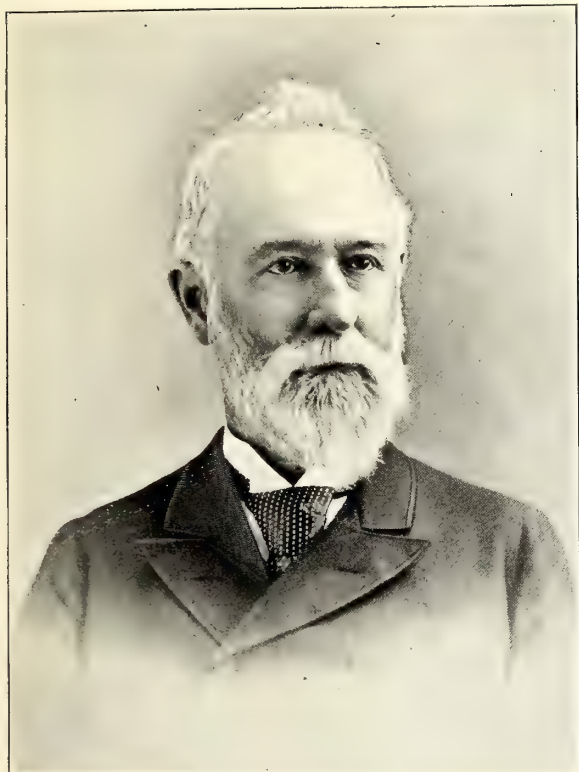
SETH D. CHANDLER.

Hon. Seth D. Chandler was born at East Abington, now Rockland, Mass., Feb. 11, 1827. He is a son of Seth and Martha (Burrell) Chandler, and a descendant on both the paternal and maternal side from English settlers of the country roundabout Duxbury, Mass.

Mr. Chandler attended the district schools of Rockland and besides the knowledge thus obtained he secured a liberal education by private study and observation. He is therefore, a well informed man in matters of business, and in all things else that men who are not in professional life desire to know. Mr. Chandler had his home in Rockland until he was twenty-three years of age. He then went to Hingham, Mass., where he drove a bread cart for one year, and was in business as a baker one year for himself. April 1, 1853, he came to Nashua and bought out the bakery of Abel Bowman, located on the site of Whiting block, and conducted that business seven years. He sold out this business in 1860 and for the next three years was engaged in the lard, tallow and sausage business in Boston. In 1863 Mr. Chandler disposed of his Boston business and embarked in business in a butchery and packing house establishment in New York City, where he remained three years. In October, 1866, he returned to Nashua and bought out the flour and grain business in which he is now engaged, and which by his careful and conservative business management has always been in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Chandler, however, has not been engrossed in business to the point where men have no time to give to matters that are and should be the concern of every good citizen. On the other hand he has shown a decided interest in having good schools, wise laws and a just and

economical administration of municipal affairs. He represented his ward in the common council in 1869, and in the board of aldermen in 1870 and 1871. In 1872 he was



SETH D. CHANDLER.

mayor of Nashua, and it is due to the foresight of his administration that the present high school building was erected, and a beginning made in paving streets and introducing modern methods in their general improvement. In fact he gave the city wise and faithful service. Mr. Chandler was one of the earnest citizens who came to the front at the time the foreign insurance companies abandoned the state, who earnestly supported the people's cause, invested money that he never expected to recover, and gave his time to the management of the companies thus formed. Mr. Chandler has served on the board of directors of the Second National bank since its organization and has been a director for many years of the White Mountain Freezer company. He attends the services of the Universalist church and is a citizen who is held in the highest respect.

Mr. Chandler has been twice married: first, December, 1855, with Hannah E. Flagg of Nashua, who died in May, 1857; second, December, 1862, with Hattie E. Ober, daughter of Henry and Eliza (White) Ober of Grafton, Vt. Of the three children born to them, Alice died when five years old, Walter died a young man twenty-six years of age, a daughter, Mabel, still survives.

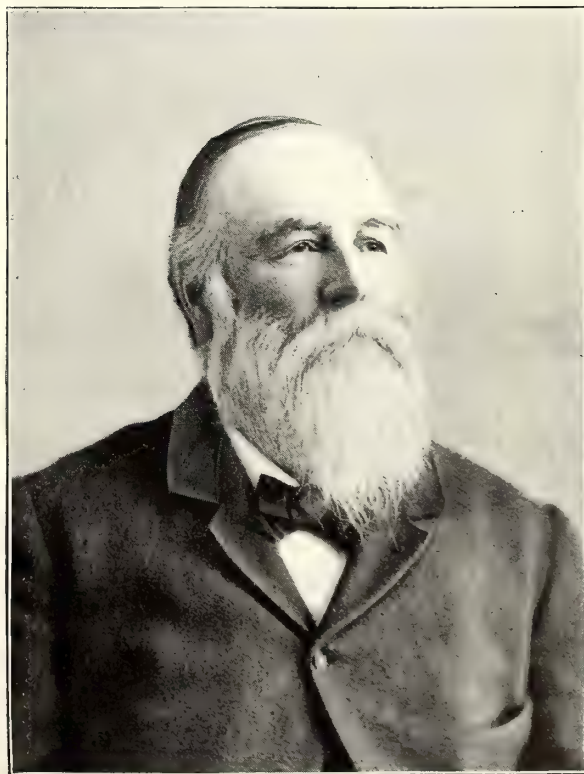
GEORGE H. WHITNEY.

Hon. George H. Whitney was born in Framingham, Mass., Feb. 24, 1821, died at Nashua, March 7, 1895. He was a son of Jesse and Rebecca (Newell) Whitney, who became residents of Nashua in 1826. His ancestors, both

paternal and maternal, were of English origin and early settlers in the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Mr. Whitney was educated in the common schools and at Crosby's Literary institution. In 1838 he apprenticed himself to John H. Gage for three years to learn the machinists' trade. After completing his trade he went to New York City. He tarried there but a short time. Returning to New Hampshire, 1842, he obtained employment in the machine shop of the Amoskeag company at Manchester, where he remained nine months. His next move was to Nashua, and here he remained. Mr. Whitney went to work for his old employer, Mr. Gage, 1843, as foreman, and continued in that position until the winter of 1852, when, with David A. G. Warner, he became a partner in the business, the firm name being Gage, Warner & Whitney. The new firm, owing to the fact that the business had outgrown the buildings on Water street, built a large shop on Hollis street. The firm prospered. It employed a large number of men and was widely known. In 1862 Mr. Gage, the senior partner, was accidentally killed at Franklin by the discharge of a shotgun which he was removing from a wagon. The firm was then re-organized under the name of Warner & Whitney, and so continued until 1873, when upon the death of Mr. Warner, Mr. Whitney became sole proprietor, and managed the business until his death.

It was not alone, however, in the manufacturing interests of Nashua that Mr. Whitney was prominent and progressive. He took a conspicuous part in her military and civil affairs. In 1842 he identified himself with the



GEORGE H. WHITNEY.

Lafayette Light infantry, and from that time to 1858 was active in many of the numerous companies of those days, holding a first lieutenant's commission in the Granite

State Cadets. He was also quartermaster of the Fifth regiment, New Hampshire infantry, in 1858, and an officer in the Cadets until about 1862, when the company disbanded and most of the men enlisted in the cause of their country. To this honorable record it should be added that Mr. Whitney represented his ward in the legislature in 1855 and 1856, served in the board of aldermen in 1857 and 1858, and was chosen mayor by the Republican party in 1875 by a large majority. Mr. Whitney served the city in 1886 on the board of assessors. He was a member of the Pilgrim Congregational church, Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, St. George commandery, K. T., and Edward A. Raymond consistory, 32d degree, also of Granite lodge, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Whitney was united in marriage April 25, 1844, with Susan G. Stickney, daughter of Luther A. and Ruth

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Hon. Charles Williams was born at Easton, Mass., Aug. 1, 1816, died at Nashua, May 19, 1894. Richard Williams, his first American ancestor, was born at Glamorganshire, Wales, as early as 1599. He came to this country in 1632 and settled at Taunton, Mass., in 1637. He has been called the "Father of Taunton." His wife, Francis Dighton, was born in Somersetshire, England. She was a sister to the first wife of Governor Endicott. (See History of Bristol county). He was deputy to the general court of Plymouth in Taunton in 1646, 1648, 1650, 1651 and several subsequent years, and was first on the list of those who made the south purchase (Dighton); also of those who made the north purchase which included Easton, Norton, Mansfield and a part of Attleborough. Both history and tradition link this line of the



RESIDENCE OF MRS. CHARLES WILLIAMS.

(Glover) Stickney, and of their seven children three have died: George F., born at Nashua Nov. 2, 1846, married Elthea Davis, Nov. 15, 1871; Charles H., born at Nashua June 22, 1851, married, first, Lizzie J. Genther of Waldboro, Me., second, Anna F. Fisher of Nashua; Alice G., born at Nashua, Sept. 26, 1853, married William H. Sexton, Sept. 27, 1881; Eugene P., born at Nashua, Nov. 28, 1855, married Sept. 26, 1883, Elizabeth L. Jobert, died Nov. 19, 1887, and, second, Myra B. White, in April, 1891; Clarence R., born at Nashua, July 24, 1849, died Oct. 8, 1868; Willis I., born at Nashua, March 21, 1848, died June 10, 1848; Susan May, born at Nashua, Dec. 23, 1859, and died Jan. 2, 1860.

Williams genealogy to that of Oliver Cromwell, the protector, who was also a descendant of Richard Williams of Glamorganshire, Wales. His name was Williams, known in history as "Cromwell alias Williams," the assumed name of Cromwell being taken from his maternal uncle, Thomas Cromwell, who held the portfolio of state to Henry VIII., and who made him an heir. Roger Williams was also of the same line. He outlived the Plymouth government and died at Taunton, Mass., 1692, leaving nine children. His estate is still in the possession of his descendant. The direct descent from Richard Williams of Taunton is as follows: Benjamin, the sixth son, settled at Easton, Josiah settled at Bridgewater; Seth,

the great-grandfather of Mr. Williams, was born at Bridgewater, May 21, 1722, settled at Easton, 1740, married Susannah Forbes, May 21, 1750, born at Bridgewater, May 26, 1732. Edward Williams, his grandfather, born at Easton, Jan. 28, 1751, married Sarah Lothrop, born at Bridgewater, November, 1755, married Dec. 3, 1772; he still retained the homestead where Lieut. Seth Williams, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born Jan. 29, 1776, died November, 1851. He was a tanner by trade and took part in the war of 1812. He married Sarah Mitchael in 1800.

She was a daughter of Colonel Mitchell of Bridgewater, Mass., an active man in the Revolutionary War and for many years a member of the legislature from Easton. He lived near the homestead. They had eight children, Charles, the subject of this sketch, being the third son.

Mr. Williams received a rudimentary education in the district school of his native place and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. His business career commenced at eighteen, when he apprenticed himself to the Easton Iron works four years, his compensation being twenty-five dollars for the first year, fifty dollars for the second, seventy-five dollars for the third, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the fourth. The financial crisis of 1837 embarrassed the iron business, and Mr. Williams went west and located at Springfield, Ill., but at the end of two years returned east and entered the employ of the iron foundry at Chelmsford, Mass. In 1841 he went to Manchester and was employed in the Amoskeag foundry.

In 1845, with his brother Seth, he came to Nashua and established the foundry business, under the firm name of

S. & C. Williams. The partnership between Mr. Williams and his brother was dissolved in 1859, and the business was continued—being known as the Nashua Iron foundry—by Charles Williams, and later was practically under the management of his son, Charles A. Williams (see biography). Mr. Williams then resumed personal control of the business and continued it until, by reason of failing health, he was compelled to abandon business affairs.

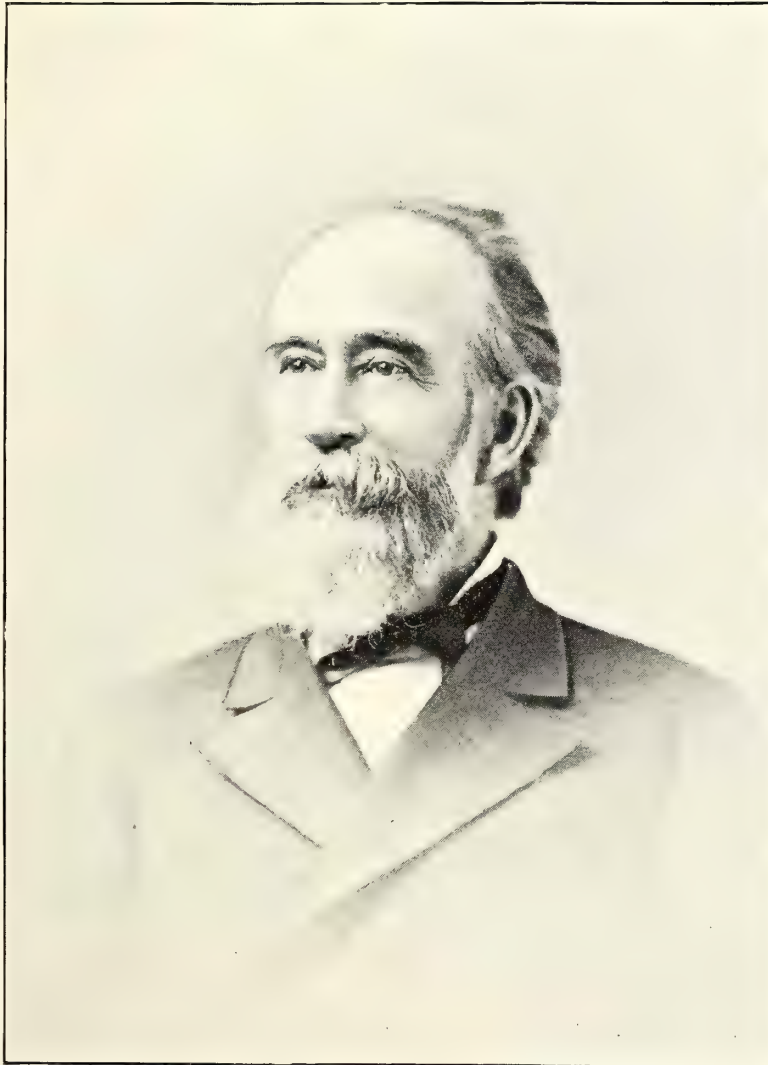
Many of the prominent Nashuans of to-day got their

start in life and the incentive to greater usefulness and nobler aims from Mr. Williams, while it is largely due to his fatherly advice and deep interest in those who looked to him for counsel and employment that many Nashuans owe their homes.

Mr. Williams' busy life in the management of his foundry, and the cultivation of his land—for he never got over the love of the soil with which he became imbued in his youth—so fully occupied his attention that he had little or no time in which to participate in public life as an official. He sat as a member of the first council of the city in 1853, and in 1876, at the unanimous call of the Republicans, he was induced to accept the mayoralty nomination. He was elected in

March of that year and became the centennial mayor. "His administration," says his biographer, "was characterized by the same prudence, fidelity and success that crowned his business career." He was re-elected by a largely increased majority. One of the social events of Mayor Williams' term of service was the visit of President

Hayes and his cabinet to this city and at the mayor's residence, which was elaborately decorated for the occa-



Yours truly
Ch. Williams

sion, Mrs. Hayes held a reception, Mrs. Williams presiding, which was attended by a great throng of people from the city and surrounding towns. Mr. Williams declined a few years later to be a candidate for councillor.

Mr. Williams was one of the five prominent men who originated the Second National bank, and held the office of vice president of the institution till shortly before his death, when he resigned. Following the announcement of his death the city council passed a resolution, in memoriam, in which they put on record that he was "founder and manager of one of the city's greatest industries, that he filled the position of chief magistrate with ability, dignity and fidelity, was noted in private life for liberality, courtesy and sweetness of disposition," and resolving that "the people have reason to deplore his death and hold in remembrance his virtues." Mr. Williams was a constant communicant of the First Congregational church and an honored member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M.

Mr. Williams was united in marriage in 1846 with Eliza Weston, daughter of Capt. Sutheric Weston of Antrim. She is a descendant of John Weston, who came from England in 1644. He lived in Salem, Mass., and afterwards in Reading, Mass., married Sarah Fitch, died 1723, aged ninety-two years. Mrs. Williams, with her sons and daughter, travelled extensively in foreign lands, and has been among the foremost in all good works in this city. The children of this marriage were: Seth Weston, born April 15, 1849; Charles Alden, born Aug. 18, 1851; Marion Eliza, born March 4, 1854, graduated at Nashua High school and at Madam Porter's school for young ladies at Farmington, Conn., married at Nashua, Nov. 8, 1878, to Herbert Allen Viets of Troy, N. Y.

CHARLES HOLMAN.

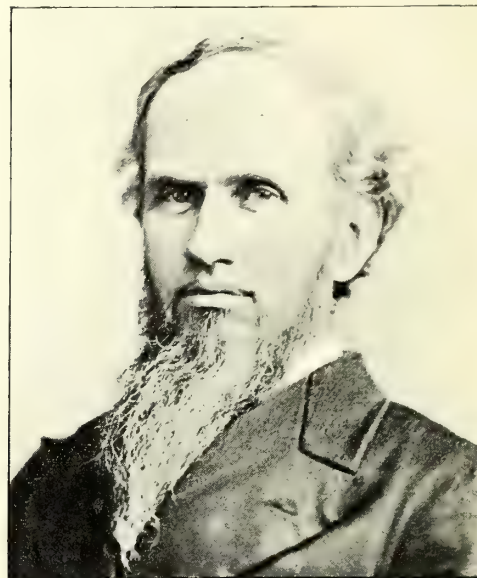
Hon. Charles Holman was born at Sterling, Mass., Nov. 7, 1833. He is a son of Porter and Persis (Reed) Holman. Mr. Holman's parents were in humble circumstances and as a result he was compelled to commence the battle of life at an early age and to fight his way as best he could. He obtained as good a common school education as possible, and at the age of eleven years went to work on a farm, where he remained until he was sixteen. From the age of sixteen to twenty he was engaged in making boots and shoes at West Boylston, Mass. He then, with his savings, purchased his time of his father—a custom in those days—and attended school at Fort Edward, N. Y., until he was of age. The sedentary life he had been compelled to lead had seriously impaired his health, and in the hope of improving it he became a canvasser, and in 1856 came into New Hampshire to sell the "Life of John C. Fremont," the first Republican candidate for the presidency. With a companion, William C. Colburn, who, with the pecuniary assistance of Mr. Holman, afterwards became a Methodist minister, he traveled through the state several months, but the pecuniary results were not encouraging and so Mr. Colburn returned to his home and Mr. Holman continued for a time alone. His next occupation, only for a short time however, was that of a traveling salesman for E. K. Smith of Hanover, a confectioner.

In the fall of 1857 Mr. Holman came to Nashua and for the next three years traveled for Col. Jonas C. Kempton

in the same capacity that he had traveled for Mr. Smith.

He traveled a year for Chapman & Cram. During all this time his health was delicate, and yet his indomitable courage and remarkable will power carried him through till he had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs and was compelled to take a respite from business for a period of six months. About 1861 he commenced business for himself in the same line which he had last followed, and since then few men have been more closely identified with the growth and development of Nashua. His first manufactory was destroyed by fire in 1874, when he immediately bought out Colonel Kempton's establishment on West Pearl street and in less than twelve hours after the fire broke out was engaged in filling orders. He remained on West Pearl street till 1882, when, in connection with John A. Spalding, he built the southerly half of the block corner of Main and Hollis streets, which bears his name, and moved there, increasing his capacity as a manufacturer and continuing to do the largest business of any man in his line of trade in New Hampshire.

Mr. Holman has seen much of public life and held many positions of honor and trust, greatly to his own credit and to the advantage of his constituents. He



CHARLES HOLMAN.

served in the board of aldermen two years, represented his ward in the legislature in 1869 and 1870, and the city in the senate in 1875 and 1876, being president of that body in the last year. He was mayor of Nashua in 1878 and 1879, and his administration is remembered as one of the best. Mr. Holman was delegate from New Hampshire to the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1880, at which Gen. James A. Garfield was nominated for the presidency. Besides the political offices mentioned Mr. Holman has been a director for many years in the First National bank of Nashua, and also on the board of the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester railroad, besides holding other positions—president of the Nashua Reform club and president of the Pilgrim church society. Mr. Holman is a York Rite mason and a member of St. George commandery, K. T., and a Scottish Rite mason

and a member of Edward A. Raymond consistory, 32d degree. He is also a lodge and encampment Odd Fellow.

It should be added that there is hardly a cause in Nashua in the past thirty years in which Mr. Holman has not contributed of his means and been identified as a promoter. Until a few years past, or so long as his health permitted him to participate in the activities of the city outside of his business, he was a prominent figure in public gatherings and no public speaker was more popular than he. His keen wit, forcible illustrations and fund of anecdotes was always appreciated and always put an audience in the best of humor. But it was not all humor. Sandwiched in and added as a conclusion were logical deductions, solid facts and persuasive argument. In a word he has been, and still is, one of Nashua's most progressive and honored citizens.

Mr. Holman was united in marriage Nov. 1, 1863, with Mary S., daughter of George W. and Susan (Marston) Osgood of Amesbury, Mass. Mrs. Holman, like her husband, has been prominent in good works and has done a good woman's full share in deeds of charity and hard work to promote the interests of society. The only surviving child, Charles Francis, was born Sept. 29, 1866, was graduated at the Nashua high school, and also at the Worcester Highland Military academy.

BENJAMIN FLETCHER, JR.

Hon. Benjamin Fletcher, Jr., was born at Westmore, Vt., June 4, 1837. He is a son of Benjamin and Lucinda (Davis) Fletcher, and a descendant, in the ninth generation, of Robert Fletcher who settled at Concord, Mass., in 1630. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Samuel Davis of Acworth.

Mr. Fletcher obtained a common school education, and beyond that is a self-made man. He is a man of wide and varied information and thoroughly conversant with all the details of the business to which he has devoted his energies from his youth to the present hour. Mr. Fletcher came to Nashua with his parents in 1842. He was employed at the works of the Nashua Iron and Steel company for many years as forge-master, and in 1883 went to Bridgeport, Conn., to take charge of the affairs of the Bridgeport Forge company, of which he is treasurer and general manager. In his line of industrial pursuits there is probably no man in the country who stands higher. He knows all the technicalities of manufacturing, the demands of the markets and the intricacies of business, as shown by his successful career.

While a resident of Nashua, and it is his purpose to return here when he retires from business, he was much in public life and a progressive citizen who wielded a wide influence and performed all the public duties he assumed in a manner creditable to himself and to the welfare of the city. He was a member of the common council in 1868 and 1869, and president of the body in the last year mentioned. In 1869 he was elected chief engineer of the fire department, and held that responsible position several years between that time and 1880, being one of the very best fire-fighters Nashua has ever had. He was elected mayor of the city for 1880 and again for 1881, and during his term of office he greatly improved the hydrant system for fire department purposes and inaugurated and completed other improvements that have proven of lasting benefit to the people. Besides

this service he was an efficient member of the board of education and active in other affairs calculated to advance the interests of the city.

Mr. Fletcher was made a Mason in Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and was a charter member of Ancient York lodge, in which he sat in the south while it was under a dispensation in 1870 and of which he was treasurer for several years, commencing in 1873. He received his demit in 1885 and became a member of St. Johns lodge at Bridgeport, Conn., where he has since become a member of Jerusalem Royal Arch chapter, Jerusalem council of masters, and Hamilton commandery K. T. In Odd Fellowship he has received all the degrees and is a member of Pennichuck lodge and Indian Head encampment, withdrawing from Nashoonon encampment to become a charter member, and is past grand and past patriarch of these bodies and past grand, past high-priest and past grand patriarch of the state bodies. He has been a member of the grand lodge of New Hampshire over thirty years and represented it in the sovereign



BENJAMIN FLETCHER, JR.

grand lodge in 1871 and 1872. In religious matters he is a Universalist. Mr. Fletcher is a man of ideas, and in the lodge or before the public is never at a loss to clothe these ideas so as to make their significance plain and forcible. In fact he is a self-made, self-reliant man whose career shows what may be accomplished by study and application.

Mr. Fletcher was united in marriage in 1859 with Parmelia Ingram, daughter of Roswell and Laura (Pratt) Ingram of Nashua and a descendant of Samuel Ingram and Richard Pratt. There were four children of their marriage, all born in Nashua: Frank M., born Dec. 24, 1859, graduated at Nashua high school, class of 1881, died Jan. 25, 1885; Laura Belle, born April 29, 1864; Agnes, born Dec. 4, 1870, died April, 1874; Rosalind, born Dec. 4, 1870, married O. C. Cole of Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 30, 1890.

ALFRED METCALF NORTON.

Hon. Alfred M. Norton was born at Greenland, April 13, 1822, died at Nashua, July 13, 1892. He was a son of

Daniel J. and Mary (Marston) Norton. His paternal ancestors were of English origin, and among the early settlers of the territory roundabout Dover. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Marston, who married Mary White. Both families were among the first people of their section, active and influential in social circles and public affairs.

Mr. Norton was educated in the common schools of his native place and graduated at Brackett academy April 1, 1851. He entered the service of the Boston Gaslight company, where, by industry and perseverance, he mastered every detail of the business and was rapidly advanced from one position to another until he became recognized as one of the expert gas engineers of New England. In 1853 he became manager of the gas works at Dover, where he remained seven years. He then became employed at the gas works in East Boston, and in 1861 became the company's manager, a position he held until he came to Nashua in 1874, making thirteen years in the service of that company. He held the responsible position of engineer and manager of the Nashua Light, Heat and Power company from the date last mentioned until his death, and for several years was treasurer of the company. During his administration

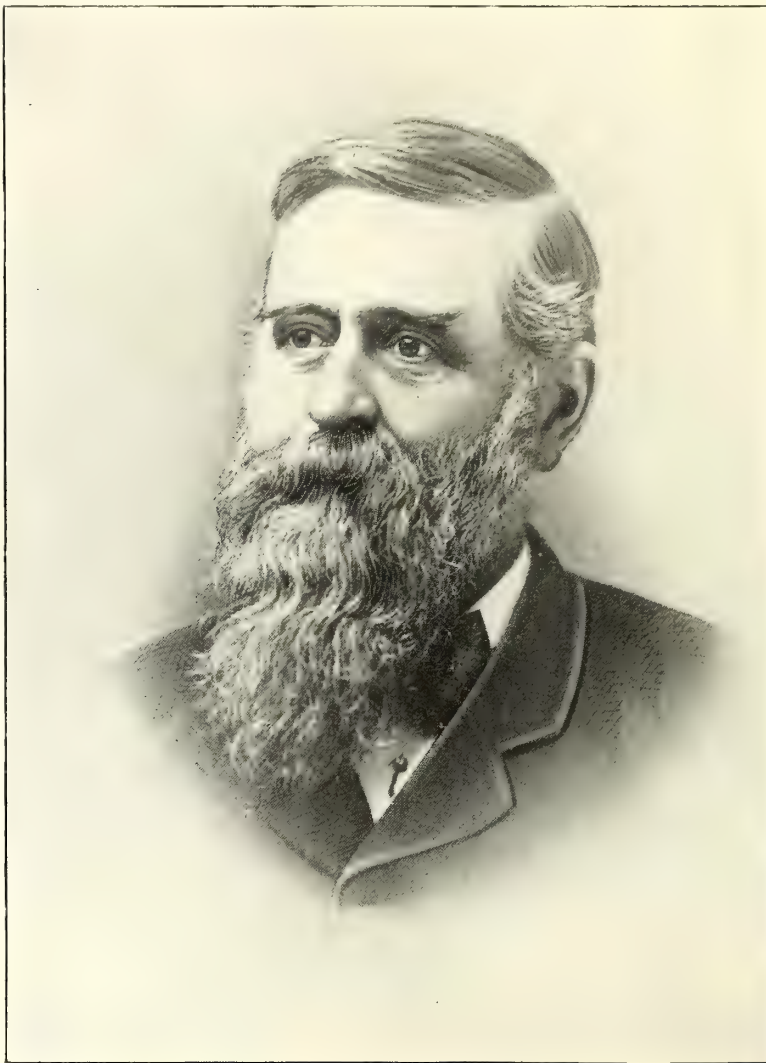
the gas company's plant was remodeled, enlarged, new buildings were erected, modern inventions and methods adopted and the price of gas to consumers reduced nearly one-half. It will thus be seen that Mr. Norton spent forty years of his life in the manufacture of gas, and that during thirty-eight years of this time he was a manager.

In 1883 and 1884 Mr. Norton served the city in the office of mayor, and although elected and re-elected by a partisan political organization, it is greatly to his credit that he gave the city a non-partisan administration both in his appointments and in the demand for improvements.

There was nothing small or hollow-hearted in Alfred M. Norton in any association or business transaction of life. He was commanding in stature, perfect in physical proportions, democratic in social life, conservative in judgment, faithful to every trust, and had the complete confidence of the people. Mayor Norton built the Canal street iron bridge, completed undertakings begun by former administrations, and incepted and carried forward other improvements that have been of vast importance to the public. Following this service to the city his

party desired to nominate him for senator, well knowing that his popularity would insure his election, but he declined the honor. Mr. Norton was made a Free Mason in Strafford lodge at Dover, and was knighted in William Parkman commandery, Knights Templar, at East Boston. He affiliated with the local bodies, and, by reason of his commanding stature, marched at the head of the column in St. George commandery whenever that body appeared in public.

Mr. Norton was united in marriage at Gonic, July 13, 1859, with Leona E. Foster, daughter of Nathan and Sally (Gilson) Foster. Mr. Foster was born at Norway, Me., April 9, 1795, died at Norway, Me., Jan. 19, 1837; Mrs. Foster was born at Groton, Mass., Dec. 30, 1791, died at Nash-



ALFRED METCALF NORTON.

ua, July 13, 1882. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Norton are: Mary E., born June 17, 1860, at Reading, Mass.; Julia L., born Oct. 12, 1861, at Boston, Mass., married Albert J. McKean of Nashua, April 23, 1889; Harry Austin, born Dec. 13, 1863, at Boston, married Katherine Gallinger of Concord, Oct. 10, 1888; Leone S., born Feb. 8, 1866, at Boston, married Frank H. Ivers of Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 8, 1884; Fred W., born at Boston, Nov. 17, 1868, married Almira Mercy Whithed of Nashua, Oct. 24, 1894; Paul T., born at Boston, June 4, 1870; Arthur E., born at Boston, Dec. 9, 1871; Walter F., born at Boston, Oct. 20, 1873.

JOHN AUGUSTINE SPALDING.

Hon. John A. Spalding was born in Wilton, May 29, 1837. He is a son of Moses and Anna H. (Kimball) Spalding. The name appears early in the middle ages of English History when battles were fought hand to hand (see "Spalding Memorial," published in 1872), and a coat-of-arms was deemed essential to honor. There is a town in Lincolnshire, Eng., bearing the name, and it is from that place that Edward Spalden (the name being written Spalding and Spaulding in the next and succeeding generations) emigrated to this country in 1630 or 1631. He settled at Braintree, Mass., where his first wife and daughter died. In 1645 his name appears among thirty-two petitioners for a tract of land for the purpose of a settlement, and subsequent records show that, in 1655, he became one of the incorporators of Chelmsford, Mass., named after Chelmsford, England. The family name of his second wife, Rachael, is not given in the records of that day, but the lineage is successively traced through seven generations to the subject of this sketch. The descendants of this pioneer, like that of many another early settler, are scattered throughout the union. They have held, and still hold, prominent places in the professions, in the mercantile and monetary world, in manufacturing industries and all the occupations in which men are employed for a livelihood.

Mr. Spalding was educated in the district schools of his native town and at the Nashua Literary institution, of which Prof. David Crosby was the founder and principal. From 1850 to 1856 he was a clerk in the clothing store of his brother, Capt. William R. Spalding, at Lawrence, Mass. In the last year mentioned, being then in his nineteenth year, he came to Nashua and engaged in

the same line of trade for himself. He continued in the business with good success until 1862, when the First National bank was founded and he was chosen cashier, a position he held, with credit to himself and the entire confidence of the community, until January, 1895, thirty-two years, when he resigned and his son, Col. William E. Spalding, became his successor. He is still a director in the institution and its vice president. Mr. Spalding has also served for many years on the board of trustees of the Nashua Guaranty Savings bank. To him it is

largely due that the investments of this institution are of a character that enabled it to pass unscathed through the financial depression of 1893 and 1894, and thus retain its credit as one of the soundest institutions of its kind in the state.

But Mr. Spalding's activity as a citizen of Nashua has not been wholly in the line of banking. For years he has been a large and successful operator in real estate. In fact the records of Hillsborough county show that during the past twenty-five years he has received and executed more deeds than any other man in the county. During the serious fire insurance troubles that were forced upon the state in 1880, he responded to the cause of the people and lent his services as an officer and his money as a stock-



JOHN AUGUSTINE SPALDING.

holder to form and manage two local companies, both of which were serviceable in protecting the property of the city and state, and in winding up their affairs returned to the stockholders their original investment with handsome interest. Mr. Spalding has always encouraged individual enterprises and manufacturing industries. Many a successful merchant owes his start in life to him, and many corporations would be extinct to-day had he not come to their aid in time of financial distress. He is at the present time officer and stockholder in the Howard Furniture Manufacturing company, and several other

concerns that employ a large number of men and women, and directly and indirectly benefit the people of Nashua and the towns of the Souhegan valley.

It is not alone in the activities mentioned that Mr. Spalding has been a busy man and useful citizen. He represented his ward in the legislature in 1865 and 1866, and the district, which then included Nashua and several neighboring towns, in the senate of 1878. This was the last senate under the constitution of 1850 and was composed of twelve members instead of twenty-four as now. In 1883 and 1884 he represented the third district in the governor's council, and in 1885 he was elected mayor of Nashua. The number of ballots cast for him in this election must be considered as a test of popularity, for in 1884 his party was defeated at the polls by about one hundred and eighty votes and he was elected by that number, a change of three hundred and sixty. He was not a candidate for re-election, and, as it turned out, his party was defeated under a new leader. Mr. Spalding's administration of the affairs of the municipality was one of the most satisfactory in the history of the city. He investigated the system of sewerage, and, finding it imperfect, had new surveys made with an outlet at the Merrimack river and made good progress in its construction. He also incepted the fire-alarm system and put it in the line of realization; anticipated the needs of the future by purchasing nearly eleven acres of land and adding the same to the Edgewood cemetery, and started the Nashua street railway of which he was the first president. Besides this he was a presidential elector of the Garfield and Arthur ticket, and was chairman of the Nashua Police commission from its organization in 1892, until 1895.

Mr. Spalding was a director of the Concord railroad six years, which included its stormy history, and at the present time is a director in the Wilton railroad and in the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester road, positions which he has held for a series of years. He is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, St. George commandery, K. T., and of Edward A. Raymond consistory 32d degree; also of Pennichuck lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand, and Nashoonon encampment of the same order, of which he is past chief patriarch, and an original promoter and stockholder of the association that built Odd Fellows' block, serving on its board of directors from its organization to the present time. That Mr. Spalding has been a very busy man since he settled in Nashua is further evidenced by the fact that he is president of the First Congregational society and served it in 1893 and 1894 as chairman of the building committee of the magnificent edifice on Lowell street, expending \$125,000 with fidelity that had the approval and thanks of the subscribers of that fund.

Of Mr. Spalding as a man among his fellow-citizens much might be said that must be omitted in an historical work that has its limitation. It should be stated, however, that his oversight of the affairs of the First National bank has been of the most satisfactory and appreciable character by its stockholders and patrons; that his administration of public trusts have been of a most serviceable character to the people and honorable to himself; that no worthy cause appeals to him and is dismissed empty-handed; that his democratic sociability with the humblest as well as the affluent has been, and is still, a

source of happiness to thousands of men and women whose lives are brightened by intercourse with him, and whose private affairs are benefited by the advice he has given and the aid he has advanced. Mr. Spalding has a summer home at the old homestead district on Abbot hill in Wilton, and also in the grounds of The Grand at Mont Vernon, and whenever he is at either place his latch-string is out for friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Spalding was united in marriage at Wilton, Oct. 13, 1859, with Josephine E. Eastman, daughter of Joseph and Abigail Eastman of Rumney. Mrs. Spalding died at Nashua in January, 1877. His second marriage occurred in November, 1878, with Anna, daughter of Dr. E. T. and Mary M. Learnard of Fall River, Mass. His children, by his first wife: William E., born Dec. 13, 1860; Harry E., born 1862 who died the same year.

JAMES H. TOLLES.

Hon. James H. Tolles was born in Nashua Oct. 17, 1846. He is a son of Horace C. and Sophia A. (Wright) Tolles. (For ancestors see sketch of his father).

Mr. Tolles obtained a common school education in the district where he was born, and a wider range of practical knowledge relative to mercantile customs and methods and matters of public moment by private study, intuition and observation. He is a musician by nature, study and practice, and during his youth made it his profession, being a member at various times of the Dunstable Cornet band, the Nashua Cornet band and several orchestras, besides teaching and playing in church choirs. At the present time music, both vocal and instrumental, is almost entirely abandoned by him, although he continues to greatly enjoy it, both his wife and daughter being musicians of high rank in the profession.

Mr. Tolles is a self-made man in the truest sense. When he left his home, at the age of twenty years and six months, he was in feeble health. He had not been able to perform any work for two years, and even then could do but little. He went to work, however, for his brother, Henry J. Tolles, in a grocery store at Dunstable, Mass., and remained there about three years, his health improving meantime so that he felt like pushing out into the world. He returned to Nashua, and although he had obtained a complete knowledge of mercantile affairs, he accepted a situation in the dry goods store of Crawford & Anderson, located in Noyes block, and the largest store of its kind in the city at that time, at seven dollars and a half a week. His ability as a salesman in this, to him, new line of business, was soon discovered by his employers, and his wages were very soon increased beyond the usual salaries of that day. In July, 1872, although his employers offered him every possible inducement to remain with them and spoke discouragingly of his purpose to enter a new line of trade, he resigned his clerkship and accepted an invitation to go into the lumber business with John Cross, his father-in-law. It was an unfavorable time of the year to enter the business, and, consequently, on his return from his wedding trip, he accepted a position with Sargent & Cross, whose mills and lumber yard were located on Canal street, near the Jackson company's dam, as an all round assistant for the firm. Three months later, Dec. 9, 1872, Dana Sargent and his brother, B. F. Sargent, retired from the business, and the firm was changed to Cross & Tolles, and so continues at the present time.

Mr. Tolles, however, is something more than a successful business man. He has put time, money and influence into the enterprises that have been incepted and carried forward for the development of Nashua industrial resources, and has been a generous giver and worker in the things that promote the interests of society and are helpful to the public. He was elected mayor of the city for 1886, and re-elected for 1887 and 1888. (See chapter on Civil Government).

In private life he is a cordial and companionable man, a model citizen, a promoter of the interests of musicians, and an earnest worker in many directions for the public at large. He is a member of Pennichuck lodge, I. O. O. F., Merrimack River commandery, U. O. G. C., a member of the supreme commandery of the order, and for many years, and now, is grand treasurer of the grand commandery of the state of New Hampshire; the order of Good Fellows, and an officer in the supreme assembly, and also of the City Guards club. He is also in corporate and other organizations, being a director and clerk of the Nashua Light, Heat and Power company, the Indian Head National bank, the Nashua Building and Loan association, the Lowell Electric Light corporation (Lowell, Mass.,) the Wheeler Reflector company (Boston), and active in the management of many other important trusts, besides being a trustee of the Nashua Savings bank, the City Emergency hospital, and serving on the executive board when it was established; president of the Nashua Board of Trade and a member of the state board, in which he served as the chairman of the committee on statistics; administrator and trustee of the estate of Dana Sargent. Mr. Tolles is a member of the First Congregational church, which he served on the committee that had charge of the erection of the magnificent edifice on Lowell street.

Mr. Tolles was united in marriage July 8, 1872, with Mary Ellen Cross, daughter of John and Sarah A. (Sargent) Cross. (For ancestors see sketch of her father). One child has been born to them, Marion E., born Aug. 1, 1874.

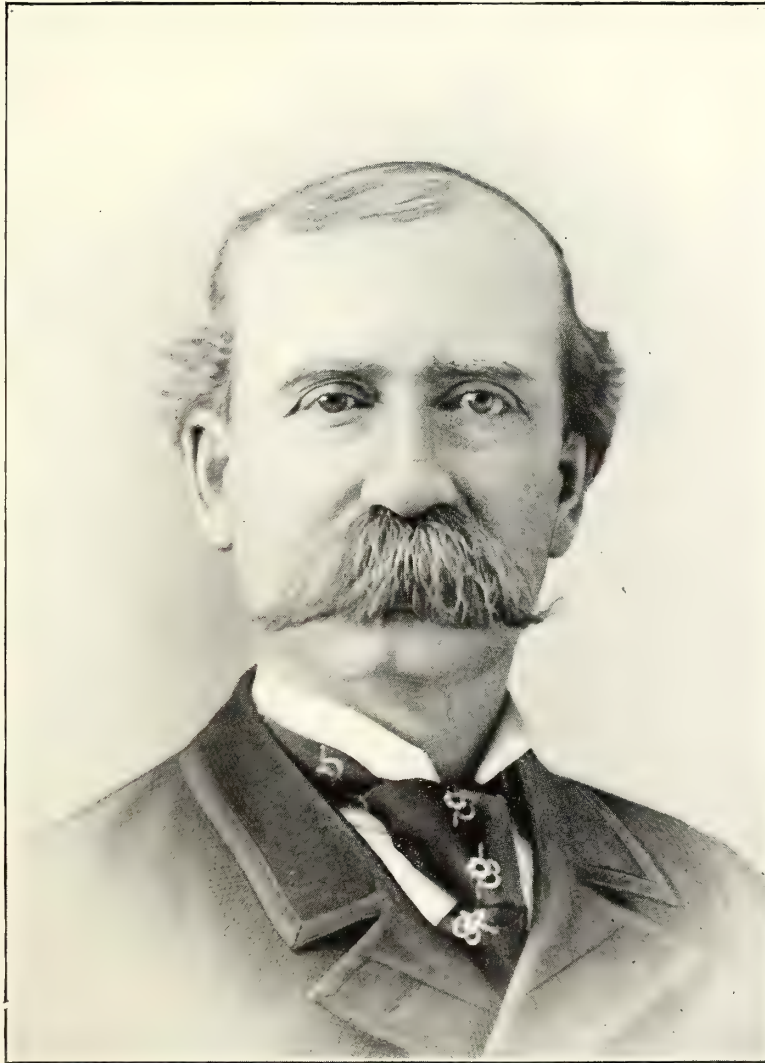
CHARLES HORACE BURKE.

Hon. Charles H. Burke was born in Milford, Dec. 4, 1850. He is a son of Nahum W. and Anna M. (Lewis) Burke. On the paternal side he is a descendant of Rich-

ard Burke, who came from England to America in 1670 and settled at Sudbury, Mass., where he became an influential citizen. His children and children's children, like those of many others of the colonial families, have become widely scattered and have made for themselves honorable records in the professions, the mercantile world and the general occupations of men. On the maternal side he is a descendant of David Lewis of Frances-town, of whom honorable mention is made under date of 1764 in Cochran's history of that place.

Mr. Burke came to Nashua with his parents in 1856 and was educated in our public schools. During his minority he was employed in his father's bakery, and shortly after attaining his majority he became a

a partner in the business, the firm name being N. W. Burke & Son. His father died in 1883, and since that time he has conducted the business alone, having added new machinery from time to time, increasing the output and keeping abreast of the times. Mr. Burke is one of the most reliable and busy business men in Nashua, and besides the management of his bakery is president of the Nashua Iron and Brass foundry, president of the Nashua Boot and Shoe company, president of the Home Building and Loan association, director in the Second National bank, the Nashua Armory association, Nashua coal com-



JAMES H. TOLLES.

pany, trustee of the City Guaranty Savings bank, ex-president of the board of trade, and one of the promoters of the Nashua street railway, having served on its first board of directors. That he has the confidence of the people is thus abundantly shown, and that he has done all in his power to build up and promote the industries of Nashua is a fact beyond cavil.

In politics Mr. Burke is a progressive Democrat, a man whose magnetism and popularity is such that he has been elected to office several times when his party associates on the ticket have failed of an election. Mr. Burke represented Ward Eight in the common council in 1874, and in the legislature in 1876. In 1878 he was collector of taxes for the city, and in 1889 and 1890 he served in the office of mayor. His administration of city affairs during the two terms he was chief magistrate was marked with patriotic zeal and improvements that have the approval of the people. He recognized the long standing claim of the veteran volunteers for a suitable memorial to those who fought the battles of the republic by erecting and dedicating the beautiful soldiers' and sailors' monument on Abbot square, and he added the Arlington street school-house and the Court street police station to the needed and permanent improvements of the city. He also improved the sewerage system, sidewalks, streets and highways and devoted his time unstintedly to the public service, and to the incidental things that convenience the people and give a city an important name abroad. Mr. Burke was appointed on the Nashua police commission in 1891 by Gov. Hiram A. Tuttle, and re-appointed by Gov. John B. Smith for a term ending in 1899. He is clerk of the board and highly regarded by his associates and those who have business with the department.

It is not alone in the business and political world that

Mr. Burke has been an active citizen. He has shown praiseworthy interest in church, educational, social and benevolent organizations and has done his part in promoting the interests of each. He is a member of the Universalist church and its treasurer for the past fifteen years, and served the Ballou association as its president, taking part in its entertainments and encouraging its members to lives of usefulness. Mr. Burke is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of Edward A. Raymond consistory 32d degree; also of Pen-

nichuck lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand, of Indian Head encampment of which he is past patriarch, and Evening Star lodge, K. of P., of which he is past chancellor. He is an honorary member of the New Hampshire Veterans' association, a deserved compliment paid him for his patriotic service in building the monument to the memory of Nashua's veterans, and a former member of the City Guards club.

Mr. Burke was united in marriage Sept. 7, 1876, with Aserath D. Spalding, daughter of Hosea B. and Dorcas (Marshall) Spalding of Merrimack. (For genealogy see sketch of Solomon Spalding, Mrs. Burke's paternal ancestry being practically the same.) They have one child, Tena, born at Nashua, Dec. 25, 1889.



CHARLES H. BURKE.

WILLIAM H. BEASOM.

Hon. William H. Beasom was born in Nashua, at the homestead on Main street where he now resides, Aug. 17, 1861. He is a son of William D. and Jane N. (Boardman) Beasom. (For ancestors see sketch of his father.)

Mr. Beasom was educated in the public schools of his native city, and, with the exception of five years spent in California, Colorado and Nebraska, has always had his home here. His business is that of a manufacturer. He was treasurer of the Underhill Edge Tool company from

1886 till its plant and business were sold to the American Axe company in 1891, and the Nashua Saddlery Hardware company, of which he is general manager and treasurer,



WILLIAM H. BEASOM.

owes its existence and prosperity largely to his enterprise and business sagacity. He is a trustee in the Nashua Savings bank and director and vice-president in the Indian Head National bank, besides being interested in one way or another in other public and corporate institutions.

Notwithstanding his business cares and responsibilities Mr. Beasom has been much in public life. He was clerk of Ward Four in 1886 and 1887, councilman in 1888 and a member of the board of aldermen in 1889 and 1890. He was elected mayor of Nashua for the municipal year 1891 in one of the hardest fought local campaigns ever waged, and was the youngest executive officer, being twenty-nine years of age at the time, in the history of the city. His administration was of a business character. Every department was improved, sewers extended, streets paved, the police station completed and occupied and the construction of Amherst street schoolhouse begun. Mr. Beasom was re-elected for the year 1892, but after he had discharged the duties of his office for a few months his health failed and he relinquished the executive chair to Alderman C. E. Faxon, who was acting mayor the balance of the term. In politics Mr. Beasom is a Republican and influential in party councils. He is a member and junior warden of the Church of the Good Shepherd, and a man whose amiable qualities and honest purpose commands respect and attracts friends who support him in business enterprises and at the polls with earnestness that cannot be otherwise than gratifying to himself and friends.

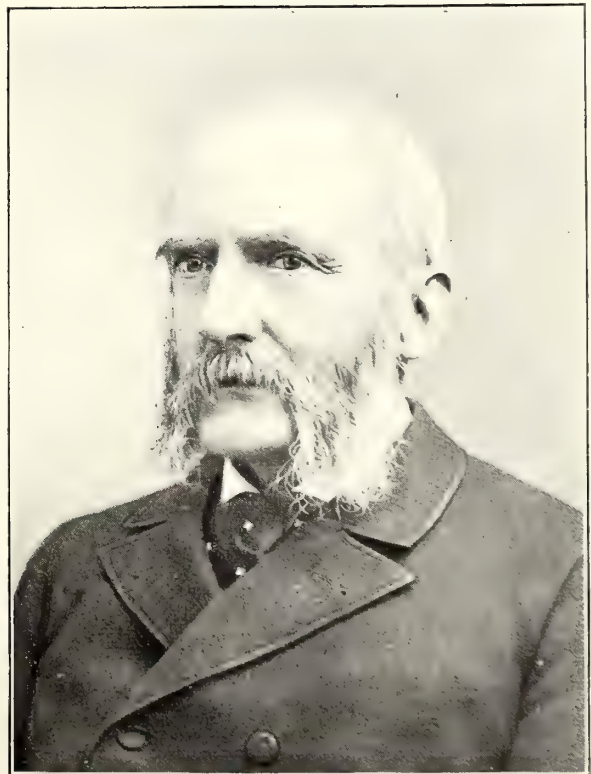
Mr. Beasom was united in marriage Oct. 8, 1884, with

Mary F. Stevens, daughter of Mark W. and Lucy R. (Phelps) Stevens of Sloansville, Schoharie county, N. Y. Two children have been born of their marriage: Mary, born Sept. 3, 1885; Margaret, born Dec. 23, 1896.

WILLIAMS HALL.

Hon. Williams Hall was born at Mason Aug. 11, 1835. He is a son of George and Rachael (Boynston) Hall, and a direct descendant of Richard Hall, who came from England and settled in Bradford, Mass., in 1673. On the maternal side he is also of English ancestry, the Mason branch of the Boynston family having a lineage in one of the oldest in New England.

Mr. Hall obtained the best possible education in the schools of his native place, and beyond that is a self-taught man who has made good use of his opportunities, and is therefore well informed in all matters of a mercantile or a business character as well as on general themes that are of interest and importance to busy men. Upon attaining his majority he went to Townsend, Mass., where he was employed two years as a clerk in a country store. From Townsend he went to Charlestown, Mass., where he followed the same occupation in a general grain store: In 1857 Mr. Hall came to Nashua and until 1860 was employed at cabinet work in the manufactory of his brother on Water street. He spent the next eight and a half years as a clerk, being employed three years by John M. Hopkins, four years by Solomon Spalding & Co., and eighteen months by Seth D. Chandler. In 1869 he bought out the general store of Hopkins & Ramsey, and in 1874



WILLIAMS HALL.

sold out to G. C. Shattuck & Co., for whom he was clerk for the next two years. Jan. 1, 1876, he bought a half interest in the business, which assumed the name of

Shattuck & Hall. Mr. Shattuck withdrew in 1886 and since then Mr. Hall has continued the business by himself.

Aside from business Mr. Hall has been interested in public improvements and other things that inure to the advancement of the interest of the city and individuals. In 1872 and 1873 he was a member of the common council, and in 1874 deputy sheriff of the county. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Nashua, and his administration of the municipal government during the year 1893 was marked by the completion of the Amherst street schoolhouse and the erection of the Amherst street fire engine house, one of the finest buildings of its kind in the state. He inaugurated and carried forward to completion several other improvements, and made a clean record that will stand the test of time and be a source of pride to his descendants. Mr. Hall attends the Universalist church and is a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M.

Mr. Hall was united in marriage Nov. 28, 1860, with Jane F. A. Howard, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe (Damon) Howard of Hingham, Mass. They have one son, Frank W. Hall, born at Nashua, June 5, 1874.

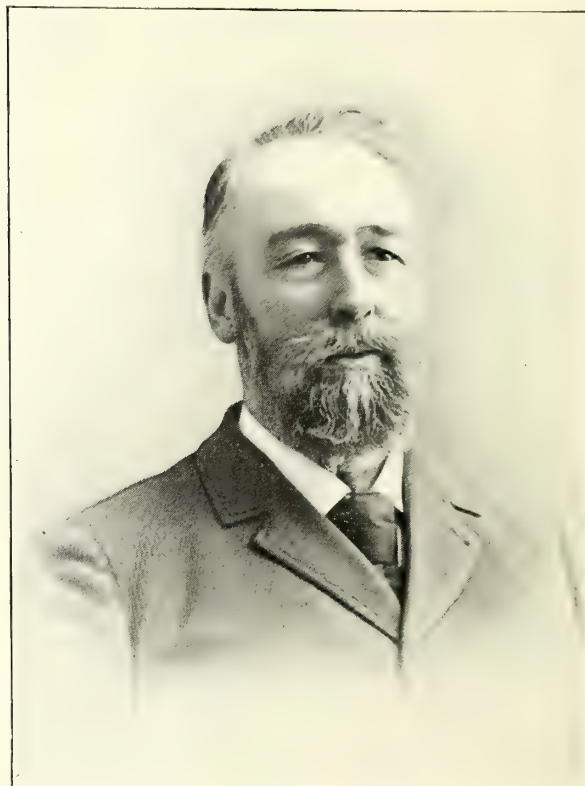
THOMAS SANDS.

Hon. Thomas Sands was born at St. Albans, Me., July 4, 1833. In 1840 the government appointed his father, Hiram Sands, supervisor of the construction of Fort Smith, Ark., and the family removed to that place. The fort, being located on the line of the Choctaw Indian territory, was remote from educational advantages and consequently his schooling came from parental instruction and general observation. Five years later he became a resident of Cambridge, Mass., where he attended a grammar school two terms. At the age of fourteen he apprenticed himself for three years to the Davenport Bridges and Kirk Locomotive manufacturers. During this time he exhibited marked inventive talent, among the things produced by his brains and hands being the first roller skate. His next place of employment was with the Moss & Osborn Steam Engine company in Boston. While there he invented Sands' brick-making machine. He produced several of these machines and successfully operated them, after which he located a manufactory at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and traveled extensively for the purpose of introducing them among brick makers. In 1853 he set up one of his machines within a stone's throw of the capitol at Washington and invited the senators and congressmen to witness its workings. The result was the sale of the patent for \$25,000.

Mr. Sands' next place of employment was with the Singer Sewing Machine company in Boston. He remained with the company a short time, when, by mere chance, he became acquainted with a manufacturer of reed organs. The result was he apprenticed himself for the remainder of his minority to M. O. Nichols of Boston, and before his term of service ended he invented a pipe organ in the shape of the present grand piano, which he patented. During this time he became a self-taught organist and was engaged at three dollars a week to play in churches. Leaving Mr. Nichols he formed a co-partnership with John P. Lindsey, the object being to manufacture organs. The venture was not successful and the partnership was terminated in 1856. Mr. Lindsey continued the business

and established shops in Laconia, and Mr. Sands was in his employ as superintendent until 1857, when the enterprise was abandoned.

Thrown again upon his own resources he invented a card printing press, which was the inception of the proof press now in general use. He traded this machine, before it was patented, for land in South Reading, Mass. His next venture was a partnership with a Mr. Prince for the purpose of manufacturing brick. They furnished the contract of brick for the construction of the Franklin street schoolhouse at Manchester. Prince failed in 1867 after filling several contracts, but the young inventor, although a loser, was not easily discouraged. He returned to Laconia and entered the employ of Gardner Cook—a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds—for the purpose of manufacturing his invention known as the spring



THOMAS SANDS.

needle for hosiery. Mr. Sands refused an offer of \$10,000 for the patent, but put this invention against \$10,000 capital, and with S. T. Thomas went into the business under the name of the Sands Needle company. He continued in the business until 1870, when he sold out. The next product of Mr. Sands' active brain is known as the White Mountain ice cream freezer. He established a manufactory at Laconia and was on the top wave of success, when, in 1881, his works were destroyed by fire. A new factory was established in Nashua and was successfully managed by Mr. Sands until 1889, when he sold his interest to a syndicate for a large sum of money. It is one of the flourishing industries of the city at the present time.

Mr. Sands now, on account of his health, physicians informing him that he would not live very long if he continued the mental strain he was under, retired tempora-

rily from the activities and cares of manufacturing interests. He invested his money largely in real estate and took life easy. The habits of a life time, however, could not be overcome. He felt unsettled, and consequently he became interested with others in locating the manufactory of the Blanchard Churn company in Nashua. He is president of the company at the present time, and has been interested, financially and otherwise, in the Sands & Brown manufacturing company, a concern that manufactures woven wire spring beds, the business of which he was instrumental in bringing to Nashua.

Mr. Sands' close application to business has not prevented him from taking an active part in the affairs that concern the welfare of his country and the communities where he has resided. He was an original anti-slavery man, and, in his younger days, when a resident of Boston, was counted among the belligerents who resisted the return of Anthony Burns to slavery. Saturday, June 2, 1854, he even went so far as to participate in the hazardous effort to break down the doors of the court house where the fugitive was confined, and while the excitement was at white heat was supposed to have discharged firearms which killed Blanchard. He has clung tenaciously all his life to the principles of his youth, and is an

outspoken and fearless advocate of whatever he believes to be for the best interests of the public. Public office holding has not been his aim or purpose in life. He has many times refused to be a candidate, and not till he was relieved of the cares of business would he permit his friends to use his name for the office of mayor of Nashua. He was the candidate of the Republican party in 1892, and re-nominated by acclamation in 1893, and in the last named year was elected for the municipal year, 1894. Mr. Sands made some substantial and satisfactory improvements upon the streets and highways; he was instru-

mental in the purchasing of Nashua's first road machine, and in every way showed a practical knowledge of road making. In fact he instituted many improvements in the departments of the public service and filled the chair and performed the duties of the chief executive of the city with credit to himself.

As a citizen, since his residence in Nashua, Mr. Sands has occupied a high and honorable position in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He has been active not only in doing zealously and willingly all that he could for the advancement of the city's interests and the welfare of the general public, but has also responded liberally to private and public charities.

Mr. Sands is a York Mason and a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32d degree, a member and past grand of Winnipiseogee lodge, I. O. O. F., Laconia, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Independent Order of the Golden Cross. He is also a musical director of the Unitarian choir and active in minor societies.

Mr. Sands has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth C., daughter of Col. S. D. Johnson of Bedford. Five children were born to them, the only survivor of whom is Lizzie I., wife of Ernest A. Morgan. Mrs. Sands died in 1888. His second marriage was with Mrs. Lizzie M., Russell, widow of



JOSEPH W. HOWARD.

Joseph E. Russell of Laconia, at Nashua, October 6, 1890.

JOSEPH WOODBURY HOWARD.

Hon. Joseph W. Howard was born at Washington, Nov. 22, 1844. He is a son of Ezra P. and Mary (Trow) Howard.

Mr. Howard was educated in the public schools of his native place, at Tubbs' Union academy at Washington and at the academy at New London. Upon leaving school he returned to his home in Washington. A little later he was engaged in business for about a year in

Manchester. In 1867 Mr. Howard came to Nashua and entered the furniture store of E. P. Brown, becoming for a partner in the business shortly after and so continuing a number of years. Upon the dissolution of the firm he formed a co-partnership with Capt. C. D. Copp, under the firm name of Howard & Copp, and continued the business. This firm was dissolved after two or three years of successful business, and Charles H. French became his partner under the firm name of Howard & French. Still later the firm was changed by the admission of David Heald of Milford to Howard, French & Heald. This firm had a manufactory at Milford in addition to its manufactory in Nashua, and did a very large wholesale business. It was dissolved in January, 1894, French & Heald assuming control of the Milford branch and Mr. Howard becoming sole proprietor of the business in Nashua, in which he still continues.

Mr. Howard's enterprise is of the kind that is not easily discouraged or embarrassed by adversity. Fire of the most destructive character has followed him with a persistency that would wreck a less hopeful and determined man. His retail department was totally destroyed while located in the old Beasom block; his manufactory in the Greeley buildings on Lowell street was badly damaged, his manufactory in the old Washington house and its annex on Main street was wholly consumed, as was his manufactory and storehouse on Front street. At other times he has suffered from less destructive fires, the last being the burning of the upholstery department of his business on Front street. Notwithstanding these discouragements he has steadily rebuilt, and increased his capacity for business and at the present time, in addition to his local business, is president and manager of the Howard Furniture company, organized in 1892, which has a large manufactory at Wilton and a storehouse and salesroom on Front street, Nashua. Few if any of the active men of to-day have done more in helping onward the progress of the city in the past twenty-five years. He was half owner with his father in building Howard block, and has rendered pecuniary and other

assistance to other equally important enterprises, including the Masonic temple and Odd Fellows block.

But it is not alone in business that Mr. Howard's influence has been felt in the things that make a live city. He has taken a conspicuous part in public affairs, and, being a man in whom the people place implicit confidence, has held nearly every office within the gift of his ward and the city. After serving Ward One on the board of selectmen, he represented it in the common council in 1877 and 1878, and in the board of aldermen in 1879 and 1880, and has served the city on the board of education twelve years. He was a member of the legislature of 1887 and 1888, in which the great railroad fight occurred, and represented the district in the senate of 1893 and 1894, performing his duty to the state in a conscientious manner and winning the approval of his constituents to the degree that caused them to insist on his candidacy for the mayoralty in 1894.

In the social world Mr. Howard has been equally conspicuous. He is a Universalist and a liberal contributor to the needs of that denomination in Nashua; a member of Rising Sun lodge, A. F. and A. M., Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, Israel Hunt council, St. George commandery, K. T., and Edward A. Raymond consistory, 32d degree. He is a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow, in the last order being president of the building association that owns Odd Fellows block, and a member of the City Guards club. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Nashua Savings bank and a director in the First National bank, besides holding similar positions of trust in several other city institutions. In a word he is a very busy man and an influential factor in the industrial, municipal and social life of Nashua.

Mr. Howard was united in marriage Aug. 27, 1868, with Nancy J. Hasselton, daughter of Joel and Mary (Herrick) Hesselton of Wilton. Three children have been born of their marriage: Charles Woodbury, born Oct. 28, 1869, married Blanche L. Baldwin, 1894; Frank Barrett, born Sept. 20, 1871; Mary Hasselton, born Aug. 14, 1876.

MUNICIPAL.

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF DUNSTABLE, OLD DUNSTABLE,
NASHUA, NASHVILLE AND THE CITY OF NASHUA.

BY W. O. CLOUGH.

THE practical-minded student who entertains a purpose to contribute to the common stock of knowledge relative to the men—their civil government and their achievements—who were prominent in public stations in the townships of Dunstable, Old Dunstable, Nashua, Nashville and the City of Nashua in past decades, finds himself somewhat embarrassed at the very outset of his task. He discovers when searching old records, comparing citations and endeavoring to harmonize conflicting statements, that much that had been associated in the public mind as unqualified truth is questionable fiction, and that many interesting paragraphs that have appeared in public print have little or no foundation in fact, being for the most part the imaginings of writers who, hoping no doubt to escape prosiness, have unwittingly colored their theme. In a word, the alignment that should separate the real and the ideal is, in many instances, so imperfectly drawn, and the necessity of making excuses so ingeniously interwoven, that there is danger, in restating the facts, of falling into like errors. The perplexities thus indicated—cropping out here and there along the track of centuries—are many times manifest in evidence of troubles incidental to locating and building the first meeting-house following the first division of the town; in quarrels between settlements and towns over division lines, places of worship and bridges; in the controversy over the location and building of the town hall, the Hunt memorial library building, and sundry other events of like character which there is no moral right for concealing from the reader of to-day and student of the future. The recorder, therefore, has no license to avoid plain truth, and hence it will be seen that—while endeavoring to be impartial and just—reasonable excuse exists for seeking the charitable judgment of his fellow citizens.

The pioneers, who literally toiled to make the wilderness blossom and bear fruit that has ripened in the civilization that crowns the close of the nineteenth century, were men of rugged constitutions and iron nerve, rigid in principle, tenacious in their individual rights, and strict in matters of discipline. They were Puritans: dissenters. They recognized no man as master and paid only such deference to the king as was compulsory. In fact, while they tacitly gave their consent to be governed, so far as the affairs of state were concerned, they governed themselves in communities. Their system of government, as developed in this country, was not, as many persons believe, moulded from British customs. It was the result of necessity, each step in its advance having been taken to meet the demands of an increased population. In early times public affairs were considered and passed upon by the whole body of freemen, but the frequent attendance upon town meetings by widely scattered settlers became burdensome, and hence certain persons were selected to act for a stated time, their authority being “to order the affairs of the town.” This was the origin of the board of selectmen. Other town offices were “set up” to meet growing demands. Here, then, is the beginning of local civil government.

DUNSTABLE UNDER ITS FIRST CHARTER.

The objective point for those who would know more of the municipality is the townships of which it is the successor. As early as 1650 the general court of Massachusetts granted tracts of land in the Merrimack valley to actual settlers and to others who would agree to pay a nominal tax. These tracts, or farms, were located as extending from Chelmsford along the banks of the Merrimack and Souhegan rivers. In 1655 settlers began to arrive—Jonathan Tyng being the first—and a few years later, 1673, their number having increased so that they felt the “need of accommodation” (the legal right to establish local government, impose taxes and settle a minister) they petitioned the general court of Massachusetts for a charter. This petition was signed by Thomas Edwards, Thomas Wheeler, senior, Thomas Brattle, Jonathan Tyng and twenty-two others. The prayer of the petitioners was granted Oct. 16, 1673, (old style.) It contained the usual conditions of the times: “that

Five Hundred acres of Upland and Meadow be layed out for Publick use and that they proceed in setting up ye Plantation as to finish it out," (i. e., procure such number of settlers as would support a minister, clear, break up, fence, build houses and live in them), "within three years, and maintayne and able Orthodox minister." The charter, which did not give the town a name, was duly accepted and an organization perfected. They named the new borough Dunstable (in compliment to Mary Tyng, mother of Jonathan Tyng, who came from Dunstable, Eng.) and entered into a compact fixing the methods by which they would be governed. There are no consecutive records of their minor transactions. They met, as occasion required, in farm houses and on May 16, 1674, voted to build a meeting-house between Salmon brook and the house of Lieutenant Wheeler. The next year, 1675, King Phillip's war broke out and the incursions upon the settlement so scattered the inhabitants (Jonathan Tyng, only, remaining) that this vote became inoperative. Three years later, 1678, peace having been restored, the people returned to their homes and the meeting house was built. It was a rude affair compared with the church edifices of to-day and can better be imagined than described. In 1679 the delayed conditions of the charter were "finished out" with thirty families, and the future made secure by the settlement of Rev. Thomas Weld. Their affairs then ran in a smooth channel for a number of years. In 1689 a revolution having occurred in Great Britain and James II. being deposed, they chose John Waldo, Cornelius Waldo and Robert Parris to represent them in a convention, held in Boston, "for assuming the government." The convention was, in spirit and purpose, a declaration of inalienable rights and thus a forerunner of American independence. In 1692 Jonathan Tyng and Thomas Hinchman were their representatives. They murmured at the expense—legislators being paid at that time by the town instead of the state as now—and, discovering that they were not compelled by law to be represented, voted "not to send."

The settlers had now enjoyed about ten years of peaceful life. Their dream of prosperity, however, was rudely broken. King William's war broke out and many of their wisest and best men were slain, and they were again forced to flee for their lives. Queen Anne's war followed in its train, and finally those who remained were compelled, under the lead of John Lovewell, to give battle to the merciless savages whose depredations had reduced them to poverty and compelled them in 1701 and again in 1704, to apply to the colonial treasurer for aid, twenty pounds being granted them each time. The story of those twenty-five years of hardship, the record of the deeds of bravery of those who defended wives and children, their suffering, their experiences in the wilderness, the tragic death of Weld, Lovewell and a score of others is a story of romantic interest and is simply mentioned here to preserve continuity. Peace came at last, and in 1711 the broken-hearted and impoverished settlers, who had been living in garrisons the greater part of the time for twenty-five years, could number but thirteen families, a total of eighty-six persons. But they had courage and looked to the future with a determined purpose to regain all and more than they had lost. Local government had meantime fallen into disuse, and for some time following the last date nothing of striking importance is noted in their records. They built roads and bridges, paid their just proportion for keeping the highways of the town and those south of them in repair, built a boom across the river, glazed the meeting-house appointed Joseph French coffin-maker, and "constructed" a town boat, 1728, for "fording the Merri-mack," probably at Little's station, now South Nashua, for the purpose of communicating with their neighbors on the territory now known as Hudson.

It must not be understood, however, that the early settlers of Dunstable were oblivious of the doings of the general government. Far from it. They kept a watchful eye on all that was transpiring, and the only reason that can be assigned for their failure to participate is found in their pecuniary embarrassments. That they were opposed to "hereditary rule" and determined to assert their independence is susceptible of proof though the fact that, notwithstanding their method gave offence, they insisted on choosing a grand juryman as early as 1723 and continued their practice. It is also shown in the fact that for more than fifty years after receiving their charter they neglected—although frequently reminded by agents of the government—to establish a public school. They maintained that their people were too widely scattered to make a school advisable and that for all purposes for which they had any use for book knowledge they were able to give instruction in their homes. They taught their children reading, mathematics and penmanship, and it is not too much to say that they proved competent teachers. In 1730, however, the adjoining towns caused them to be indicted, whereupon they raised ten pounds and employed a teacher one season. They felt, however, that they

were being imposed upon and lapsed into the old way. No further attempt was made to coerce them. The years that followed before the town was divided, by reason of the settlement of the boundary line dispute between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, were years of comparative plenty. They cultivated their farms, paid their taxes—the total amount for all town purposes, including the minister's salary, being from two hundred and fifty dollars to four hundred dollars a year—kept their highways in repair and sought forgetfulness of past misfortunes. A few disturbing affairs of public moment, however, crept in upon them. The first of these was a proposition to purchase the ministerial farm of Rev. Mr. Kidder as a parsonage. There were a good many dissenters to this proposition and also a hitch as to whom the deed should be made. Considerable hard feeling was engendered and threats were made to apply to the general court for redress, but happily the cloud passed without a serious storm. The second disturbing subject related to the meeting-house. It "was out of repair and not decent." The question to be settled was "would the town build a decent meeting-house or rectify and mend the old one." It was voted to build. A year of vexatious wrangling followed. It was then decided to build "about four rods westward of where the meeting-house now stands," whereupon nineteen persons entered a protest. They declared that the location was unjust, and were so earnest in their opposition that the matter was held in abeyance nearly two years. In 1734 the quarrel was renewed, and when those who favored the location heretofore named were about to carry out the provision of the vote of the town an invitation was received to appear before the general assembly and make answer to the remonstrance of John Kendall and others. The subsequent records of the town are lost, hence the "sense of the voters" cannot be stated. It is evident, however, from the facts that the meeting-house was not built until 1738, that there were many hot discussions and much ill-feeling engendered. On the completion of the meeting house another controversy, the result of the five years' unfriendliness, arose. The inhabitants of the westerly side of the town and the northerly side of Groton petitioned to be set off as a separate township. The petitioners represented that owing to the distance—from six to ten miles—they were deprived of preaching, and, for this, and other reasons, they desired a distinct township. The people of the easterly part of the town resisted to the bitter end, which came Dec. 28, 1739, at which time the general court of Massachusetts acted affirmatively upon the petition. The success of these petitioners aroused the people of the western portion of the town. They brought forward a similar complaint, and, after considerable debate and sundry protests from the settlers near the Merrimack river, they were finally empowered to "set up" a parish under the name of West Dunstable. They had authority only to employ a minister; in all else they remained a part of Dunstable while it remained under Massachusetts' jurisdiction. Briefly told* from imperfect records, the foregoing statements contain the essential facts relative to the establishment of local government over the territory now governed in part under the charter of the city of Nashua.

Before making a further summary of the affairs of the civil governments of which Nashua is a successor mention should be made concerning the ownership of the territory. The town of Dunstable, as has been shown, entered upon a new era of prosperity early in the eighteenth century. Deserted farms were being tilled by new settlers, a minister, Rev. Josiah Swan, had been secured, and, the plantation having increased to fifty families, prosperity had evidently come to stay. The new conditions that confronted the original grantees and their heirs, together with the fact that the town had some years before fixed the population at eighty families, aroused them to the necessity of protecting their interests in the "common and undivided land." They caused a legal warrant to be posted warning a meeting to be held at the meeting-house July 12, 1729, for the purpose of making a record of legal ownership and an equitable division of the same. The meeting was held on the day cited in the warrant. Benjamin Prescott was chosen moderator, and it was voted that 1,000 acres of equal value be laid out to each of the original grantees and that the heirs of John Lovewell and others who had fallen in the defence of the settlement have the same. They also made their organization permanent, inferentially declaring themselves proprietors of all the land then unsettled, and not before granted to non-residents, within the boundary of their charter. A few years later, however, they were shorn of some of their possessions by the "setting up" of new towns, but in the end—after they

*The reader is referred to other chapters of this work for continuity of narrative relative to wars, Indian massacres, the successors of Rev. Mr. Weld, the old burial ground, and other matters that are not included in this record of the civil government of Dunstable.

came under New Hampshire government—they froze out, taxed out, bought out and confiscated all that belonged to Massachusetts grantees. The land thus mentioned was surveyed and set off from time to time by Joseph Blanchard, surveyor of the town and proprietors' clerk, and due record made in a book kept for that purpose. Of the land in question four hundred and forty acres, on Watane-nock plane or Watanenock neck—exclusive of two grants of twenty-three acres each on the Merrimack river, owned respectively by Thomas Clark of Boston and John Solendine of the town—were surveyed in 1764 by Colonel Blanchard, and conveyed, Sept. 10, to Joseph Knight and Christopher Temple. The descriptive boundary was as follows: "A parcel of land north of Salmon brook and south of the Nashua river," formerly known as the Watanenock river, "running westward about two miles;" also conveyed to Samuel Whitney, "one hundred and ninety acres upon the same plain, upon Salmon brook southward." The land on the north side of the river was granted to the Boston Artillery company Oct. 11, 1673, a few days before the Dunstable charter was signed. The boundary was as follows: "One thousand acres on the north side of the Nashway river, at the intersection with the Merrimack, extending along the north side of said river about one and a half miles, and on the Nashway to Spectacle meadow, about two miles." In these three descriptions is found the original ownership of the major part of the territory now embraced in the thickly settled part of Nashua. Col. Joseph Blanchard purchased, about the middle of the eighteenth century, the interest of the Artillery company and later sold it to actual settlers. The land on the south side of the river was disposed of in the same way, and in 1816 the original proprietors closed their accounts. A few years later the Nashua Manufacturing company became the purchaser of a large tract, and since then the list of ownership has enlarged—most of the territory described being now in house lots.

DUNSTABLE UNDER A NEW HAMPSHIRE CHARTER.

In 1741 a new state line—over which there had been a controversy for a good many years—was established between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. This line divided the town nearly in the middle, "leaving in Massachusetts," says Judge Worcester, "the part of the old town now in Tyngs-borough and Dunstable in that state and a narrow gore from the old parish of West Dunstable, now in Pepperell, and severing from Groton a small triangular tract now in the south part of Nashua along the state line."

The division came as a surprise upon the inhabitants of all parts of the town. They had seen their territory diminishing in extent from time to time—Nottingham, now Hudson, having been set off in 1732, Souhegan East, later Rumford and now Merrimack, in 1733, Amherst and Litchfield in 1734—and they felt the last blow keenly. They argued that they had been unfairly dealt with and claimed—at the same time declaring that under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts they were secure in their methods of local government—they had grave doubts about their standing under the jurisdiction of New Hampshire. Moreover, their kindred, their history, their business interests and their church were in Massachusetts. The more they brooded over the situation the more disgusted, discouraged, and homesick they became. In fact their grievances became so magnified that nearly five years elapsed before they were sufficiently reconciled to apply for a new charter, and even then they would not have humbled themselves had not other settlements in the town insisted on another division and on being set off. The issue was actually forced upon them. No alternative remained but to act or lose their identity. After much vain strife they consented to make application to the royal governor, Benning Wentworth, for a charter re-establishing the township. Col. Joseph Blanchard was chosen agent of the town for that purpose, and April 4, 1746, it was obtained. Another grievance came with it; new towns had been set up and their territory thus again diminished. Nor was this all. Although Dunstable was the original settlement the charters of Monson, Merrimack and Hollis were given precedence in date. Ten days later, however—notwithstanding their discomfiture—a legal meeting of "all those qualified to vote" was held at the house of Jonathan Lovewell, when the charter was accepted and the following officers chosen: Jonathan Lovewell, town clerk; Jonathan Lovewell, Thomas Harwood and Thomas Patch, selectmen; Joseph Blanchard, treasurer; Jonathan Snow, tithing-master; Thomas Allds, Elnathan Blood and Thomas Killicut, field-driver; Ephriam Lund and Samuel Keeny, fence-viewers; William Lund, Gideon Howe and Joseph Butterfield, hog constables. It was voted that future meetings be called by the selectmen and then the meeting was

adjourned. In the records of this meeting the adjective "old," as a prefix to the name of the town, is used for the first time, the evident purpose being to emphasize their priority over the other Dunstable and the towns whose charter antedated theirs. At a subsequent meeting it was voted to pay Colonel Blanchard thirty pounds, old tenor, expenses for obtaining a charter.* It will be observed that in this concise summary is given the circumstances under which the charter was obtained, the price paid, and the first legal government, under the laws of New Hampshire, established over the territory now governed under the charter of the city of Nashua, together with the first officers, and the fact made clear that the inhabitants were not in a frame of mind calculated to lead to generous dealings among themselves or with neighboring towns.

A list of the officers of the town during the hundred years that follow, together with anything like a complete summary of the business transacted, is not practicable. It is enough to know that the men who controlled public affairs in those days were not unlike the public servants of the present time. They had their sharp differences of opinion and were more or less jealous of each other. In fact the records show that they were often hopelessly divided on matters of local policy and were just as tenacious and uncompromising in whatever they deemed their rights, individually and collectively, as are the people of this generation. The truth of these statements—and, if this assertion seems harsh, the reader must remember that their exalted patriotism, devoted husbandry and religious zeal are set forth in other chapters, this chapter presenting more especially the view that is "of the earth earthy"—are borne out by the tone and temper of the second and subsequent meetings of the town. It was there, at the second meeting, May 10, that a bitter controversy arose over the minister, over the payment of the just amount of salary due him for services rendered when they were a part of the other Dunstable, and also over the location—most readers will find it difficult to suppress a smile—of their one public building, a meeting-house. These troubles—the second mentioned of which lasted seventeen years—will be better understood when considered in separate paragraphs.

For some reason that is not made clear in the records the town was about equally divided in favor and against Rev. Josiah Swan. As a whole the voters were desirous that his ministry over them should come to an abrupt end, and it is quite evident that a heated debate took place and that party feeling ran high. Finally a committee was chosen "to wait on Rev. Josiah Swan to know his demands on the town and report the same to the meeting." The committee reported that "the demands on the inhabitants, on both sides of the province line, what was old Dunstable was two hundred pounds, old tenor, for his salary for the past year." The only answer made by the meeting was a vote to excuse from the payment of any part of this sum those not residing under the old charter, and also that the committee "treat with Rev. Mr. Swan and see if they can come to an agreement with him to perform the office of gospel minister in this town and if they can they agree with him so long as they think proper not exceeding said term." It does not appear that the committee agreed with Mr. Swan. At an adjourned meeting Sept. 29, "it was proposed that Rev. Josiah Swan's salary be raised and assessed according to contract and voted in the negative," and "voted in the affirmative that the place of preaching be at Deacon Jonathan French's house." Their grievance against Mr. Swan had now become of a belligerent character. They discussed it in stormy detail, and Oct. 15 "voted that Noah Johnson, Thomas Harwood and Jonathan Snow go to Rev. Mr. Swan and see if he had any demands on this town and if he has to see upon what terms he will acquit this town and ask a dismissal of the church here, and that they hear his proposal and make proposals to him to settle affairs." Two days later another meeting was held at which the committee reported that Rev. Mr. Swan "desires six weeks in which to make up his mind as to the terms on which he would withdraw." Voted to grant his request and "to hire some person to preach six weeks." Nov. 28, the six weeks having elapsed, the town met again. The committee, which found Mr. Swan obdurate, reported that "the Rev. Josiah Swan's terms are if the town would give him three hundred and fifty pounds, old tenor, he would endeavor to get a dismissal from the church and would acquit the town." The discussion that followed, judging from the division of sentiment, the character of those interested, and the tone of their vote, may be set down as of angry import. Here it is: "Voted that if Rev. Josiah Swan pursue his proposal and gets a dismissal from the said church and bring a certificate thereof and offers the same to the selectmen they shall assess the inhabitants and pay him." During this time the town settled Rev. Samuel Bird, Mr. Swan, who was still a freeman

*A fac-simile of this document is given as a frontispiece to this work.

of the town, and others voting against him. Mr. Swan settled with the town March 2, 1747, and shortly afterwards moved to Lancaster, where he resumed his former occupation of a schoolmaster. This controversy lasted ten months and authorities agree that it was of a bitter character.

Meanwhile, for the town had another and more serious iron in the fire at the same time, a warm discussion was progressing and increasing in importance, relative to the location of a meeting-house. Their former place of worship was located in the other Dunstable and they "would have none of it." They were holding town meetings and religious services in houses and barns, which was neither comfortable nor dignified, and were determined on settling on a site for a house "suitable to the inhabitants." At their third meeting, July 6, the matter was brought forward and discussed, after which it was "voted that the place for erecting a meeting-house for the Publick Worship of God be on or near the common road of passing through the town, viz, the road passing by the house of Jonathan Lovewell;" also, "voted that the place of building and erecting said meeting-house be as near the barn of Messrs. Tyler and Hancock, now in the possession of Thomas Cowen, as a place can be found convenient for the use," and that "the place of preaching be at Ephraim Lund's barn and to hire a proper person to preach." The first votes are antagonistic and the only explanation that can be given is that under their parliamentary usage a subsequent vote on a subject cancelled former votes relative to the same. At all events the action of the town raised a storm at once. Decided opposition came from unexpected sources and the question was taken home for further consideration. The result of thinking and talking the matter over found public expression in a vote at a meeting held Sept. 29, when it was "voted that the place to remove the meeting-house to in this town be about forty rods to the south of Jonathan Lovewell's house, to the west of the road of passing, upon a place of rising ground about six rods west of said road." Then the storm burst in fury. The freemen, both for and against the proposition, took sides, and, unquestionably, determined on a fight to the bitter end. The opponents of the removal and site were exasperated and Col. Joseph Blanchard entered a written protest in which he insisted that the location was unjust, boldly declaring that the meeting was illegal and accused the moderator, Jonathan Lovewell, of "admitting to vote inhabitants who were not qualified." The result was much the same as is experienced in these days, with exception that an appeal was not taken to court. This protest, which no doubt created a sensation in the town, was entered upon the records and the meeting adjourned. Six weeks later, Oct. 15, another effort was made to settle the controversy, but nothing was done except to vote "that the place removing the meeting-house be not the place and that another be agreed on." Thus matters stood until the next spring, when, March 2, 1747, a statement was made that:—

"A number of the inhabitants have proposed to take that part of the meeting-house in that will be the proportion this town ought to have in said meeting-house together with old areages if any be coming to them from Dunstable, Mass., and to erect and furnish a meeting-house forty feet long and twenty-eight feet wide twenty foot post on the place that shall be stated by the committee chosen at this meeting and build as many pews therein as may be commodious on the lower floor and gallery, finish a pulpit, leave two seats below next the front one on the men's side and one on the women's side a pew below for strangers and one pew for the minister's family and that they calculate the charges that they have been at and apportion the same on the pews and proportion to the tax on real estate."

On this proposition the vote was in the affirmative. They were not content it seems with this settlement of their differences, for at the same meeting it was voted that "a committee of three judicious men belonging to some other town or towns be raised to locate said meeting-house." Then it was voted that the committee consist of Joseph Fitch of Bedford, William Lawrence of Groton and John Chamberlin of Souhegan East, and "the place shall be as stated by the committee." After another provoking delay it was voted, whether or not on the recommendation of the committee is not stated, that the place be "near the common road that passes Thomas Harwood's house to the Nash-way river." But the end was not yet. At a meeting held May 25, it was voted "to sell the interest of the town in the old meeting-house to the town of Dunstable, Mass., for one hundred and fifty-five pounds," and also that "the vote relative to a meeting-house be not pursued and that some other measures be taken." The division of sentiment was so strong that nothing was accomplished and further consideration went over to a meeting held July 6, which was adjourned to Aug. 31, when it was voted "to set a meeting-house near the common road passing through the town, viz, the road

that passes Thomas Harwood's house to the Nashway river." The meeting adjourned to Sept. 15, at which time twenty heads of families, including Rev. Mr. Swan, wearying of strife and turmoil, and some of them dissatisfied with Rev. Mr. Bird, whose orthodoxy was in doubt and whom they denominated a "new light of the Whitefield school," petitioned the town "to be excused from paying taxes to support the minister and also from being assessed to erect and furnish a meeting-house where he was to preach." Col. Joseph Blanchard, the leader of the opposition, as against Jonathan Lovewell, headed the petition. They were excused. As if this was not enough to distract the town eleven others, residents of "One Pine Hill," entered a protest saying they could not and would not attend Mr. Bird's meeting. They had contributed to the building of the meeting-house in Hollis when, by the old line, they belonged in that town, the distance was one-half less, they were attached to Rev. Mr. Emerson and they desired to be set off to that town. This protest proved the entering wedge of a long and bitter quarrel in which Hollis became a moving factor. The request was denied, and seventeen persons subscribed two hundred and fifty-six pounds and entered into an agreement with the town to take the money coming for the sale of their interest in the old church and build a meeting-house, according to plans heretofore mentioned, and sell the pews by auction, the money received to be divided in proper proportions to what each subscribed: "and the town will assemble and agree upon a place that is just and equal near the common road passing through said town, viz, the road that passes Thomas Harwood's house to the Nashway river bridge." This agreement was in part rudely broken at a meeting held Nov. 9, it being voted that "the committee having agreed upon a place that is not just and equal, all circumstances considered, it therefore now voted that the place be one hundred and forty rods south of the house of Jonathan Lovewell, a few rods to the west of the town road on a plane of rising ground by a pine tree marked X or the nearest place convenient for that not more than forty rods from that place." The plan to build by subscription and sell by auction—the site being now settled—was agreed upon by the town, which, being interested as a subscriber to the amount of one hundred and fifty-five pounds (received in payment for the old meeting-house) immediately hedged against wage-earners on the point that the town should "oversee in the matter of cost and get the work done cheaper if it could." The meeting-house was built during the fall and winter of 1747, and town meeting was held in it June 17, 1748.

The meeting-house, it will be observed, had been built and furnished according to contract, and yet the trouble did not cease. The location was unsatisfactory to nearly one-half of the population and they refused to be placated or comforted. Both sides were determined and belligerent, and, so the records relate, March 13, 1749, "the warrant for the meeting was taken away by violence." The selectmen certified a new warrant, but no business of importance was transacted. In fact the town would neither settle with the builders of the meeting-house, pay for preaching, form a parish association with the neighboring towns, call a minister or meet in the meeting-house, and for seven years, until Oct. 15, 1774, the meetings were held at farm houses as had been the custom before it was built. The people were not only angry with each other, but, as subsequent events show, with the people of other towns, and that their anger did not cease for several years is abundantly proven by their record:

Jan. 15, 1750: "Voted that the people of Nottingham and Dunstable, Mass., upon pledging to to pay a just proportion of the tax to support a minister (their request being before the meeting in writing) may attend public worship in the meeting-house in this town," whereupon Jonathan Lovewell, Noah Johnson, Samuel Whiting and others entered a written protest, and here the matter ended.

In the meantime the inhabitants of "One Pine Hill" were uneasy, discomforted and a source of constant irritation and vexation. They would not vote to hire preaching and they again petitioned to be set off to Hollis.

March 25, 1751: Voted that the request of the people of "One Pine Hill" (their petition having been discussed) be denied and that "the place of Publick Worship be at the meeting-house built by Jonathan Lovewell, Noah Johnson and others until the town see fit to alter it."

April 15, 1752: Voted to decline an invitation to form a parish reunion with people of Dunstable, Mass.

"In these troubles," says Judge Worcester, "it was very natural that the kindly sympathies of the good people of Hollis should have been strongly with the settler at "One Pine Hill." The

records of the town show that as early as Oct. 26, 1747, Hollis voted "to request of Dunstable the People of One Pine Hill with their Lands be set off to Hollis," but this request was not hospitably entertained. All concerned were obdurate.

Dec. 21, 1753: "Voted the place whereon to set up a meeting-house for Public Worship on Lord's day be at the crotch of the road as near as can be with convenience near the house where Jonathan Lovewell now dwells;" also

"Voted that the old meeting-house be took down, moved and set up on the place this night voted and that the same be forthwith don."

March 5, 1754: "Voted that the old meeting-house be fitted, raised and furnished as well as it was before it was took down at the place agreed upon for that use and that the pew ground below the same as was put to that use before the house was took down, and the pews sold at publick vandue;" and also

"Voted to excuse 'One Pine Hill' people from all charges in fitting, raising and furnishing the old meeting-house," to which last concession seventeen voters entered a protest which has the effect of annulment.

The people of "One Pine Hill" were now vexed beyond measure, and, it would seem, the people of Hollis were giving them aid and comfort. The former addressed a new petition to their townsmen requesting to be set off and the latter voted "to joyne 'One Pine Hill' People, so called, to get them set off from Dunstable to be annexed to Hollis." The town of Dunstable discussed their requests March 8, 1756, and peremptorily denied them.

Sept. 27, 1757: "Voted that nothing more be done about furnishing the meeting-house at present;" also

"Voted to hire Elias Smith to preach," whereupon John Allds and Jeremiah Colburn protested in writing that Smith did not adhere to Westminster confession and they were Presbyterians. * *

* * * * * Nine others protested that the meeting was illegal and that Smith's "preaching is contrary to our profession," while seven contented themselves with "protesting that the meeting was illegal;" and it was

"Voted that the town would not Incourage the settlement of Elias Smith."

Nov. 27, 1758: "It was proposed whether the people of 'One Pine Hill' should be excused or released from paying anything towards the support of the Gospel and it was voted in the negative"—and fourteen persons signed a protest against settling Josiah Colburn and a committee was appointed to find out why he was dismissed from his last place. (The committee reported at a subsequent meeting that "it was to ease the taxpayers," and he was thereupon hired.)

Meanwhile the people of One Pine Hill were not appeased. They renewed their demand to be set off, and Dec. 18, 1758, "it was proposed to give consent for their set off to Hollis for one thousand pounds." This proposition was voted down, and then it was voted that "the people of One Pine Hill are uneasy and to make it easy move the meeting-house to the center of the town." A committee was appointed to talk the matter over with the grieved people and the committee reported that "the people of Pine Hill would not be content nor joyne in settleing a minister, neither consent to hear one sermon," and thereupon the vote to move the meeting-house was rescinded. Finally it was "voted to settle Mr. Colburn and give Pine Hill the full part of preaching according to their tax in any place in Dunstable they might choose." Even this proposition did not heal the wound.

At the annual meeting of the town, March 19, 1759, the strife was renewed and waxed so warm that Thomas Lund accused the moderator, Jonathan Lovewell, of "allowing persons to vote who have no right." The meeting was then in no mood for business and so promptly adjourned. The people, however, could not rest easy. On April 23 they met again, and, after discussing a proposition to set off the people of One Pine Hill, voted in the negative. They also refused to set off John Willoby's one hundred and thirty acre farm. The Pine Hill people, so much in earnest were they, again appealed to Hollis for aid and sympathy. Hollis responded with a gift of fifty pounds, and thereupon—to the number of fifteen, eighteen including the selectmen of Hollis—they petitioned the governor and council for relief. Their petition recited their grievances. The town of Dunstable upon being notified voted not to set off the land, and appointed Col. Joseph Blanchard, then a member of the governor's council, Zaccheus Lovewell and Joseph French agents of the town to oppose the petition. This committee evidently put on war paint. It reported:

"Wee are sencible that this vexatious Petition is stirred up and encouraged by Hollis purely to prevent Justice to their Western Inhabitants which they forsee will obtain unless they Cloak it by Ruining Dunstable.

"What Genius gave them front to mutter out this Motly Petition it is Difficult to guess.

"The petition of Holles and the petetioners are totally Groundless Wherefore we pray that the petition may be dismissed."

The petition was dismissed, and it is said, says Judge Worcester, "in answer to a like petition a few years later, that when it was found that Dunstable would answer it the petitioners were afraid or ashamed to appear in defense." The battle was renewed in 1760. The town of Dunstable, however, made an effort to pacify the Pine Hill people. It was voted Oct. 6 "to move the meeting-house to a place just and equal;" and again Nov. 10 that "the place for a meeting-house is about one hundred rods westerly from Lund's bridge so called by a pine tree marked F on the southerly side of the road that leads to Thomas Haley land;" and also "to set of John Willoby's farm to Holles." But no compromise would be entertained by One Pine Hill people. They pctitioned again, and went so far as to offer Dunstable £1,500 for permission to be set off. The town not only declined the offer but voted Nov. 24 to reconsider its former vote to move the house and fifty-six pounds for "fixing it up." As if this were not enough to break the hearts of their belligerent fellow-citizens they voted Aug. 3, 1761, to change the creed of the town from Presbyterian to Congregational, and Oct. 19, 1761, that "no part of Pine Hill be set off to Holles."

The One Pine Hill people, however, with the aid of Hollis, were good fighters. They would not let go their hold. In 1763 they again sought relief through the governor and council. In this petition they enlarged upon their grievance and informed the authorities that:

"Soon after Dunstable was Incorporated they got into Partys about Settling Mr. Bird. Each Party Courted Pine Hills Assistance, promising to vote them off to Holles as soon as the matter was settled; and so Pine Hill was fed on Sugar Plums for a number of years, till at length Dunstable cast off the mask and now appears in their True Colors * * * * So that their opposition must arise from some other quarter to keep us as whips to drive out every minister that comes among them, for they are always divided and which side we take must carry the day."

Dunstable voted to continue the defense and appointed a committee. This committee gave as good as had been received. It said in part:

"The complaint is groundless and unreasonable. As to the meeting-house it was owing to themselves (the location), for many of them voted to have it where it is and none of them against it. They so acted and voted for fear it might be moved to a place more just and equal and so they be prevented from being set off to Holles. As in time past so they are now stirred up by Holles People and so could it now be obtained to break up and ruin two towns (meaning Dunstable and Monson), it may be hereafter something of a cover to hide the iniquity of Holles and help the private interests of mercenary persons but can't possibly promote the Public Good or help the Interests of these Towns."

The case was argued before the general court and that body was convinced that One Pine Hill and its inhabitants ought no longer to remain a part of Dunstable. An act, setting them off, was passed Dec. 13, 1763, and thus ended one of the longest and most tenacious town quarrels in the history of New England.

The people of Dunstable submitted quietly to their defeat and for a time gave their attention to other matters. They voted, March 4, 1765, that "the account of Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell, for opposing One Pine Hill and other service done for the town, amounting to sixty-one pounds, old tenor, be allowed," and June 6 that "Jonathan Lovewell be allowed ten shillings for getting the case depending with Thomas Fessenden continued." At an adjourned meeting one pound five shillings was voted to Mr. Lovewell "for going to Portsmouth to answer Fessenden." Fessenden had preached for the town and it had declined to pay. The only recorded transactions of the town during the next seven years that have any special interest to the people of to-day are found in the following condensed excerpts:

Oct. 6, 1767, voted to excuse persons of other persuasions from pay tax to support Rev. Mr. Kidder," and at the same meeting,

"Voted not to give leave to remove any of the windows of the meeting house, and not to excuse any person of different persuasion from paying to support the minister," then reconsidered, and

"Voted to excuse those who brought a certificate from the minister that they were of a different persuasion."

May 5, 1770: "Voted to pay Joseph Whiting for opening and sweeping the meeting-house six shillings for one year."

During these years the relation between Dunstable and Hollis was a good deal strained. The people of Dunstable had grievances that time could not heal. They were jealous of Hollis because the charter of that town ante-dated theirs, and moreover the fact that the people of that town had meddled in their quarrel with the families at One Pine Hill still rankled in their bosoms. In short, they were determined to punish their adversary on the first opportunity that offered. The opportunity came at last. It seems that for many years—in fact while they were yet under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts—the question of a bridge over the Nashua river at a place called Lawrence mills, since known as Runnell's falls, had been agitated. The town of Dunstable had pursued a waiting policy. It had successfully dodged the issue. Hollis meanwhile had resorted to all sorts of schemes to build the desired bridge. In 1751 it voted to help build it; in 1756 it pleaded with Dunstable through an authorized committee but obtained no satisfaction; in 1760 it petitioned the general court for a lottery to raise the necessary money, and in 1759 and again in 1761 it called on Dunstable to join with it. Dunstable did not heed the call. Its vote was "in the negative," which is evidence of the sentiments heretofore attributed to her people. Then the town of Hollis, upon being informed of the indifference of the people of Dunstable, built a bridge, being aided with "money subscribed out of town." In 1765 the bridge having probably been carried away in a spring freshet, Hollis rebuilt and repaired it at a cost of eight hundred pounds. Though "often requested" Dunstable gave no aid and there the matter rested until March, 1772, when Hollis voted to appoint a committee to "ask for and recover of Dunstable a share of the cost with power to prosecute if necessary;" the committee also had power "to treat with Dunstable relative to setting off to Hollis the farms of Daniel Merrell, Ebenezer Jaquith and Thomas Jaquith—these families being nearer the meeting-house in Hollis than to that in Dunstable and disposed to contribute to the maintenance of the bridge."

Dunstable also appointed a committee. On the report, whether verbal or written is not stated in the records, Dunstable voted at a legal meeting held June 15, 1772, "that they would not do anything towards building a bridge over the Nashua river at or near Jaquith's mills;" also voted "that they would not annex the land of Daniel Merrel, Ebenezer Jaquith and Thomas Jaquith in Dunstable, lying on the Nashua river, to the town of Hollis." This curt answer no doubt nettled the people of Hollis, but for all that they did not find it necessary to prosecute. On the other hand they bided their time with patience and six months later appointed another committee. This committee had no better success than the first, for it seems by the Dunstable records of Feb. 1, 1773, the town voted, on a proposition to set off the farms of Merrel and Jaquiths, five hundred acres, "that it would not agree." Just at this time it was discovered by someone "learned in the law" that Jaquith's mills were not in either town. There was a defect in the line and neither Hollis nor Dunstable was compelled to maintain a bridge. The wise men of Old Dunstable now saw their "way out of the woods." The loss of five hundred acres was as nothing compared with the cost of building a bridge and keeping it in repair for all time to come, and so in a legal meeting held Feb. 1, 1773, it was voted "to set off the farms of Merrel and the two Jaquiths to the town of Hollis upon conditions that the town of Dunstable be forever excused from any future cost to effect the same or building a bridge at the Nashua river." Hollis accepted the terms and in May, the same year, the general court legalized the transaction.

Before passing from the eventful period in which the transactions narrated occurred it will be interesting to note that in several particulars the civil government of the eighteenth century was not unlike that with which the people of the nineteenth are familiar. "The poor are always with you" was as true then as now and the undercurrent of purpose to avoid "town charges" the same. The methods of "ye olden tymes," however, was more peremptory and somewhat harsher, as will be seen by the following warrant, which is one of several of like purport spread upon the records:

"Province of } To Thomas Cowen, constable of the Town of Dunstable in the Province of New
New Hampshire. } Hampshire. Greeting.

"Whereas, Benja Furbush and Mary his wife and three Children under age which is kept in their family viz Phebe Snelling and Asa Snelling and Lucy Snelling and John Downs and Mary his

wife a small Child viz Jane Maxwell all late from a Place called Souhegan East in said Province all poor persons and neither freeholders or Inhabitants of the Town by Law have come in to this Town to House Keeping and to Dwell and at present are residents in a House of Mr. James Gordons without any consent of the Town or selectmen and have resided for Twenty four days last past in this Town which they have no Legal Right to do Now then for that they might not become Chargable to the Town you are hereby commanded in his Majestys Name forthwith to Notifie and warn the said persons and every one of them that they and each of them Depart out of this Town within fourteen days next Coming at their Perril and see that you make return of this Warrant and the time of the said persons Entering and being Warned as aforesaid unto the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of the Province aforesaid.

JONATHAN LOVEWELL, }
THOMAS HARWOOD, } Selectmen.

“Dated at Dunstable the thirteenth day of June Anno Domini 1746.

“A true copy pr

JONATHAN LOVEWELL, Clerk.”

The official return upon this warrant, if any was made, is not recorded, but it is presumed that Constable Cowen did his duty and that these poor persons were summarily ejected from the town. This cruel system, however, did not protect the town treasury, for it is recorded a few years later that the poor among them had to be provided for. The following is a true copy :

“Voted that the Poor of this Town be set up at Vandue and be struck off to the lowest bidder for a term of one year the selectmen having the wright to remove them when they think best Edward Turrel bid off James Robbins at forty-six cents per week Daniel Lund bid off Mary Kenny for Miss Lund at one hundred and forty cents pr week Abraham Hale, Jr bid off Mary Kennys child at thirty-eight cents pr week Nathan Fisk bid off Dorothy Purkins and is to keep her clothes as good as they are now and keep her clear of Cost from the Town.”

Local quarrels and dissensions, and disputes with neighboring towns, ended with the settlement of the Jaquith bridge controversy with Hollis, and in the years that followed they gave freely of their time, money and blood to establish the independence of the colonies. The cause was near their hearts. They were patriots—loyal and true to the Continental army—and no sacrifice or hardship disheartened them. The narrative of events in which they were moving factors is given in another chapter of this work. All therefore that is pertinent in this connection to the civil government of the town is a few interesting and instructive extracts, orthography corrected, from the records :

Sept. 13, 1774: “Voted eighteen pounds, six shillings, lawful money, to procure ammunition;” also, “voted three pounds to Jonathan Lovewell for going to Portsmouth to petition for liberty to send a representative, and for going to Exeter to join in choice of Delegates for a General Congress.”

Jan. 9, 1775: “Voted that Jonathan Lovewell, Joseph Eayrs and Robert Fletcher be chosen deputies of the town to meet deputies of other towns to choose delegates to represent the Province in Continental Congress to be held in Philadelphia, May 10;” also

“Voted that Samuel Roby, Jonathan Lovewell, Joseph Eayrs, Benjamin Smith and Joseph Wright be a committee to see that the result of the late Continental Congress be carried into practice and that all persons in this town conform to it.”

March 6, 1775: “Voted that Capt. Benjamin French, Jonathan Blanchard and John Sears be added to the committee to see that the result of the Continental Congress ” etc.; also, “voted to petition the General assembly to be excused from paying Provincial tax until given the privilege of representation.”

April 3, 1775: “Voted that there be a school-house built in each of the several school districts, (there were five districts), in the town of Dunstable and that there be a committee of three from each district to fix upon certain places, and procure it for their school-houses, having regard for distance, and if either committee cannot agree on a place for the house then all of the committee, or a majority, shall go and find a certain place for that district and that each district have a proportional part of money to build with according as they pay taxes * * * shall agree to build a school-house by the first day of October, 1775;” also voted “that eighty pounds, lawful money, be raised for building said school-houses.”

May 7, 1776: “Voted to pay Dea. Thomas Lund four shillings for transporting one Aaron and wife and two children from Dunstable to Bedford;” also “voted to pay Noah Lovewell, Daniel Allds

and Benjamin Smith three shillings each for numbering the inhabitants of the town of Dunstable." (The number was three hundred and seventy-six males, three hundred and twenty-nine females, forty men in the army, seven slaves, total seven hundred and fifty-two.

Jonathan Blanchard was chosen delegate to the Revolutionary convention at Exeter.

March 3, 1777: "Voted that those men that stayed with Lieut. David Allds at Cambridge at the time of the Concord 'fite' be paid out of the town treasury the same wages for the time served as those enlisted in the army," also

"Voted that thirty pounds be raised for schools," the amount prior to this date being twenty pounds.

April 10, 1777; "Voted that the town treasurer be and is hereby directed to hire as much money at six per cent per annum as will be wanted to pay the extraordinary expenses of raising the proportion of men in the town for the Continental army."

June 2, 1777: "Voted one hundred dollars to Joseph Honey, forty dollars to Simeon Butterfield, and sixteen pounds, four shillings to Ebenezer Joseph to make their bounty equal;" and "voted to raise seven hundred and thirty-five pounds, lawful money, to pay the extraordinary expenses of the present war."

Feb. 9, 1778: Voted to appoint a committee of nine to give Jonathan Lovewell instructions to call a full and free representation of this state for the sole purpose of framing and laying a permanent plan or system for the future government of this state."

Sept. 9, 1779: "Met for the purpose of taking under consideration the Bill of Rights and plan of government for the state of New Hampshire."

Sept. 20, 1779: "Voted to reject the Bill of Rights."

June 10, 1779: "Voted to pay five hundred dollars bounty to each soldier."

June 24, 1779: "Voted to raise \$1,600 and pay the three Continental soldiers last engaged \$1,500 of the same."

Oct. 15, 1779: "Voted to pay Lieut. John Lund eight pounds, two shillings for enlisting Continental soldiers," also "voted to Dea. William Hunt four pounds, eighteen shillings, one penny expenses for attendance at Concord."

July 31, 1780: "Voted to raise £1,200, currency now passing, to pay what money had been borrowed to procure Continental soldiers," also "voted to raise £4,000, currency now passing, for procuring beef that this town is called upon to send to the Continental army," also "voted to excuse from assessment soldiers who have been three years in the service."

Sept. 10, 1780: "Voted £7,000, currency now passing, to procure beef for the Continental army."

Nov. 23, 1780: "Voted to raise £9,400 to discharge the town's obligations to the soldiery, to be assessed in money and grain."

March 5, 1781: "Voted three hundred and twenty-eight pounds, nine shillings, new issue or equivalent, to procure beef for the army," also "voted to pay Rev. Mr. Kidder's salary, upon the scale of depreciation, as ordered by the court, the amount being sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence in bills of the new issue.

July 12, 1781: "Voted that the town treasurer be ordered not to receive the balance due from Joseph French in Continental bills, by reason of the depreciation thereof, also "voted that David Gilson discharge one bushel of rye on his sons obligation from the town at the rate of one hundred and forty dollars for the 1,200 he received," also, "voted that the Constable be ordered not to collect any more beef rate and pay back what he had collected."

Oct. 10, 1781: "Voted that fifty-five silver dollars be raised to procure rum for the Continental army."

Dec. 18, 1781: "Voted that Jonathan Blanchard and ten others be a committee to examine and consider the plans of government lately formed for the state and lay their objections before an adjourned meeting."

Jan. 15, 1782: "A vote was proposed to see if the town objected against the plans of government lately formed for the state and it unanimously passed in the affirmative," and Col. Noah Lovewell was chosen delegate to a convention held at Concord.

March 11, 1782: "Voted to abate Jonathan Powers' minister tax in consideration of deafness."

April 18, 1782: "Voted that men who work on the highway be allowed four shillings a day in the best part of the year," also "voted to have the selectmen agree on some person or persons to go in search of William Mann, as they think best."

Dec. 23, 1782: "Voted that the objections against the Bill of Rights and plans of government as drawn by the committee be as it now stands and that the selectmen draw off the objections and send the same to Concord," also, "voted that Colonel Lovewell go to Exeter and get all the discount that is due the town for bounties paid Continental soldiers and supplies for their families."

July 7, 1783: "Voted that the selectmen be desired to make inquiry who has served in the war for the town and had no consideration and lay a report before the town." (The population had now decreased, partly by reason of enlistment in the army, from seven hundred and three to five hundred and seventy three.)

Nov. 8, 1783: "Voted to dismiss the petition drawn to present to the general court," also "voted to pay Benjamin Taylor one pound, seven shillings for a gun lost at Winter Hill."

April 18, 1785: "Voted to sell some part of the floor of the meeting-house, upon consideration to be agreed upon or by auction to the highest bidder, and that the money be expended for repairs," and at the same meeting, (the old and ever new trouble):—

"Whereas complaint has been made that sums of money have several times been voted for particular purposes, to discharge the town debts, and the selectmen have taken and used a part contrary to appropriation, which has served to mislead the town and create discontent, and if this method should be continued the accounts cannot be well understood or the debts so agreeably discharged, therefore :

"Voted that the selectmen do not on any pretence draw or appropriate any money to different purposes, and that they keep proper books."

March 5, 1787: "Voted that Mary Harwood be allowed seven pounds, eight shillings for what this town was benefitted by her late husband in the war, also voted the same, (amount not stated), to the heirs of William Lund."

Jan. 10, 1788: "Voted not to accept the constitution," (presumably that of the state.)

The only member of the governor's council from the towns formed out of the territory of Old Dunstable was Col. Joseph Blanchard, who served by appointment from 1741 till his death in 1758. In 1752, and for some years after, Jonathan Lovewell represented Dunstable and Merrimack in the house of representatives, the towns being classed together. In 1762 Dunstable and Hollis were classed together. The hostile feeling between the people, by reason of the meeting-house and bridge trouble, asserted itself. The result is thus recorded in the New Hampshire Historical collection, volume one, page fifty-seven.

"For a number of years after Hollis was incorporated, the two towns were classed together to send a man to represent them to the general court. Dunstable being the older town, required the Elections to be uniformly held there, until Hollis became most populous, when it was requested by Hollis that they should be held in those towns alternately, that Each might have an Equal chance. But Dunstable did not consent to this proposal. Hollis feeling some resentment, mustered all its forces, leaving at home scarcely man or horse. Previously to this time the person chosen had been uniformly selected from Dunstable. But on this occasion the people of Dunstable, finding they were outnumbered, their town clerk mounted a pile of shingles and called on the inhabitants to bring in their votes for Moderator for Dunstable. The town clerk of Hollis mounted another pile and called on the inhabitants of Dunstable and Hollis to bring in their votes for Moderator for Dunstable and Hollis. The result was that — Lovewell, Esq., was declared Moderator for Dunstable and Dea. Francis Worcester, Moderator for Dunstable and Hollis. Each Moderator proceeded in the same manner to call the votes for Representative. Jonathan Lovewell, Esq., was declared chosen to represent Dunstable and Dr. John Hale was declared chosen to represent Dunstable and Hollis. Accordingly both repaired to Portsmouth to attend the general court. Lovewell was allowed to take his seat and Hale rejected. Hale, however, instead of returning home, took measures to acquaint the Governor with what had transpired and awaited the issue. It was not long before Secretary Theodore Atkinson came into the House and proclaimed aloud, 'I have special orders to dissolve this House: Accordingly you are dissolved.' 'God save the King.'

"It appears from the Journal of the House that the election of both Lovewell and Hale was set aside, and the House immediately dissolved by the Governor. A few days after a second election was held and Hale returned by the sheriff, and at once obtained his seat without further objection."

The outcome was unsatisfactory to both towns and it does not appear that they affiliated, politically, afterwards. A few years later Dunstable renewed its request for single representation, and, the privilege being granted, Jonathan Blanchard was chosen to represent the town. Noah Lovewell represented the town in 1777 and 1778; William Hunt, 1781; Benjamin French, 1782, no record for 1782; Frederick French, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1803, 1805 and 1806; Noah Lovewell, 1794, 1796 and 1802.

The number of votes by which the early representatives of the town were elected to office are not recorded. An idea of the number of freemen who were qualified to take part in public deliberations, however, may be gathered from the following, among the first with figures attached, for presidential electors, Dec. 15, 1785, when Gen. Benjamin Bellows, Gen. Moses Dow, John Dudley and Eben Thompson had twenty-nine each, Timothy Farrar, twenty-eight, and Timothy Taylor, one, the last presumably the voter's error in writing his ballot. At the second presidential election, Aug. 27, 1792, but twenty-two votes were cast, the small number probably being due to busy season with farmers. Six years later, March, 1800, the total vote of the town as recorded for governor was seventy-six, of which John Taylor Gilman had seventy-three and Timothy Walker, three. Further than this, to the close of the century, the records show but little of interest. The people met annually in March and at other times when town affairs demanded their attention. They elected officers kept a watchful eye on the schools (which is a reminder that the first mention of a school on the territory now the city proper was at "Indian Head," and that this designation of locality occurs but once in the records), paid the minister's salary, made appropriations, laid out highways, ordered roads and bridges repaired, sold the poor by auction, lived in peace among themselves and in ostensible friendship with Hollis and other neighboring towns. That they built upon substantial foundations, and that their virtues far outshone their faults, is in evidence in the beneficent civil government—not alone of Nashua, but of all the cities and towns of the state—which blesses mankind to-day and is pledged for the future.

INDIAN HEAD VILLAGE—NASHUA VILLAGE.

At the beginning of the present century the settlement on the territory now embraced in the thickly settled portion of the city proper was called Indian Head village. The buildings were mostly on land contiguous to what is now known as Railroad square, and north and south of this point was practically a barren wilderness.* Public affairs, however, were still conducted under the charter of Dunstable and so continued until 1837. The population of the whole town was 862 persons. Thomas French was town clerk, and Thomas French, Theodore French and David Fiske selectmen, and so far as anything appears in the records the people were at peace among themselves and all the world besides. The business transacted at the annual town meeting in 1800 and for many years afterwards was mostly of a routine character. It was voted that the town be defaulted in an action brought by Rev. Joseph Kidder, and also to sell for thirteen shillings the oak tree near the meeting-house. In November, 1802, it was voted to hire William Patrick to preach during the ensuing winter. In 1803 one hundred and twenty-nine votes were cast for governor, a post office was established at the Harbor and the place began to take on the enterprise that has characterized it to this day. The same year the town voted a call to Mr. Patrick at four hundred dollars for a settlement and three hundred dollars a year salary, the conditions being that he should withdraw at any time when two-thirds of the voters became dissatisfied and that he should return the amount granted as a settlement if he left without the consent of the town. In 1804 the Middlesex canal was opened. In 1805 Daniel Abbot was to carry on a lawsuit against the town of Acworth, and sold the town pew to Francis Davidson for one year for five dollars and fifty cents. In 1806 on Independence day, at the suggestion of Daniel Abbot in an oration at the celebration of the opening of the canal, the village took on the name of Nashua village. Jan. 29, 1807, voted to settle Joseph Briggs at two hundred and fifty dollars for a settlement and five hundred dollars salary. In 1808 voted twenty-five cents bounty for old crows and

*A more complete description is given in the revised edition of Fox's history, which is incorporated in this work.

nine cents for young crows. It will thus be seen that so far as the civil government is concerned an era of good feeling, enterprise and prosperity began with the century.

At a meeting of the town, held April 17, 1807, it was stated that the old meeting-house was out of repair and it was proposed to vote to see if the town would rebuild "on such a place as a disinterested committee from out of town should say was convenient for the town, provided free of expense to the town or that the pew ground should build it." The vote stood thirty-one in favor of the proposition and forty-nine against it. It is evident, from the fact that two or three other votes are recorded relative to the subject, that considerable discussion followed. The outcome was a vote to choose a committee of three to "see where a meeting-house should be built and to hire preaching." The meeting was adjourned to May 10, when it was voted to "set the meeting-house on Cummings Pollard's field, west of the place where it now stands, provided it can be done free of expense," and a committee of three was appointed to draw plans. Mr. Pollard offered the land as a gift. Another meeting was held May 29, when it was voted to accept the plans presented by the committee and request Willard Marshall to give a piece of land adjoining the land accepted from Mr. Pollard, for a common. Mr. Marshall gracefully acceded to the request. It was then voted to sell pews according to numbers on the plan and close a contract with anybody who could be found who would build for the sum thus pledged, the builders to have the rest of the pew ground. Willard Marshall, Thomas French and Daniel Abbot were chosen building committee. It is probable that no one desired to make such a contract, for, Aug. 28, the town reconsidered all votes relative to a meeting-house and dropped the subject.

The only item of interest in town affairs in 1810 was a vote to pay fifty dollars for a singing school. The old subject came up again, however, at a special meeting on Jan. 12, 1811, when the question, "Will you build a meeting-house in this town?" was decided in the affirmative by a vote of forty-two to eight, and two committees—one to locate the same and the other to receive proposals—were chosen. These committees reported May 11, and it was voted that the site be near the pound place on land of Willard Marshall and that five acres of land, on both sides of the road, be secured for a common*. John Lund, Thomas French, Daniel Abbot, Samuel Preston and Willard Marshall were chosen to plan the building. It was then voted to pay pew owners five dollars each for the right to dispose of the old meeting-house, and to appropriate one hundred dollars to hire Rev. Joseph Kidder to preach such length of time as he thought proper for that amount. At an adjourned meeting James T. Lund proposed to build "a town meeting-house for five hundred dollars and the old house and to complete the same one year from September." His proposal was accepted and Thomas French, Thomas Lund, Jr., William F. Boynton, Daniel Abbot and Israel Hunt were appointed building committee. Aug. 11, a meeting was held at Jesse Estey's stable when it was voted to build fifty-two feet wide, sixty feet in length and leave it to the committee which will be best, to have pillars or portico or to have it boarded up and clapboarded." John Epes and John Whittle were added to the committee. Aug. 2, 1812, the town voted one hundred and twenty dollars for a bell, provided the same amount was subscribed by the people, and fifteen dollars for lightning rods. Oct. 2, voted twenty-two dollars and fifty cents towards paying for the bell, to purchase pew number two for the minister, to hire a man to ring the bell, to accept the report of the building committee and to make arrangements for a dedication. The dedication occurred Nov. 4, the sermon being preached by Rev. Humphrey Moore, D. D., of Milford. It will thus be seen that the second public building in Old Dunstable was located and built without the usual friction that accompanies such undertakings.

During the twenty-five years that followed nothing occurred to disturb the peace and quiet of the people. Prosperity attended them. The Nashua and Jackson companies' canals and mills, two or three important bridges, several church edifices and many dwelling-houses were built, newspapers were established, the poor sold annually at auction, and many resources of wealth developed. A brief summary, however, of a few of the transactions of the town will not be found uninteresting. In 1813 Rev. Ebenezer Peck Sperry was settled at three hundred dollars for a settlement and five hundred dollars salary, and it was voted to pay five dollars a month to men in the army, in addition to the government pay. In 1815 it was voted to make up the pay of all volunteers to fifteen dollars per month;

*The meeting-house was built on this site, which is occupied at this time by Hiland A. Holt's dwelling-house, his carriage-house standing over the old foundation.

to appropriate \$1,000 for schools and have the bell rung at twelve, noon, nine in the evening and on all public days. The first hearse was purchased by the town in 1822 and a house built for the same. In 1824 the town voted on the question, "Whether the shire town should be Amherst or Mont Vernon," one hundred and ninety to four in favor of the former; also voted to pay ten cents an hour for labor on the highways. In 1826 the first firewards were appointed, and it was voted "not to pay Nottingham twelve dollars for burying William Phillips." Under date of April 27, 1827, the selectmen, Stephen Kendrick, Eleazer F. Ingalls and Caleb Pearson, complained to Clifton Claggett, judge of probate, "that Simon L. Phelps, by excessive drinking, idleness and vicious habits doth waste, spend and lessen his estate and so neglect his business as to expose himself and family to want and suffering;" therefore they desired a guardian appointed. This was the usual method of dealing for many years afterward with those who drank to excess. It is mentioned here from the fact that it is the first case of the kind upon the town records. The first town report ordered spread upon the records was for the year 1829. The first printed report was by the selectmen of Nashua in 1837, the same being a summary of the affairs of 1836, the last year the town was known as Dunstable. It is interesting to note in this connection that the legal existence of Old Dunstable covered a period of ninety-one years; that in the beginning the total amount of money raised by taxation was about two hundred and fifty dollars, and at the end \$12,903.63; that the debt—and overdraft the last year by reason of rebuilding the Main street bridge, which was necessitated by the construction of the Jackson company's dam—was \$3,282.32. It is also an interesting fact that the inhabitants had increased from about sixty families of rising three hundred persons to 2,105 males, 2,960 females, a total of 5,056; total number of scholars from sixty, approximately, to 1,256.

That the people of Old Dunstable were patriots who gave freely of their blood and treasure to establish American independence there is abundant evidence. Their country was their pride and they celebrated its natal day in an enthusiastic manner. The last general celebration in the old town took place July 4, 1835. The Declaration of Independence was read by Benjamin F. French, and an oration delivered by John Louis Clark. The civic procession, marshalled by Col. Thomas G. Banks, and escorted by the Nashua Guards, Capt. Charles T. Gill, must have been a brilliant sight, for in line were the female operatives of the mills, clothed in white, and thirty-four of the survivors of the War of the Revolution. The venerable patriots, supported by staves and crutches, joined the procession at the Indian Head coffee house and marched through the route to the oval, (then a shady grove in Factory street), where the literary exercises were held. The list is as follows:

Jonathan Woodward, Dunstable, Mass., 96; James Crossman, Mason, 92; Isaac Wright, Dunstable, Mass., 81; Joshua Pierce, Hudson, 71; Joshua Palmer, Dunstable, 73; Thaddeus Wilson, Dunstable, 70; Eleazer Fisk, Dunstable, 75; Nathaniel Merrill, Medford, 72; John Odall, Merrimack, 73; Daniel Bailey, Hollis, 80; Seth Cutter, Pelham, 77; Isaac Marshall, Dunstable, 76; Jacob March, Londonderry, 75; Daniel Anderson, Londonderry, 78; Jacob Nutting, Londonderry, 88; Phinehas Holden, Brookline, 70; Silas Howard, Milford, 78; Ephraim Goss, Amherst, 69; Robertson Lakin, Amherst, 72; Timothy Randall, Amherst, 72; Nathan Fisk, Dunstable, 71; Israel Hunt, Dunstable, 77; Joseph Greeley, Hollis, 78; Benjamin Sprague, Bedford, 83; Jonas Woods, Dunstable, 76; William French, Dunstable, Mass., 83; Jonas French, Dunstable, Mass., 77; Edmund Tenney, Pelham, 79; Hugh Moone, Amherst, 69; Col. Solomon White, Roxbury, 81; John Field, Merrimack, 80; Joseph Crosby, Amherst, 82; Lot Spalding, Hollis, 73; Thomas Cheney, Derry, 80.

The committee of arrangements for this crowning event in the history of Old Dunstable—for it was then foreshadowed that the name was to be changed to Nashua—were David Gillis, Albert McKean, William P. Abbot, Mark W. Merrill and William P. Newell; the assistant marshals, Harvey F. Courser and John Flagg; the committee to prepare toasts, John M. Hunt, George Y. Sawyer and John Eayrs. Dinner was served at the Washington house and the survivors of the Revolution were the only guests. It was a great event.

Old Dunstable was represented in the legislature in 1801, 1803 and 1804 (the names of those prior to this date being given, in this chapter, in closing the eighteenth century) by Theodore French; 1802, Noah Lovewell; 1807, Zaccheus Lovewell; 1810, 1811, 1812 and 1821, Daniel Abbot; 1815, Timothy Taylor; 1816 to 1824, Jesse Bowers; 1825 to 1829, Benjamin F. French; 1826, Benjamin F. French and Eleazer F. Ingalls; 1827, Eleazer F. Ingalls and William Boardman; 1828, Israel Hunt, Jr. and Moody D. Lovewell; 1829, Benjamin F. French and James Osgood; 1830, Moody D.

Lovewell and Charles G. Atherton; 1831, James Osgood and Josiah Fletcher (died before taking his seat); 1832, Eleazer F. Ingalls and Robert Anderson; 1833, Charles G. Atherton and Moody D. Lovewell; 1834 and 1835, Moody D. Lovewell, Charles G. Atherton and Zebediah Shattuck; 1836, Charles G. Atherton, Benjamin L. Jones and Zebediah Shattuck.

THE TOWNSHIP OF NASHUA.

The reader will have noted that in the thirty years preceding affairs now under consideration Nashua village had grown from a sparse settlement to the central point of business and population. For more than twenty years of this period merchants and the public generally had suffered inconvenience by reason of two Dunstables side by side. Travelers were confused, and mail matter and merchandise often went astray. Under these conditions it seemed a necessity for one of the towns to seek a change of name. The people both sides of the line were unwilling to make the change. Those residing in New Hampshire felt that they had the best claim. The first settlement was here. Its honorable history in peace and war, its traditions and associations were mostly theirs, and they were loth to give them up. The people of "t'other Dunstable" entertained the same view, and although often requested to take another name—its leading citizens tacitly agreeing at one time to be known as Massapoag—they steadily procrastinated. The situation became annoying, and finally, at a town meeting held in the early autumn of 1836, the selectmen were instructed to apply to the legislature for relief. The selectmen—John Eayrs, Perley Foster and Eleazer Barrett—carried out the instructions of the town in good faith by obtaining the following enactment:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened: That the town of Dunstable in the county of Hillsborough shall, from and after the thirty-first day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, be called and known in law by the name of Nashua.

Approved Dec. 8, 1836.

ISAAC HILL, Governor.

The new town started off with a debt of \$3,819.19. Its annual appropriation, including \$3,000 for schools, was about \$13,000. The meetings of the town were held in churches, and, as was unanimously agreed, the crying need of the town was a town house. The matter was talked up among the citizens in an informal way, and, at a meeting held Oct. 29, 1838, discussed for determined action. Finally, on motion of Aaron F. Sawyer, it was voted expedient to remove the old South meeting-house—the house which was dedicated in 1812—to some convenient site in Nashua village, and Jesse Bowers, Jacob Hall, Elijah Colburn, George Y. Sawyer and James Patterson were chosen a committee to see about the expense and a location. At the same meeting the selectmen were instructed to confer with owners of the pews, take into consideration ownership of the bell, ascertain probable amount of damages and report back. At a subsequent meeting the selectmen reported that they had conferred with the pew holders and that thirty-four could be equitably settled with, three refused to assent and two wanted further time; that the bell belonged to the house and the house belonged to the town. George Y. Sawyer reported for the special committee. He stated—the report being here condensed—that several citizens had made propositions to sell lots to the town and that the committee had thought it expedient to give the proprietor of the lot selected ownership of the basement of the building for stores—owner of land to lay the foundation, set underpinning and place stone steps at the doors. Thomas Chase made the most liberal terms for his lot, corner of Main and Pearl streets, and the committee had made a contract with him subject to the approval of the town.

The report of the committee—mild as it appears on the records—proved the entering wedge of a controversy that lasted fifteen years, and to some extent handicapped for many years more the growth and prosperity of the city. In fact it was the history of the old Dunstable meeting-house quarrel repeated and intensified. The residents of the north side of the river declared that they were not represented on the committee. They averred that the location was unjust, called attention to the fact that Railroad square was the hub, and inasmuch as they were the heaviest taxpayers, and for many other reasons, including the convenience of the public, their wish to have the town house located among them should be respected. The residents on the south side of the river were equally emphatic in expressing their views. They claimed that they were actuated by the purest of motives; they were looking to the future, and, finally, when goaded to extravagance of language, they informed

their dissatisfied fellow-citizens that "they would not only locate the building to suit their own convenience, but that they would compel them to help pay for it." No further action was taken at this time. The meeting adjourned and the subject became a town topic, engendering ill feeling to the extent that there was very little social intercourse between the people on the north and south sides of the river during the winter that followed.

At the annual town meeting March 25, 1839, it was resolved that "a committee be appointed to inquire into the subject of removing the old South meeting-house and remodeling it so as to make a convenient town house, and also the subject of building a new town house, estimate the expense of each subject separately and all other matters connected therewith." Charles F. Gove, George Y. Sawyer, Israel Hunt, Jr., George Tuttle, Aaron C. Bagley and John Crombie were reported as a committee. This action precipitated another heated discussion in which former arguments were repeated and "fuel added to the fire." The south-siders, however, hesitated about carrying out their programme. They were ably led by Mr. Sawyer and had the requisite number of votes to accomplish their scheme, but the belligerent opposition of Daniel Abbot, Charles F. Gove, Charles J. Fox and a score of other north-siders deterred them from action. The records of the town for the next two years make no mention of a report from the committee. They are silent on the subject, and the newspapers of that day throw no light on the controversy. It is certain though that both sides were active and quarrelsome and determined that overtures of peace should not be entertained or concessions made. Thus matters stood for two years, the enmity increasing in bitterness; families becoming divided and the outside world looking and wondering what next. In fact the situation, as recited by an old resident, was a constant discomfort to the mind, a disturbance to mercantile affairs, an affliction to the churches and a bar to social good fellowship. But few people would cross the river to attend places of public worship or for any other purpose when not absolutely necessary, they would not dance on each others territory and it was next door to treason to trade with each other.

This phase of the wrangle lasted two years, the north-siders meantime subscribing about \$4,700 for the purchase of the site on which Greeley block now stands, and offering to deed it as a gift to the town, or, if more acceptable, they would purchase and deed free of expense the lot on which Whiting block now stands. The offer was spurned and they were again informed that the house would be built on the south side of the river and they would be compelled to help pay for it. Thus matters stood on March 5, 1842, when the opponents met in town meeting, in the Olive Street church edifice, and precipitated a fight for the supremacy. Of that battle royal there is no abstract report in existence. George Y. Sawyer, then in the beginning of his career, one of the ablest debaters in New Hampshire, led the south-siders. Israel Hunt, Jr., and Leonard W. Noyes gave him prompt and efficient support, while less conspicuous citizens contributed their views. The gist of their arguments was that the tendency of growth in villages and cities was southward, that the great mills were on the south side of the river and in time the plain (heretofore mentioned as Watanock neck) would be thickly populated, hence the desirability of selecting a site that would become central in the near future. The north-siders were led by Charles F. Gove, Daniel Abbot and Charles J. Fox, three able men, assisted by William Boardman, Josiah G. Graves and others. These gentlemen repeated arguments heretofore indicated and affirmed that if they must cross the river to attend town meeting, the old South meeting-house was as satisfactory as any place south of the bridge. Moreover, they would present the town with the lot at the head of Main street or at the corner of Franklin street, and Rev. Andrew E. Thayer, a substantial north-sider who had taken an active part in the discussion, offered to give a lot eighty-three feet front and one hundred feet deep on Main street, seventeen rods north of the bridge. "The discussion," says one of the newspapers of that day, "lasted nearly a day and a half, and it was decided by a vote of five hundred and eighty-two to three hundred and ninety-six that it should be on the south side of the river, between Pearl street and the bridge." (The outcome of this discussion and decision is given under the head: The Township of Nashuille).

The official records of this exciting meeting are very brief. On the first day the town voted "to build a town house and appropriate \$10,000 for that purpose," no mention being made of the site. The resolution that was discussed on the two subsequent days, and which, being passed, divided the town, was: "that a committee be appointed to negotiate for and purchase a lot of land for a town house, which lot shall be situated in the village between the Nashua river on the north and Pearl

street on the south," and following its passage Mr. Sawyer was authorized to carry out the will of the town, and Leonard W. Noyes, Thomas Chase, Israel Hunt, Jr., Samuel Shepherd, who was the architect of the building, and Franklin Fletcher were chosen as a building committee. The records show that these gentlemen were selected because their sympathies and residences were on the south side, the first committee named being rejected because one or two north-siders were named upon it. The meeting adjourned in bad temper, the hostility of the north-siders being of the most unpromising character.

A few weeks later it was discovered that \$10,000 would not purchase the lot selected—the same that the City Hall building now stands upon and that building being the identical structure of 1842—and complete the undertaking, and consequently at a special meeting of the town, Aug. 19, the same year, it was voted that the committee purchase the land and erect a building thereon, provided the same may be completed in all its parts not to exceed \$18,000. It would appear, however, that the south-siders were not quite satisfied with themselves, for at this meeting Dr. Micah Eldredge moved "that a committee be appointed to confer with a committee from Nashville relative to a reunion," and it does not appear that there was a dissenting voice. The committee was Jesse Bowers, Micah Eldredge, Gustine Marshall, Thomas W. Gillis, Josephus Baldwin, Thomas Chase and Martin Crafts. (The sequel to this resolution is given in Nashville's history.)

The exact date on which the corner-stone of the town house was laid is not discovered by the writer. It was laid, however, with "the usual civil and religious ceremony." In an excavation of a stone under the northeast corner is deposited, in a zinc or lead box, a plate with the date, names of the building committee, architect, a large collection of documents of all kinds, newspapers, reports of various institutions, law, etc., together with specimens of American coin. A prayer was offered by Rev. Austin Richards, and an address, "appropriate to the occasion and the circumstances," was made by the Rev. Dura D. Pratt. There is no record of a dedication.

Meanwhile thoughtful residents of Nashua, for there were now two towns, were suffering with a troubled conscience. They had evidently come to the conclusion that they had overshot the mark and were in condition of mind suited to a compromise. Accordingly at the town meeting in March, 1843, it was voted, without division, that Jesse Bowers, Franklin Fletcher and John M. Hunt visit the legislature and urge a reunion of the towns, failing in which to seek a better settlement, and a new line by the Nashua river. This committee was opposed by Charles F. Gove and Charles J. Fox, and all its efforts came to nought. The line remained unchanged and Nashua was compelled to settle on the basis of Nashville's charter.

The years that followed, before the towns were united under a city charter, were filled with turmoil. The troubles summarized as existing from 1839 to 1842 became intensified, and every enterprise calculated to advance the interest of the towns was handicapped. The debt and rate of taxation in Nashua caused the promoters of new industries to hesitate in their investment of capital, and many who were desirous of settling here were deterred by the belligerency with which they were attacked by one side or the other. There was no peace. Both sides of the Nashua river was fighting ground and woe betide the unaccompanied boy who strayed from his own bailiwick. He was sure to return to his kindred with torn clothes and bruised flesh. Military and fire companies were not on friendly terms, the police were powerless after the middle of the bridge was passed, and even those of whom better things were expected exhibited a feeling of jealousy and resentment. This condition of affairs became so serious that in 1853 wiser counsel prevailed, and, a city charter having been obtained, it was voted, Sept. 17, four hundred and sixty-eight to three hundred and thirty-four, to unite with Nashville. The town of Nashua was represented in the legislature in 1837 by Benjamin L. Jones, George W. Bagley, Hugh Jameson and Charles J. Fox; in 1838 and 1839 by Daniel Abbot, Stephen Kendrick, George Y. Sawyer and Silas Butterfield; in 1840 and 1841 by George Y. Sawyer, Isaac Spalding, Albin Beard and Josephus Baldwin; in 1842, by Leonard W. Noyes, Abner Andrews and Anthony Gage; 1843, Josephus Baldwin; 1844, no election; 1845, Thomas Chase, William F. Lawrence, Isaac Spalding and Aaron F. Sawyer; 1847, George Y. Sawyer, Isaac Spalding, John H. Gage and Evan B. Hammond; 1848, George Y. Sawyer, Jefferson Rockwood, Nahum Williams and Evan B. Hammond; 1849, Edmund Parker, Nahum Williams, Jefferson Rockwood and Aaron F. Stevens; 1850, Aaron F. Stevens, Malachi F. Dodge, Jr., Samuel F. Wright and Edmund Parker; constitutional convention, Edmund Parker, George Y. Sawyer, Isaac Spalding and Leonard W.

Noyes; 1851, George Y. Sawyer, Samuel F. Wright, David Baldwin and Edmund Parker; 1852, David Baldwin, Charles K. Whitney, Malachi F. Dodge, Jr., and Isaac Spalding; 1853, not represented. The records of the town were closed under date of Sept. 19, 1853, Charles T. Ridgway being the last town clerk.

THE TOWNSHIP OF NASHVILLE.

The declaration of the vote that located the Nashua town house between the Main street bridge and Pearl street, together with the boastful spirit of the victor, wrought the opponents of the site up to a state of mind bordering on frenzy. They felt, considering their liberal proposition to furnish a building lot free of expense to the town, that they had been wronged, and, following their return to the north side of the river, gathered in groups and discussed their defeat in language that was neither parliamentary nor complimentary to their south-side fellow-citizens. In fact their disaffection was so great, and their determination not to submit so uncompromising that arrangements were made at once to hold an indignation meeting on the evening of the same day. The meeting was called at Greeley's hall and it was organized with Daniel Abbot, chairman, and Solomon Spalding, secretary.

Remarks setting forth the grievances of which they complained "in consequence of the illiberal and proscriptive course pursued by a majority of the citizens of Nashua living on the north side of the river," were made by the chairman, Charles F. Gove, Charles J. Fox and others and a committee of five was raised "to prepare a statement of facts and suitable resolutions expressive of the sentiment and feelings of the meeting." The report of that committee was unanimously adopted at a meeting held on the following Saturday evening.

This report (vide town records in city vault) recites the troubles already recorded, and in sarcastic and indignant language arraigns the people of the south side of the river as "tyrants and robbers," governing by the principle that "might makes right," taxing without representation, and pursuing "a course of oppression and injustice, of insult and selfishness without precedent." In fact they denounced their fellow-citizens as engaged in a conspiracy to deprive them of their rights, and declared that they would not submit to the high-handed and arbitrary course of would-be dictators. The report closes in these words: "To all such we bear no ill-will; but if we cannot live together in peace, enjoying equal rights, let us then separate in peace. For those few who have labored so hard to excite hostility and jealousy, we wish no worse punishment than their own evil passion. Retribution will overtake them. We have asked nothing but what every candid man will say is reasonable and equitable, a fair and full hearing, and no proscription, and if this is to be denied the rights and feelings of five hundred voters who pay nearly or quite one-half of the taxes of the town shall not be trampled upon with impunity." The points of this report were condensed into a series of nine resolutions and adopted by the meeting.

That the north-side residents were desperately in earnest is evidenced by the fact that on Monday evening, the fourteenth, they met again, and, after many and vigorous expressions of indignation "voted to draft a petition and obtain signatures to be presented to the legislature on the first Wednesday in June, for a division of the town." Perley Foster, Zebediah Shattuck, Solomon Spalding, John Flagg and Robert Moore were chosen as a committee to carry out the will of the meeting, and also to notify in writing the selectmen of the town of the action taken. The petition was signed by William Boardman and four hundred and seventy-six others, and in due time presented to the legislature. Franklin Pierce, afterwards president of the United States, was secured as counsel by the petitioners, and George Y. Sawyer, afterwards a member of the New Hampshire judiciary, appeared for the remonstrants: Leonard Roby and five hundred and twenty-nine others.

Heretofore—so far as discoverable upon the surface—politics had played no part in the controversy. It had been a town house fight and nothing else. Now—unless the memory of old residents is at fault, and the impression conveyed between the lines deceptive—party lines were drawn. Nashua was a Whig town. Prominent non-resident Democrats conceived the idea that favors bestowed upon the petitioners would naturally attract them to that party. The legislature was Democratic. Mr. Gove and Mr. Fox were Democrats. Mr. Pierce was a Democrat. Under these conditions Mr. Sawyer, a Whig (even though ably seconded by Leonard W. Noyes* and other

* Col. Noyes was so chagrined by this unwarranted turn of affairs that he eschewed politics for the rest of his life. In fact he would not even consent to be the candidate of his party, which was equivalent to an election, for the first mayoralty of the united towns under a city charter.

Whigs), was powerless. The influence of the former triumphed and a charter was obtained for a new town under the name of Nashville. The charter granted the petitioners all the rights and privileges a town may exercise under the laws of the state, imposed all the responsibilities, made provisions for a division of the property of the old town, and fixed the rates of liability on debts. It was signed by Gov. Henry Hubbard, June 23, 1842, and the town was organized at a meeting held at Greeley hall, July 11, William Boardman calling it to order and Daniel Abbot being elected moderator. The first officers of the the town were: Charles F. Gove, Fordyce M. Stinson, Albert McKean, Thomas Pearson and James Roby, selectmen; Alfred Greeley, treasurer, and Robert Moore, town clerk. The organization was perfected by the choice of a superintending school committee and minor officers.

The town of Nashville was now fairly launched and ready for any battle that Nashua might desire to fight. Nashua, however, was no longer in a belligerent mood. Its thoughtful citizens realized that their victory was barren of results, that the people of Nashville had downed them and the town house site was insignificant compensation for the loss they had sustained. Moreover, friendships were broken, church affiliation disturbed to the detriment of the cause of religion, business interrupted, social intercourse abandoned and an enmity aroused among their young people, all of which augured ill for the future. The people of Nashville—although they would not admit as much—suffered from like promptings of conscience and hardships, while rivalry, jealousy and discord on both sides of the river were of such a nature that capitalists hesitated when industrial enterprises were considered. This undesirable picture, the result of four years' of contention, was now completely developed, and although Nashua had exhibited penitence, and held out the olive branch by requesting, without a dissenting vote, a reunion, Nashville was obdurate and uncompromising, and, October, 1842, postponed action on a motion made by Mr. Abbot, "that a committee be appointed to confer with a committee appointed on the part of Nashua in regard to reunion." "We wish never again to be united with the town of Nashua," was the language of the opposition as voiced in a motion by Eleazer T. Merrill, which resolution, on the suggestion of Mr. Abbot, was rejected. At this meeting it was voted to build a town house and a committee was appointed for that purpose, but no house was built.

In 1843 the town cast four hundred and eight votes. Its receipts were \$5,816, and its expenditures \$5,486. Hatred of south-siders was still the ruling passion, no friendship the one desire of their hearts. At the annual meeting, March 14, the request of Nashua for reunion was again considered and, "that the matter might be emphatically and forever settled", to use the language of a resident of that day, the roll of the town was called and every man put on record. The result was the smiting of "the hand extended over the river" by a vote of three hundred and seventy-seven to seventeen. The spreading of the names upon the minutes of the meeting under yea and nay captions, for the first and only time in the history of Dunstable, Nashua, and Nashville, shows conclusively that the spirit of peace was not permitted an abiding place in Nashville.

The chagrin of the people of Nashua over the outcome of their effort at reunion was in a large measure concealed. They grieved and yet bethought themselves to make one more effort; instructing their selectmen to seek reunion through the legislature, failing in which they were to obtain better terms in the matter of a division of the public property. The old forces, however, were allied against them, consequently they were compelled to settle as directed in the Nashville charter. It was a bitter cup, and accompanied by taunts that superinduced a revengeful spirit. While in this condition of mind they conceived the idea that Nashville had no use for a town farm in Nashua or the old south meeting-house, and, as they were to be sold at auction, they would therefore refrain from bidding. The leading men in Nashville were agreed among themselves that the farm was just as handy for them as a town as it was when they were citizens of Nashua and therefore made arrangements to force Nashua to pay a good price for it or lose it to Nashville at less than its value. They facetiously boasted as much, and Nashua, being deceived by their sharp practice and therefore bidding cautiously was trapped. Nashville got the farm—the same that is now owned by the city—at about half its value. The same tactics prevailed when the meeting-house was sold. Nashville got it at her own price, and, having no use for it, sold the bell to the church in Brookline and the edifice to a contractor who razed it and used the lumber in building a dwelling-house at Indian Head. These and other transactions—of little significance from an historic standpoint—added to the estrangement between

the rival towns and engendered more of hatred; "hatred, envy and malice," that seethed and burned for ten years and the effects of which cropped out now and then in the four decades that followed—witness several acrimonious debates over the removal of the postoffice from a site a few rods south of the bridge, locating the soldiers' and sailors' monument north of Railroad square, choosing a site for a city library and other material and immaterial transactions.

Aside from facts heretofore stated the records of the town furnish very little of general interest. Officers, of course, were chosen annually, a new bridge was built over the Nashua river east of the mills of the Jackson company, the Amherst street cemetery was instituted and a hearse purchased, a school house built at Mount Pleasant, (the lot being the gift of Daniel Abbot), a corduroy road constructed at "the willows," police and fire regulations adopted, ordinances passed and other business incidental to town government transacted.



THE WILLOWS.

Town meetings were held in Greeley hall, the Baptist and Unitarian church edifices, and, commencing in 1850, in Franklin hall. In 1845 it was again voted to build a town house, and in 1847 a committee was appointed for that purpose. There is no record of a report by the committee, but Feb. 22, 1850, the town contracted with the Nashua & Lowell railroad whereby Franklin hall was to be used for town purposes for a period of fifty years on payment of one hundred and twenty dollars annually. (The contract is still in force, 1897.) The census of the town, 1849, gave the popula-

tion at 1,104 male, 1,533 female, seven hundred and thirty-six scholars, and the report shows that it was free from debt. The people of Nashville, however, mellowed at last. They wearied of the never ceasing quarrel, and they sighed for relief from the hundred and one disturbing influences that burden the mind and destroy usefulness. In fact it became plain to them that the growth and prosperity of the towns was dependent upon concerted enterprise, and the more they thought the matter over the more reconciled they became to reunion. Under the lead of citizens whose names are given in another connection, public sentiment was quickly crystalized in the affirmative and on Sept. 17, 1853, it was voted two hundred and forty-seven to one hundred and fifteen to accept a city charter.

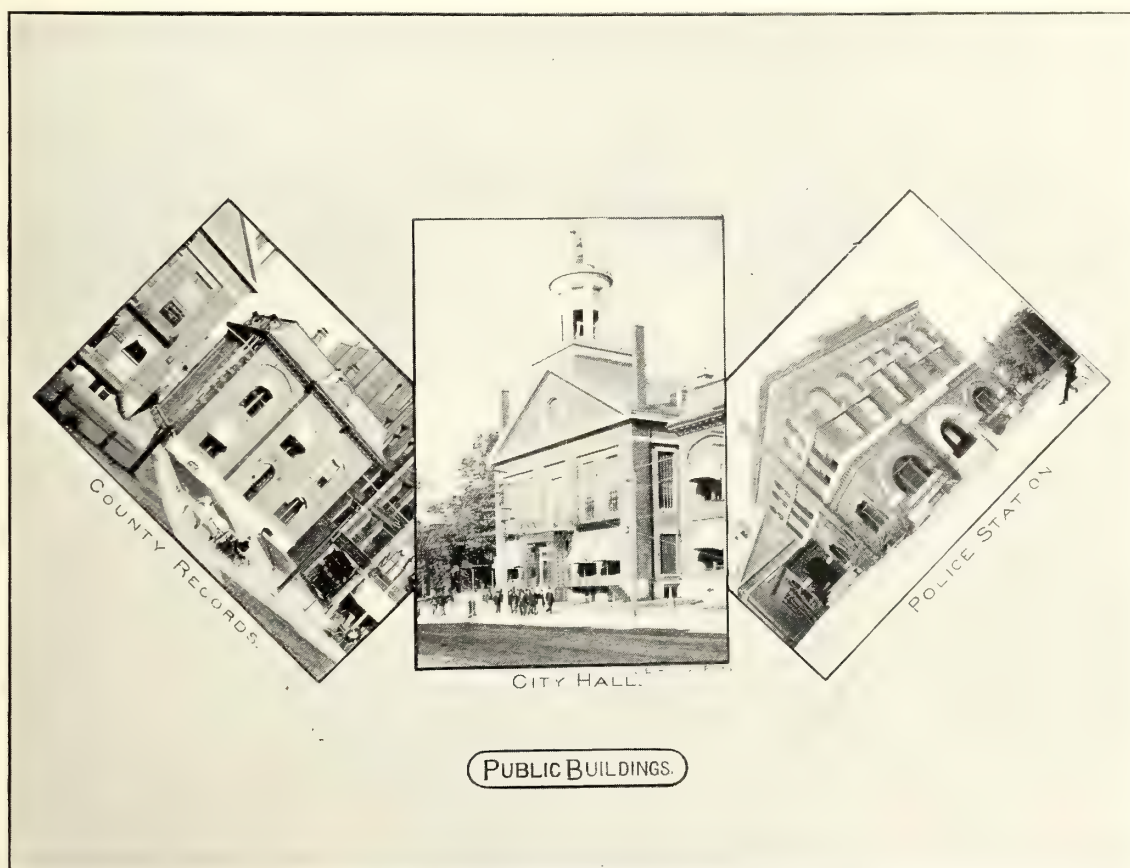
The town was represented in the legislature in 1843 by William Boardman and Albert McKean; 1844, Albert McKean and Eleazer T. Merrill; 1845, Ziba Gay and William Wetherby; 1846, Ziba Gay and Albin Beard; 1847, Albin Beard and Franklin Foster; 1848, Edmund Parker and Daniel Abbot; 1849, Abraham Mitchell and Fordyce M. Stinson; 1850, David Robinson and Albin Beard; 1851 and 1852, Solomon R. Bullard and William S. Atwood; 1853, no election. Robert Moore was clerk of the town ten years, John N. Barr one year, and Levi McKean the last year, the latter closing the records Oct. 4, 1853.

THE CITY OF NASHUA.

The first suggestion relative to the reunion of the towns under a city charter, as remembered by several old citizens, came from Charles G. Atherton of Nashville shortly after his election to the United States senate in 1852. George Y. Sawyer of Nashua seconded the move. These learned and farseeing leaders of public opinion had evidently considered the situation in private conversation, and were agreed that the interests of both parties to the unfortunate quarrel were identical, and would be better conserved by unity. The logic of events, whether viewed from a mercantile, industrial or moral standpoint, clearly favored this view. These considerations were strengthened by observation and knowledge that the conditions were such that Manchester and Concord were outstripping the people of southern New Hampshire in the things that make wealth, progress and influence. Besides this there was a personal motive, not alone with them but with many others,

underlying the general facts—pride. Both had become public men, and, however much the idea may be berated, they knew that when abroad in the world a degree of significance is attached to the fact that the individual hails from a city.

The task to be performed in educating the public mind to this conclusion was, considering the grievance of fifteen years, a difficult one, and particularly so for Judge Sawyer, who had championed the cause of the south-siders in the original controversy. Judge Sawyer was eminently a man who possessed the courage of conviction, and, although Senator Atherton took the responsibility of the initiative, which it was deemed expedient should come from the north-siders, was active and persuasive in creating sentiment in desired directions. William Boardman, Josiah G. Graves, M. D., Albert McKean and other prominent citizens of Nashville became at once earnest advocates of the proposed reunion. Leonard W. Noyes, who, although he had eschewed politics, could always be counted on in all matters of good citizenship and things that tended to promote industrial pursuits, Evan B. Hammond, M. D., Orlando D. Murray, John H. Gage, George H. Whitney and other



leading citizens of Nashua also supported the measure. The result of the advocacy of reunion by these citizens is indicated by the votes recorded under township heads.

The adoption of the charter, which, as heretofore noted, was accepted Sept. 17, was proclaimed and a warrant issued authorizing a general election of officers of the new municipality to take place on Saturday, Oct. 8. The candidates for the mayoralty were Josephus Baldwin, Bernard B. Whittemore and Winslow Ames. A majority vote was required on the first day, and neither candidate having the requisite number there was no choice. The polls were opened again on Monday, when only a plurality vote was required, and the result of the ballot was: Ames, one hundred and sixty-seven, Whittemore, three hundred and eleven, Baldwin, five hundred and fifty-eight. Mr. Baldwin was declared elected. The inauguration took place on the fifteenth of the same month, Charles G. Atherton administering the oath of office and Rev. Dura D. Pratt making the prayer. Edward P. Emerson was chosen city clerk, Aaron F. Stevens president of the common

council, and William P. Ainsworth clerk of the council; the books, papers, keys and funds of the towns were turned over by Edward Spalding, acting as agent, and thereupon the convention dissolved.

The amount of funds received from the town of Nashua was nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-one cents, from Nashville \$1,054.15, in both instances being the unexpended balance of appropriations for the year. The debt, which the city assumed, the same being wholly that of Nashua, was \$27,547.50. The infant city had a population of 8,942 souls and 2,181 voters. The valuation, as totalized by the assessors, was \$4,266,658. It had five fire hand engines, one hose carriage and one hook and ladder carriage, and other property, including the City Hall building, farm and incidentals, to the value of \$41,752, exclusive of school houses.

Mayor Baldwin's first administration covered a period of only five months. The improvements of the year were practically completed when he came into office, and the business in hand consisted mostly in laying foundations for the future: that is, drafting, discussing and making rules and regulations for the fire and police departments, and ordinances for the preservation of the peace and other necessary objects. It was a difficult and delicate task, but, having the wise counsel of Aaron P. Hughes, city solicitor, and Aaron F. Stevens, president of the council, matters were taken up in a systematic and intelligent manner, and without noise and friction crystalized in law. In 1854 Mayor Baldwin was a candidate for re-election. That he had met the expectations of the people is evident in the fact that of the eight hundred and eighteen votes cast he received five hundred and sixty-two, Bernard B. Whittemore having two hundred and seven and William F. Lawrence, forty-nine. His second administration was characterized by good judgment and plain dealing. An engine house was built on the north side, south of Circuit street, at a cost of \$2,665, and the general affairs of the city conducted on an economical basis. The Nashua Gas Light company was chartered in 1850, and the Nashville Aqueduct company in 1852. In 1853 the name of the latter was changed to the Pennichuck Water works, and during Mayor Baldwin's administration both undertakings were completed to the extent that the city was supplied with water and gas. Mayor Baldwin, who was a man of the people, was a popular chief executive. He drew fifty dollars from the city treasury as compensation for his services.

In 1855 the candidates for the mayoralty were Edmund Parker, Josephus Baldwin, Charles F. Gove and Freeman S. Rogers. The election of Mr. Rogers by a vote of 1,030 over four hundred and fifty-six for Gove, one hundred and seventy-one for Baldwin and twenty-three for Parker was a surprise to the friends of the defeated candidates. They were not prepared for such a result. It came about, however, through the American party, which was controlled in secret conclaves and put to rout the old political organizations in that and the succeeding year, Mr. Rogers being re-elected in 1856. The two administrations of Mayor Rogers were of a peaceful and progressive character. He advocated better sidewalks, an increase of the police force, purchase of land for a common, beautifying Railroad square and other improvements which, as suggested in his inaugural address, were a necessity to the community and an earnest of the progress of the city. With one or two exceptions his recommendations were acted upon affirmatively and lasting benefits resulted. During his second administration the state enacted a prohibitory liquor law and Isaac Eaton, the city marshal, was instructed to enforce it. Mr. Eaton, in obeying his instructions, seized five or six barrels of spirits and jailed the owner. Considerable excitement prevailed and litigation was threatened. The city refused to furnish Marshal Eaton with an indemnifying bond, whereupon he compromised the matter, discharged the defendant and resigned his office. The liquor was returned to the owner and thus ended the first attempt at prohibition in Nashua. It was the first and only seizure made in the state. William White was appointed marshal vice Eaton, resigned, and on the morning of Jan. 9, 1857, an unfortunate incident occurred that has become noted in police annals. It was the result of jealousy and intoxication among the night watchmen. The principals in the affair were detailed at a ball at Franklin hall the night before and towards morning imprisoned one of their number and two other persons in cells under the City Hall building. A little later the place was discovered to be on fire. The prisoners lost their lives. Foul play was suspected, but the charges were not sustained at the investigation which followed. Mayor Rogers was in no way responsible for these transactions and his administration has never suffered reproach by reason of them. It was during Mayor Rogers' administration, July, 1856, that mill number one of the Nashua Manufacturing plant and a number of dwelling houses on High and Garden streets were burned, entailing a loss of \$100,000 to the company; insurance about \$35,000, and \$10,000 to individuals.

At the annual election in March, 1857, George Bowers and Thomas W. Gillis were the candidates for the mayoralty. Mr. Gillis was chosen by a majority of two hundred and five votes. It was an era of great financial distress throughout the country. Thousands of men were out of employment. The wolf was at the door. These conditions precluded public improvements and therefore Mayor Gillis, in his inaugural address, urged the need of economy and the reduction of the public debt, and bent his energies in that direction. The streets were kept in good repair and department expenses paid; but little else was done. His administration was mainly satisfactory to the people, but owing to personal considerations due to the state of the country he declined a nomination for a second term.

In 1858 and again in 1859, Albin Beard was chosen to the office of chief magistrate of the city by a majority vote over Isaac Spalding and George Bowers. The ballot in 1858, with but slight difference in 1859, was Spalding twenty-nine, Bowers seven hundred and thirty-one, Beard nine hundred and sixty-one. Mayor Beard, like his immediate predecessor, not only recommended economy in the matter of public expenditures but practiced it. Many perplexing and conflicting interests handicapped his administration, the country, owing to agitation that led up to the John Brown insurrection, was drifting toward civil war, business was at a stand-still and hence the people were not enthusiastic in local affairs. Mayor Beard harmonized differences to a large degree, conducted public business on a routine basis, and suggested some improvements that were consummated some years later. He was popular in office and highly regarded in private.

The mayoralty election of 1860 was between Aaron W. Sawyer (see biography) and Aaron P. Hughes, brothers-in-law, and resulted in nine hundred and seventy-seven votes for the former and eight hundred and sixteen for the latter. The financial and political condition of the country had not improved to any encouraging extent. A national political battle was now being fought on grave issues and already the rumbling of the "inevitable conflict" disturbed the public mind. Under these conditions Mayor Sawyer was compelled to abandon enterprises that promised to develop the growth of the city and continue the policy of retrenchment. Roads, bridges and public buildings were repaired and department bills liquidated, but little or nothing done with an eye to the future. The population at this time was 10,665, the number of voters 2,186, the latter figures demonstrating that the increase over 1853 was due to the influx of female mill operatives. The total valuation of the city was now \$4,577,978, the city debt \$51,118, city property, exclusive of school-houses, valued at \$45,476. The threatened crisis in national affairs at this time had a depressing influence upon the public mind and discouraged all attempts to spend money for the public weal. Mayor Sawyer declined to be a candidate for re-election.

At the annual election in March, 1861, the struggle for the supremacy between political parties—due in a great measure to conditions heretofore stated—in the choice of a chief magistrate was more than usually animated. The candidates were Isaac Spalding, George Bowers (see biography) and Franklin Munroe. The friends of the last two mentioned candidates were belligerently active and the result of the ballot on the first day was: Munroe eight hundred and sixty-two, Bowers eight hundred and fifty-one, Spalding twenty-two, scattering eight, no choice. On the second day Colonel Bowers received eight hundred and seventy-four votes to eight hundred and fifty-five for Mr. Munroe, and was declared elected and duly inaugurated. The country was on the verge of civil war, and therefore no consideration could be given to the things that tend to local growth. It was enough, as viewed by taxpayers, to pay current bills and hold the machinery of government intact. Mayor Bowers' political affiliation at that time was with the party in the ranks of which were men who, to say the least, sympathized with those who had taken up arms against the government. These men endeavored in many ways to so influence his official conduct as to defeat the state in recruiting men for the defence of national honor, but, be it said to his everlasting credit, being a soldier who had followed the flag through stubborn battles to the halls of the Montezumas, his patriotism was such that he performed all the duties of his office on a plane above reproach. But few local improvements were made during his administration. Nothing was desired or expected. It was quite enough to pay economical current expenses.

The office of mayor in the decade of years under consideration was not in any sense a bed of roses. On the other hand it was hedged about with thorns to the degree that it required a brave and energetic man to perform the duties. The sentiment of the Republican party in 1862 crystalized in favor of Hiram T. Morrill. Colonel Morrill declined but was finally persuaded to allow his name to

be used. He was nominated. Mayor Bowers had every reason in the world to expect the people to indorse his administration and therefore sought and secured a renomination, and that too in spite of the opposition of party leaders whose wish to distress the general government he had vigorously declined to favor. The result was not unexpected. Mayor Bowers' offended party associates refrained from voting the mayoralty ticket and Colonel Morrill was accordingly elected, the vote being Bowers seven hundred and sixty-four, Morrill seven hundred and ninety-eight. Mayor Bowers, however, did not "sulk in his tent." He was too much of a patriot to be guilty of conduct unbecoming his record in war and peace, and so a few months later, disregarding party ties, he buckled on his sword and went to the front line of battle as lieutenant-colonel. It should be added in justice to his memory—the smoke of the conflict having cleared away—that his administration of local affairs stands out as a bright oasis in a desert. Mayor Morrill was re-elected in 1863, George Stark being his opponent and the vote standing, Morrill eight hundred and forty-nine, Stark seven hundred and sixty-six.

Mayor Morrill's first administration was not unlike that of his predecessor in office. He practiced such economy as was possible, and yet made liberal provision for the families of those citizens who were in the army, assisted and encouraged recruiting and kept wise supervision over city affairs. His second administration was beset with many perplexing problems and annoyed by unfortunate partisan influences. Both boards were tied, the aldermen being five and the common council ten of each party, and party passion in the ascendant. Following the adjournment of the joint convention in which the oath of office was administered and the inaugural address delivered, these bodies retired to their respective chambers. In the council Theodore H. Wood was conceded the presidency by a vote of eighteen to two for Henry Holt. Then came a struggle over the election of clerk. The candidates were Frank A. McKean and Jacob D. March. Eighty ballots were taken, when one of McKean's supporters failed to vote and March was declared elected. Meanwhile the mayor and aldermen transacted the usual routine business necessary to complete their organization, and, it being evident that the council was at logger-heads, adjourned to two o'clock the same day. At the hour mentioned five of the aldermen were purposely absent. The animus was to prevent a quorum. Between one and two hours were spent in waiting, during which time Aldermen David Crosby absented himself subject to recall, and Mayor Morrill and one other alderman temporarily left the room. The board finally adjourned to seven o'clock on the evening of the same day. At that hour the five aldermen were still absent, whereupon Mayor Morrill made his appointments and they were confirmed by the five aldermen present. The board then met in convention with the common council and elected John G. Kimball city clerk. An issue was immediately raised. The outgoing city clerk, Isaac H. Marshall, refused to give up the books or open the vault. He, and his party associates, maintained that, inasmuch as there was no quorum of the aldermen, and because of the absence, temporarily, of the mayor and two aldermen in the afternoon, the election of Mr. Kimball was illegal, and during the succeeding three months maintained this attitude to the great hindrance of public business. These clerks, Mayor Morrill recognizing Kimball, occupied separate desks in the office, and it is said were on unfriendly terms and armed. Meantime relief was sought through the supreme court, and in June (see New Hampshire reports, volume seven, page four hundred and sixty-five) a decision was rendered as follows: "When, by statute, the day of meeting of the mayor and aldermen and common council is fixed for a prescribed duty, one-half the aldermen cannot defeat a legal election by absenting themselves; they are bound to be present at all times when the board is in session till an election is made, and if recess or adjournment is made are bound to take notice." Mr. Kimball, therefore, and other officers, whose legal appointment depended on the decision of the court, prevailed and business was resumed. But Mayor Morrill's trials did not begin nor end with the affair recorded. There came a call during his administration for men to fill the depleted ranks of the army. A draft was ordered; disloyal citizens threatened resistance, and rioting and bloodshed were imminent. Prudence dictated that measures be taken to preserve the peace should violence be resorted to. Accordingly arms were secretly procured and stored at midnight in the armory over the City Hall, ammunition was hidden in the city vault and picked men notified to assemble at the stroke of the bell or sound of the drum. Happily, drastic measures were not needed to subdue the passion of the opponents of the government. Mayor Morrill had other burdens to bear besides those mentioned. Regiments of soldiers passing through the city on their way to the seat of war were

welcomed, fed and given final godspeed as they left the state; the sick and wounded who returned were cared for, and when great battles were fought, like Gettysburg, he hurried to the front at his own expense to succor suffering Nashuans, see that the dead were buried and those unfit to continue longer in the service provided with transportation to their homes. Aside from these patriotic acts he gave his time unstintedly, to the neglect of his business, in supervising the affairs of the city and the furtherance of necessary improvements. No task, however arduous, discouraged him, and no duty was evaded or left unperformed. All that the patriotic people of Nashua ought to do was done, and the good name of the city thereby preserved. Previous to this time alarms of fire were given by shouting and by church and factory bells. Isaac Eaton, chief of the fire department, in his report for 1863, recommended the purchase of a bell to be hung in the City Hall tower. The councils of 1864 acted affirmatively on the recommendation, and the steel bell now in use on the building was procured by Mayor Morrill and Chief Eaton at an expense, including incidentals and hanging, of about nine hundred dollars. During Mayor Morrill's first term there was expended, by special appropriation, \$23,126 in aid of soldiers' families and \$20,700 bounty for substitutes in the army; during his second term \$23,839 aid, and \$91,000 bounty, which sums were subsequently reimbursed to the city by the state.

The candidates for the mayoralty in 1864 were Matthew Barr and Edward Spalding. The ballot resulted in the choice of the latter by a vote of nine hundred and fifty-two to six hundred and eighty-two. The Civil War was now the one absorbing theme of public solicitation. The wisest had no conception of the exigencies of the morrow; doubters as to the final result were everywhere present; patriots could only hope, watch, wait and declare their faith that the final victory would be with the North. Under these distressing conditions all the energies of Mayor Spalding, besides a judicious expenditure of the public funds to keep streets and highways in repair and oversee department affairs, were necessarily devoted to strengthening the general government by obtaining enlistments for the army and providing for the families of the men in the field. This he did, despite bitter opposition, in a manner that won the admiration of all who counted no sacrifice too great to be made for country. Mayor Spalding expended, by special appropriation, \$85,000 in payment of bounties and \$20,447 in providing for the women and children of soldiers. His administration endured with patience and fortitude many of the hardships incidental to the period, and deservedly ranks with that of its immediate predecessor.

In 1865 Virgil C. Gilman and Bernard B. Whittemore were the mayoralty candidates. Whittemore, editor of the Nashua Gazette, received six hundred and two votes and Gilman eight hundred and forty-eight. The condition of public affairs, as heretofore recited had not improved. The Federal armies were being reinforced; the hour of deliverance or defeat was near at hand; the people were nervous and irritable; the office of chief magistrate of a city a most unenviable position. Mayor Gilman's first care was provision for the dependents of the men at the front and securing volunteers to fill the depleted ranks. This accomplished, and the victory a few weeks later at Appomattox certifying that the war had ceased, he felt notwithstanding the increased debt and the opposition of timid taxpayers that something should be done to promote the general welfare of the city. The first thing to be considered was the erection of a county record building. The affirmative must prevail or the records would be removed from Amherst to Manchester instead of Nashua. Public sentiment was divided, notwithstanding which Mayor Gilman secured a special appropriation of \$20,000, which was subsequently increased to \$25,000, and erected the building now occupied for the purpose indicated. The wisdom of his judgment has not been questioned since his retirement from office. Besides what has been heretofore mentioned Mayor Gilman put gas fixtures, chandeliers and settees into the City Hall, straightened Amherst street, which formerly ran over the southern portion of Edgewood cemetery, and filled the gully at that point. He also straightened Concord street north from Stark street, and filled a valley that was a great hindrance to travel. These and other improvements marked the dawn of a new era that the searcher of records discovers five years later. Of a special appropriation for bounties Mayor Gilman spent \$10,443. Among the notable events of his administration was the welcoming home of the last battalion of New Hampshire troops. It was composed of the Tenth and Thirteenth regiments. Tables were spread on Abbot square—the place from which these commands took their final departure for the seat of war—a large concourse of people, many of whom were from the surrounding towns, was present. Mayor Gilman's address, which was

printed in the newspapers of that day, was delivered on, or near, the spot on which the soldiers' and sailors' monument stands. Surely his administration deserves a conspicuous place in the civil history of the city.

The candidates for the mayoralty in 1866 and 1867 were James L. Pierce and Gilman Scripture; the ballot, Pierce six hundred and twenty-three and seven hundred and twenty-four respectively, and Scripture eight hundred and eighteen and eight hundred and seventy-three. Mayor Scripture was deterred from contemplated improvements by the cry of retrenchment and the judgment of his councils. They, the aldermen and councilmen, believed that the financial condition of the country did not warrant special appropriations. In fact the face difference in value between paper promises to pay and the gold standard was such that a waiting policy seemed advisable. Mayor Scripture—as the result of the burning of the city farm buildings—recommended strengthening the fire apparatus, and to that end purchased the first steam fire engine, *Torrent*, and horses for the department. James H. Reed, a few years later a member of the board of engineers, was the first foreman under the new order of things, and Tyler M. Shattuck the first engineer. Mayor Scripture's management of other departments and city affairs in general was prudent and satisfactory to those of his fellow-citizens who were satisfied with the privileges of an overgrown village. That, personally, he was one of the most popular mayors of the decade is within the memory of many who are living to-day.

The loyal administration of Mayor George Bowers in the troublesome days of 1861, recollection of the circumstances under which he was denied popular endorsement in 1862, together with the fact that he had performed gallant service in the Civil War and since then had been identified with the party that prevailed in the last year mentioned, gave him high standing in the community and moved friends and admirers to seek an honorable place for him in local history. Accordingly in 1868 he was conceded the mayoralty nomination. James L. Pierce was the opposing candidate and the vote stood: Pierce nine hundred and sixty-five, Bowers 1,090. Mayor Bowers' second administration was as popular as his first. He built the city vault, an iron safe being in use before this date, improved highways and bridges, repaired school houses and managed the various departments upon an economical basis. Mayor Bowers now felt that the city of his birth had made the amende honorable. He wished to retire from public life, and therefore declined renomination.

At this period in the history of Nashua, as viewed from a progressive standpoint, affairs were practically at a standstill. The places of more than a thousand young men who had fallen out of the ranks during the Civil War had been but partially filled, business blocks and dwelling houses were simply landmarks of the old village, manufactories—owing in part to fluctuations of the currency—had not become settled upon a secure basis, and therefore the immediate future looked unpromising. To these discouraging conditions was added the knowledge that there was a slight falling off in the population, and the hard fact that if hope of escape from decay and degeneration was to be entertained, many too long delayed improvements must be made and new avenues of trade opened. Among the men who believed in the future of Nashua was Orren C. Moore. In the face of these obstacles he founded the *Nashua Daily Telegraph*, and in editorials and speeches infused new life and new hope into city affairs. With persuasive energy he advocated the things that have come to pass and thus laid future generations under obligation to him.

The nominees for the mayoralty in 1869 were James L. Pierce, who received seven hundred and twenty-seven votes, and Jotham D. Otterson, 1,015. Mayor Otterson proved the right man for the emergency. He was approachable, practical and thoroughly impressed with the necessity of laying new foundations, and to this end devoted pretty much all his time. During the two years he held the office (for he was elected in 1870 over Dana Sargent by a vote of nine hundred and fifteen to eight hundred and fifty-one) he rebuilt the Main street bridge, built the central fire engine house on Olive street at a cost of \$40,000, constructed a mammoth sewer through Main street, and incepted other improvements that were realized through his successors. In the autumn of 1869 fire destroyed a temporary engine house, standing on the site of the present police station, and with it the steam fire engine. The engine was rebuilt at Manchester and a few months later, April 16, 1870, the First Congregational church edifice and contiguous property on Main street, from Park street to Pearson avenue was destroyed. During the conflagration help was asked from Manchester and nobly responded to, and Tyler M. Shattuck, a veteran fireman and a brave soldier who had retired from the service with the rank of captain, won the enduring gratitude of the citizens as engineer of the steam

engine. The machine was stationed on the bridge, and during many anxious hours was worked to the degree that her smokestack was red with heat and the situation so appalling that few people dared venture within fifty yards of the place. The loss was rising \$70,000, insurance \$46,000. Beasom and Noyes blocks were badly damaged by fire the same year, and Henry Holt's batting mill on Merrimack street totally destroyed, which, with less disastrous fires, made a total loss of nearly \$130,000. The situation plainly indicated the need of another steamer, and Mayor Otterson, notwithstanding the murmurs of those who always make it a part of their business to censure an administration, purchased another engine, Niagara, and made a liberal addition to the supply of hose. The expenditures of his two years increased the city debt and grumblers were not a few, but for all that time has shown the wisdom of his judgment and impartial history does him justice. It was not alone



in the things mentioned that Mayor Otterson set the pace that has developed into the Nashua of to-day.

It was during his first term in office that the projectors of the Nashua & Rochester railroad solicited the aid of the city. The proposition was that Nashua should take \$200,000 worth of bonds, redeemable in twenty years, upon which interest was to be guaranteed, thus insuring its construction. The councils and public sentiment were about equally divided. The wisest financiers hesitated. Mayor Otterson favored the project. Editor Moore threw the influence of his newspaper into the breach in support of the proposition and the struggle began in earnest. It was argued that the construction of the road would give Nashua superior shipping facilities, that it was a beginning that would make it one of the business centres of New England; that it was the one thing needed to develop southern New Hampshire and finally that growth and prosperity depended upon this kind of enterprise. The opponents of the road took counsel of their fears, but after a long and weary contest—the common council being ably and affirmatively led by its president, Eugene F. Whitney—the resolution was carried. Subsequent administrations issued city bonds with which to procure the amount of money thus pledged. The road was built and a few years later the city disposed of its

bonds without loss. In this transaction as in others heretofore mentioned, time has vindicated the course of Mayor Otterson. He declined a third nomination. The decade of years here closing showed a debt of \$195,950, city property \$193,890, population 10,553 (a falling off of one hundred and twenty-two from 1860), voters 2,483, valuation, unwarrantably inflated for the purpose of taxation, \$5,146,734.

In 1871 the candidates were Gilman Scripture and Dana Sargent. The people made choice of Mr. Sargent, his vote being nine hundred and sixty-eight to eight hundred and ninety-four for ex-Mayor Scripture. Mayor Sargent, like his immediate predecessor, believed Nashua's future depended on a mighty infusion of enterprise. He was of those who were heartily out of patience with the men who cried a halt, and possessed the moral courage necessary to continue the work so auspiciously begun by Mayor Otterson. Among the crying needs of the day was a school house at Mount Pleasant. He joined hands with Editor Moore, ex-Mayor Spalding and Francis B. Ayer, M. D., (political opponents) in an effort to induce the state to locate the normal school upon the lot, and, with others, offered to assist the undertaking from his private purse. When it became evident that the proposition had miscarried he recommended an appropriation of \$30,000 towards the erection of a new building, and although opposed by conservative citizens succeeded in securing that amount. The house was built and dedicated while he was yet in office. Another important policy of his administration was developed through a resolution requesting the representatives in the legislature to procure the passage of a special act authorizing exemption from taxation for a period of five or ten years of industries by a two-thirds vote of the council. The desired legislation was obtained mainly through the effort of Editor Moore, and on Jan. 31, 1872, Mayor Sargent signed the first resolution passed by authority thus given. The exemption was in favor of Gregg & Hoyt, and the result, as witnessed in 1895, is the sash, door and blind business, and, indirectly, the peopling of Crown Hill. Having accomplished this undertaking his farseeing vision evolved the future. It was a plain proposition to his mind that eventually the city would need a tract of land in that vicinity, and he argued that the time to purchase was when it could be obtained at a nominal price. A majority of his council agreed with him and the result was the city acquired the land on Arlington street, now occupied by a modern school and engine house, for \$2,000. He also bought for \$9,000, the territory embraced in the North Common, the avenue on the north side of which was subsequently named in his honor, and secured a vote appropriating five hundred dollars in aid of those who were suffering by reason of the Chicago fire. Mayor Sargent made a careful study of the needs of the city and managed its department affairs with such gratifying success that when he retired from office the newspapers and progressive citizens said many kind things of him. He was re-nominated, but failed of re-election through the opposition of voters who failed to comprehend the significance of the new order of things.

The men who opposed the re-election of Mayor Sargent in 1872 very soon discovered that in the choice of Seth D. Chandler—who had 1,067 votes to 1,039 for Sargent—the executive chair of the city was again filled by a magistrate whose face was turned toward the future. Mayor Chandler's first and great care was the disposal of the city bonds to procure funds with which to meet the city's pledge of \$200,000 to the stock of the Nashua & Rochester railroad, a measure which, as a member of the common council in 1869, he had advocated as a feeder to the trade and industrial interests of Nashua, and which he had again supported when in the board of aldermen in 1871, in a resolution completing the terms of the subscription. He placed bonds to the amount of about \$68,000 and in other ways rendered invaluable service to the enterprise. More than this, and in consonance with the policy he had successfully advocated during his career as a city official, he influenced the councils to vote a gratuity of \$15,000 to the Peterboro' railroad, to secure the extension of the Wilton railroad to Greenfield. The result was a through line to Keene and beyond, and the realization of the benefits foreshadowed in the resolution of May 14, 1869, authorizing aid to the Nashua & Rochester railroad. In addition to these important transactions Mayor Chandler called for and obtained \$12,000 with which to complete the Mount Pleasant school house and grade the lot. He also continued the work, in the face of opposition and with aid of committees from the churches, of disinterring the bodies in the Spring street cemetery, thus removing from a busy center an unused burial place and preparing the lot for the magnificent high school building erected under the supervision of succeeding administrations. Mayor Chandler bonded a floating debt that had been necessarily created by predecessors,

who, like himself, were determined on rising above the environments of a decaying village, spent \$3,500 in making the Canal street iron bridge safe for travel, and conducted the routine affairs of the city on business principles. During his administration the city sustained heavy losses by fire, the most disastrous being (April 30) the rolling mill of the Nashua Iron and Steel company, \$50,000, and at the same time Worcester & Nashua railroad, \$20,000. The year he served the city as its chief magistrate was rich with measures that tended to advance its prosperity and help make it what it is to-day, the second city in the state. Mayor Chandler, on account of large business interests that needed his time and attention, declined to be a candidate for re-election.

The mayoralty candidates in 1873 were Josiah M. Fletcher, one hundred and ten votes; Hiram T. Morrill, eight hundred and twenty; Frank A. McKean, nine hundred and seventy-seven; 1874, Fletcher, one hundred and forty-two; Morrill, seven hundred and seventy-seven; McKean, 1,130. The bi-centennial of Dunstable was celebrated during Mayor McKean's first administration. It was an event of much significance, and that it was observed with becoming spirit and to the lasting credit of Nashua is due in a great measure to the indefatigable labor of Mayor McKean. A mammoth tent was pitched on the Nashua company's square, (since utilized for a store house), the civic oration was delivered by Judge Samuel T. Worcester and the ecclesiastical discourse by Prof. John Wesley Churchill. Other exercises were had befitting the occasion. The matter of a soldiers' monument was agitated but nothing came of it. Mayor McKean continued the work of preparing the Spring street cemetery lot for a school house, and built and finished the Harbor school house on Lake street at a cost of about \$10,000. During his second administration he laid the corner-stone of the high school building, contracted with John M. Flanders for its erection, and expended, approximately, \$63,000 towards completing the undertaking. The losses by fire in Mayor McKean's first year aggregated \$60,000: Reuben Godfrey's residence \$4,000, Warner & Whitney's shop and office \$4,000, bakery building on Hollis street, occupied by Nahum W. Burke, two fires, \$20,000, Charles Holman's confectionery manufactory corner Main and Eldridge streets, \$18,000. These misfortunes, added to the record of 1872, caused the fire underwriters to contemplate an advance in rates. Mayor McKean and his council concluded that the purchase of another steam engine would result in a saving of money for the taxpayers, and therefore added Indian Head, number three, which was held as a reserve until put into commission at Crown Hill. His administration graded the Mount Pleasant school house lot and put in a bank wall at an expense of about \$1,000, and, in the face of much opposition, laid the first stone pavement (between the Main street bridge and Water street) in the city, the latter improvement being more especially due to the persistent effort of Aldermen William D. Cadwell, Daniel M. Smith and Ross C. Duffy. The city finances were satisfactorily conducted and his administrations are credited as progressive and in consonance with the demand of those who were building for the future.

In 1875 Thomas P. Pierce and George H. Whitney were the candidates, the ballot resulting in the choice of the latter by a vote of 1,225 to 1,171. Mayor Whitney completed the high school building at a cost of about \$30,000, and remodeled the old high school building on Main street for grammar school purposes. These expenditures, together with a heavy verdict (between \$5,000 and \$6,000) rendered against the city in a suit for highway damages, necessitated curtailment in other directions and consequently Mayor Whitney was forced to forego some of the improvements suggested in his inaugural address. All departments, however, were faithfully managed, and the steady advance on lines marked out in 1870 kept in mind. Mayor Whitney, a courteous, modest, conscientious man, who naturally sought escape from the hurly-burly of public life, declined a renomination.

The candidates in the centennial year and again in 1877 were Gilman C. Shattuck and Charles Williams: 1876, Shattuck, 1,193; Williams, 1,236; 1877, Shattuck, 1,099; Williams, 1,291. The general feeling at this time was that the city debt should be reduced before undertaking other needed improvements. Moreover, public attention was centered on the exposition at Philadelphia and the populace desired an Independence Day celebration worthy of the city. Mayor Williams lent his influence to the latter proposition and the Fourth of that year was accordingly made memorable in the annals of Nashua. Gen. Aaron F. Stevens marshalled the civic procession, and among his aids were heroes of the Civil War whom the citizens delighted to honor. The programme included a burlesque parade, sports, band concerts, balloon ascension, fire-works, etc. It was also during Mayor Williams' administration that President Hayes and members of his cabinet were royally welcomed

and entertained, Col. Thomas P. Pierce, a soldier of the Mexican and Civil Wars, graciously performing the duties of chief marshal and master of ceremonies. Mayor Williams cut down a hill at the harbor and graded and improved Main street at that point. He made many other minor improvements and conducted the financial affairs of the city prudently. In fact it may be said that his administration met the approval of the people.

In 1878 Nashua witnessed one of the most exciting and bitterest political campaigns in her history. A citizen, Frank A. McKean, was nominated for governor. His political associates were active and determined to carry the city. The opposing party, which had maintained a local majority the three previous years, was quite as determined to prevent such a result. The battle became fierce. The Democratic party which supported McKean, nominated William H. Cook for mayor. The Republican party, when assembled in city convention, discovered that it was composed of two factions, one demanding a candidate pledged to the strict enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law and the other content with less radical measures. The result of the ballot was a surprise. Clark M. Langley but for the scattering votes, would have been nominated. The second ballot resulted in the nomination of Charles Holman. The out-and-out prohibitionists were offended. They declared they had been unfairly defeated, and, at a meeting held a few evenings later, nominated Langley as a third candidate. Under these conditions party passion was in the ascendent and argument in the direction of mending matters of no avail. The result of the ballot was Langley, one hundred and twenty-four, Holman, 1,112, Cook, 1,215; the board of aldermen Democratic and the common council tied. That Mayor Cook—owing to the tie, party animosity and a rumor that a certain Democratic member would vote for a Republican for city clerk—was embarrassed from the very outset of his administration was apparent. The first ballot for city clerk showed a total of one more vote than the convention was entitled to cast and was declared void. Immediately a claim was set up that it was a trick to discover the situation. Mayor Cook smoothed the troubled waters as much as possible and ordered a second ballot, which resulted in the choice of a member of his own party. Threats were freely made for several days afterwards that an appeal would be taken to the supreme court, but nothing came of it. Following the adjournment of the inaugural convention another struggle for the supremacy occurred in organizing the council. The candidates were William R. McMillan and Frank D. Cook. Balloting was begun about twelve o'clock and continued until some time the following day. Each candidate had eleven votes. Some of the members of the council were prostrated by the poisonous atmosphere of the room, some by the limitations of nature and others by sustained excitement. Lunches, easy chairs and cot beds were provided during the night, and many party followers remained about the vestibule to give courage and advice to their respective representatives. The dead-lock was finally broken on the two hundred and sixth ballot in favor of Mr. Cook, one of the opposing party refraining from voting. Nor was this all of the troubles of Mayor Cook's administration. The leaders of his party feared that some of the aldermen were pledged to vote for a Republican for other city officers, and, that detection might follow, devised a three-cornered pasteboard ticket and placed watchers over their members to see that they deposited the same in the ballot box. They also used colored tickets and other devices much to the chagrin and discouragement of Mayor Cook, who was over-ruled and made a target for the quips of the newspapers. The unfairness with which Mayor Cook was treated did not end here. An act was coached through the legislature in June changing the day of election from March to November, thus reducing his term of office to seven months. The consensus of opinion after party passion had subsided was, and still is, that Mayor Cook was not fairly treated by either party. He was handicapped and unable to accomplish undertakings that he knew were for the best interests of the city. He did, however, all an honest man may do in conducting departments upon an economical basis and left behind him a record that, under all the circumstances, should not be looked upon as unworthy of comparison with those of other mayors who served the city in troublesome times.

The canvass preceding the November election in 1878 demonstrated that the third party adherents who supported Langley in March were determined on reviving the old issue. They nominated Coleman W. Murch, while the democrats supported Frederic Kelsey and the republicans Charles Holman. The ballot disclosed: Murch, one hundred and nineteen; Kelsey, nine hundred and thirty-three. Holman, 1,285. Mayor Holman and his associates in the government for 1879 were inaugurated without dissension and the affairs of the city resumed the even tenor of their

way. During his first administration a troublesome question arose relative to the interest on the Nashua & Rochester railroad stock held by the city. Six per cent was guaranteed by the Worcester & Nashua railroad. The Nashua & Rochester road cost in the neighborhood of \$800,000 more than the engineer's estimate. The financial condition of the Worcester & Nashua company was such—its stock, by reason of the excess of interest it was compelled to pay under the terms of the guaranty having depreciated from one hundred and thirty dollars to eighteen dollars—that there was imminent danger of bankruptcy unless relief was afforded by a reduction of interest to three per cent. The facts were given out in an official synopsis of the railroad company's books, and Mayor Holman, before taking action in the matter, secured the services of an expert accountant and verified the statement. Meanwhile the newspapers and many citizens of influence had openly declared that if affirmative action was taken Mayor Holman's political career was ended. It was, considering that he was convinced that to hold fast to the original contract was to force the road into bankruptcy and

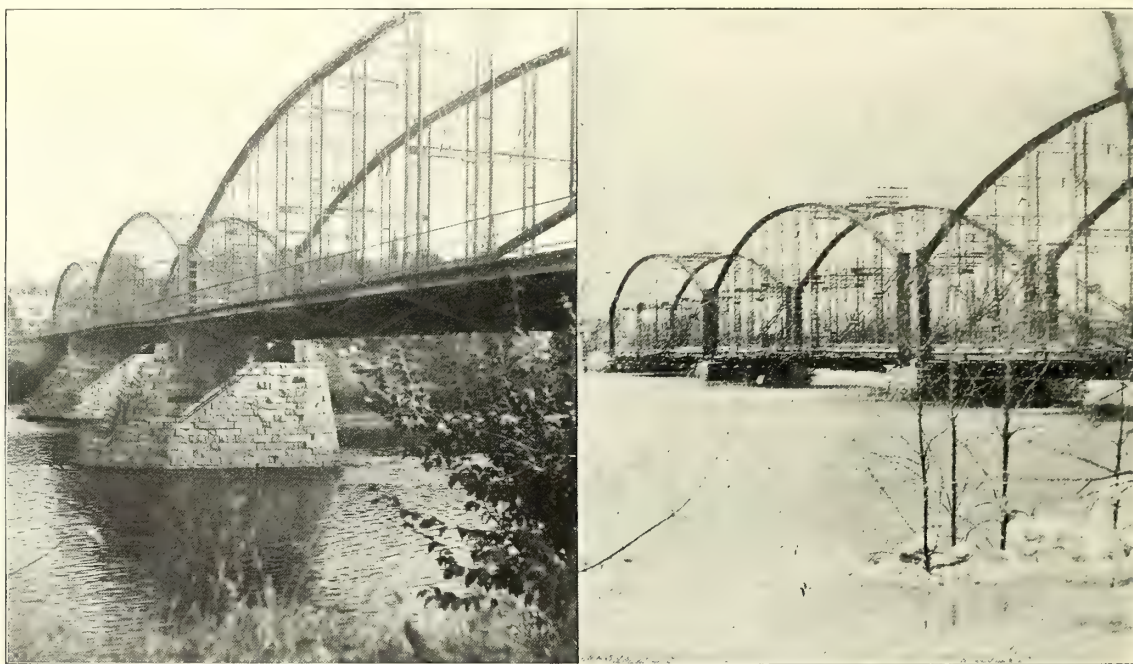


CITY FARM AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

entail heavy loss upon the city, a most trying situation. Mayor Holman, however, disregarded all threats and acted upon his judgment. He led his councils to grant the reduction, and since then it has been an indisputable fact that his action relieved the embarrassment of the road—the stock quickly advancing from eighteen dollars to sixty-five dollars per share—so that in the end Nashua was enabled to dispose of its stock at par, and many individual stockholders who held their certificates till a few months later realized from ten to thirty per cent advance. In other affairs it was deemed expedient, considering the public debt, and in compliance with the majority sentiment of the taxpayers, to forego all improvements not imperative and apply the strictest business principles to all departments. By so doing a most satisfactory exhibit was made. Despite the threats that had been made, Mayor Holman was re-nominated the following year and received nine hundred and seventy-eight votes to seven hundred and thirty-seven for Quincy A. Woodward and fifty-one for Thomas Melendy. The only friction experienced during his second administration was at the very beginning, and came about through division of support in the choice of city marshal. The candidates were Willard C. Tolles, Horace S. Ashley and William O. Clough. On the twenty-second ballot the vote

was tied between Clough and Ashley, when the mayor gave the casting vote to the former. Mayor Holman conducted the affairs of the city during his second term on practically the same lines as his first. He macadamized Main and Canal streets, made needed improvements at the Mount Pleasant school house and house of correction, met all the city liabilities inside of the annual appropriation, and at the same time reduced the city debt about \$10,000. It was a very satisfactory showing and creditable to his financial and executive ability. The total city debt at the close of this decade, less \$220,400 loaned on account Nashua & Rochester railroad, was \$243,340; valuation, \$8,940,480; city property, including school houses, \$635,176; population, 13,397; voters, 3,014.

At the annual election in 1880 the mayoralty candidates were Josiah M. Fletcher, Frank A. McKean and Benjamin Fletcher, Jr. The vote stood: J. M. Fletcher, forty-one; McKean, 1,174; B. Fletcher, 1,383; in 1881, Alfred M. Norton, eight hundred and thirty-nine; Fletcher, eight hundred and ninety. Both administrations of Mayor Fletcher (1881 and 1882) were alike a credit to himself and the city. He did a vast amount of work that had become indispensable by reason of the growth of the city in the previous decade, and dispensed with sundry antiquated systems that had become sources of annoyance. Mayor Fletcher perfected the hydrant system, and greatly added to the



HUDSON IRON BRIDGE—LOW AND HIGH WATER.

efficiency of the fire department. His administration built that part of the Hudson iron bridge belonging to Nashua at a cost of \$10,209; and the O'Donnell school house on Chandler street at an expense, including fixtures, of about \$10,000; purchased the lot on which the police station is erected (a wise and prudent forethought as it turned out) for \$6,683; improved the City Hall building, constructed new sewers and extended old ones, and made additions to the stone paving in streets. The improvements credited to Mayor Fletcher's administration were absolute necessities, and yet, the city debt and the outspoken opposition of many influential taxpayers being taken into account, it required more than ordinary courage to carry them forward to completion. Besides making the improvements mentioned he kept a careful oversight over departmental expenditures and conducted city affairs on business principles, thus reducing the city debt \$12,300 in 1881 and \$6,851 in 1882, a total in two years of \$19,151. This was indeed a gratifying exhibit. Mayor Fletcher proved a chief magistrate of courage and independent judgment equal to the demand of the times, and so became sponsor for two of the most satisfactory administrations of the generations he served.

The mayoralty elections in November, 1882 and 1883, resulted in the choice of Alfred M. Norton. The vote stood, first year, James H. Dunlap, 1,150; Norton, 1,283; second year, Isaac Eaton, 1,002;

Norton, 1,187. Mayor Norton's two administrations, 1883 and 1884, were helpful to the growth and prosperity of the city. In his first year he completed the new hydrant system inaugurated by Mayor Fletcher at an expense of about five hundred dollars, enlarged the South Common, \$2,200; introduced water into the cemeteries, seven hundred dollars; purchased a hose carriage, seven hundred dollars; hose, \$1,489; and remodeled the interior of the City Hall building—which to this time was a relic of antiquity—adding steam-heating fixtures, modern furniture, painting and repairs, at a cost of about \$10,000, and expended something in excess of \$5,000, in defending the city in an action to recover damages for the use of Knibb's valve on fire engines, and in a suit brought by the Vale Mills company to recover damages on account of outlets to sewers into the Harbor pond. In his second year he built a new iron bridge over the Nashua river on Canal street, \$8,500; widened Bridge street at the corner of Amory street from money realized by the sale of Nashua & Rochester railroad stock, and expended in the courts about \$3,200 in legal fees and nine hundred dollars to satisfy a verdict for damages for that amount by reason of a defective highway. These costly lawsuits were the final settlement of long standing claims for which his administration was not responsible. Mayor Norton patriotically encouraged the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1884, and secured an appropriation for that purpose. The event, Col. William H. D. Cochrane, chief marshal, included processions, band concerts, sports, balloon ascension and fireworks, and passed off agreeably to the credit of the city. In addition to the onerous duties incidental to the large expenses enumerated, he gave careful attention to department affairs and finances which he managed with skill and creditably to himself. Mayor Norton retired from office with the respect and entire good will of his fellow-citizens and the approbation of a clear conscience.

At the annual election in 1884 the candidates were Thomas Sands, James H. Tolles and John A. Spalding. The result of the ballot was: Sands, one hundred and nine; Tolles, 1,249; Spalding, 1,428. The beginning of Mayor Spalding's administration was embarrassed by an issue of the gravest importance to the city. The legislature had passed a law requiring insurance companies to pay the face of their policies, i. e., when total losses occurred they should not be allowed to adjust claims and compel the policy holders to settle for less than the amount for which they were insured. Foreign companies demurred and withdrew from the state. No insurance was to be had and property was fast being uncovered and at the mercy of the fire fiend. The people were greatly excited. Men of influence said, "Call the legislature together and repeal the law." Editor Moore, who, during his entire career in Nashua, was a leader of public opinion, excoriated the runaway companies through the columns of his newspaper and declared unconditionally that Nashua would take care of herself. City Editors Clough and Bussell interviewed merchants and manufacturers by the score and by publishing their opinions showed conclusively that the balance of public sentiment favored the view of the editor. Mayor Spalding, although surrounded by those who were opposed to the law, bravely championed the cause of the people and a battle royal thereupon ensued. The first meeting to organize a home mutual company was thinly attended, but for all that Editor Moore and Mayor Spalding pledged to make the "fight of their lives." The issue was restated in the newspaper the following day, personal interviews were had with men of nerve, and at the second meeting Cornelius V. Dearborn, Josiah M. Fletcher, Elbridge P. Brown, Mark R. Buxton, John H. Goodale, Seth D. Chandler and a few other influential citizens came to the rescue, and, despite all opposition, formed the Indian Head Mutual Fire Insurance company, with a guaranty fund as required by law, and immediately took risks upon exposed property. A few days later some of the heretofore lukewarm citizens aroused themselves, and with the aid of the men whose names have been given, organized the Capitol Fire Insurance company. The city was saved from loss, the companies did business several years, or until the return of the runaways, paid all their liabilities and regular dividends, and when they closed accounts divided a handsome surplus among stockholders. The insurance problem having been satisfactorily solved, Mayor Spalding gave his attention to routine business. A few months later, however, another vexed question in which the people were deeply interested, came up for adjustment. A small amount of the Nashua & Rochester railroad stock had been sold at sixty dollars per share. Meantime a syndicate had been formed through which there was an opportunity to dispose of the balance of the stock held by the city at par (\$100 a share.) The leading financiers of the city were divided as to the expediency of affirmative action. Some counselled him to wait for a rise, others declared it was time to "unload." Mayor Spalding took the latter view and realized

\$142,000, which he added to the sinking fund provided to take care of the city bonds issued to purchase the stock and due in 1892. Had Nashua declined to sell the syndicate could not have secured control of the road, and the value of stock must have necessarily remained at sixty dollars or thereabouts for an indefinite period. The result of the sale made the control by the syndicate possible and enabled individual stockholders to dispose of their shares at a premium. Although Mayor Spalding did not escape criticism at the time, the wisdom of the course he pursued became apparent a little later and was highly satisfactory to even those who had advised negatively. Mayor Spalding recommended the construction of a mammoth sewer from the Merrimack river through Hollis street to the Woodlawn cemetery. There was a crying need of this improvement, and, the councils having adopted his recommendation, the undertaking was begun and the sewer completed that season as far as the Concord railroad junction. During his term of office he compelled the railroads entering the city to erect and operate gates at dangerous crossings, secured from George Stark, as a gift to the city, the attractive park at the junction of Concord and Manchester streets, built a hose house on Bridge street and increased the tributary sewerage system of the city. He also broke ground for the Nashua street railway—being at the time president of the company holding a charter that he had kept alive through years of persistent effort—and rendered appreciable service in completing the enterprise. Besides this step toward the realization of the hope of making Nashua a modern city it stands to Mayor Spalding's credit that he recognized the necessity of an electric fire alarm system, and, after a thorough investigation of different patents, adopted the one now in use and, Dec. 8, 1885, secured the passage of a resolution authorizing an appropriation of \$6,000 for its introduction. Electric street lighting, although favored by his administration, was relegated to his successors. His prudent management of department finances reduced the city debt \$14,500 and secured lasting benefits to the people. In fact, the service he rendered prepared the public mind for the work that lay in the path of his successors, and in this view, and because of the things he accomplished, he is entitled to the gratitude of posterity. Mayor Spalding publicly announced at the time of his nomination that owing to his business engagements (for he was the cashier of the First National bank and connected with several industrial and other enterprises), he could not consent to be a candidate for a second term and although a second nomination was offered and urged upon him, could not be induced to accept.

The mayoralty candidates at the election in 1885 were Thomas Sands, who received fifty-six votes; Cornelius V. Dearborn, 1,073; James H. Tolles, 1,115; 1886, John H. Goodale, 95; Frank D. Cook, 1,226; Tolles, 1,400; 1887, James M. Fletcher, fifty-nine; Cook, 1,312; Tolles, 1,321; recount, Fletcher, 59; Cook, 1,313; Tolles, 1,322. Mayor Tolles served three terms, 1886, 1887, 1888, and is the only chief executive of the city accorded this honor. He believed that if Nashua were to become a metropolitan city the work of development that had been steadily going forward since the days of Mayors Otterson and Sargent should be continued, and to that end bent all his energies. His first care, as considered in his inaugural address, was in the matter of finance. He clearly and forcibly argued that inasmuch as the law compelled the city to add \$7,062 annually to the sinking fund provided to liquidate the bonds given in connection with the Nashua & Rochester and Wilton railroads transaction there was no necessity for holding in reserve the total amount realized by his predecessor by the sale of the stock of the former. Accumulated interest and the amount required to be annually added would swell the total far beyond the requirements of the city in 1892, when the bonds became due for which the sinking fund was created. Moreover the payment to the city from the city of the amount of coupons on bonds redeemed but not yet matured was a method of doing business that should be abandoned. In fine he recommended that all money not required to meet the city obligations at maturity of bonds in 1892 be applied in payment of all the then outstanding script, notes and bonds due prior to that date. The bonds held by the trustees of the sinking fund amounted to \$61,500, and a resolution was recommended and passed authorizing their cancellation, and ordering them filed with the matured debt of the city; also another resolution authorizing the discontinuance of the annual appropriation of the \$7,062 to be added to the sinking fund. Many of the opponents of this new order of things looked upon the proposition as rank heresy and threatened his impeachment if the scheme was carried out. Mayor Tolles, however, were not alone in his views. Ex-Mayor Edward Spalding and several other of the leading financiers said he was right, and with this backing, and in the determined spirit of a positive man, he made an issue in the city council, which was politically arrayed against him, and, after a protracted struggle in which there was little

or no exhibition of temper, carried his point, thus committing both political parties to the proposition and silencing those who had threatened impeachment. The policy thus adopted proved a relief of about \$50,000, during the period of this administration, which the people would have been obliged to liquidate by direct tax.

Having opened the way to a continuance of the improvements begun and contemplated, the authorized appropriation for an electric fire alarm was made. He was, nevertheless, confronted by perplexing conditions. The amount (\$6,000) was insufficient for the undertaking, citizens were angry because of the erection of unsightly poles and the necessary trimming of shade trees, and not a few were distressed in mind because of what they were pleased to mention as an unnecessary outlay. Mayor Tolles dodged the grumblers as best he could and gave his attention to the business in hand. He found that the New England Telegraph and Telephone company was seeking the right of way in the city, and, although it was a hard bargain for the concern, he made a contract by which it became bound, in consideration of right of way, to furnish and maintain poles, cross-arms, and pins upon which the city should have perpetual right for fire alarm wires. The result was the completion of the system at a slight cost above the appropriation and a large annual saving. Mayor Tolles continued the work on the mammoth sewer—introducing for the first time in Nashua an excavating machine that saved hundreds of dollars—and completed it during his last administration at a total cost, including Mayor Spalding's expenditures, of about \$50,000.

Another appreciable improvement was in connection with the cemeteries. He recommended and secured the appointment of superintendents and during his first year reset a large number of fallen gravestones, cleared out unsightly undergrowth, graded paths, and, during the following years, erected needed chapels at Woodlawn and Edgewood.

In May, 1886, the subject of electric lights for the public streets was introduced in the board of aldermen, and immediately it became evident that there was to be a formidable opposition to the measure. Mayor Tolles, being a stockholder and officer in the Nashua Electric Light company, was now between two fires, his own and the city's interests. He stated as much and pledged that if it were deemed advisable to light the city with electricity the contracts should be as reasonable as in other cities or the award be made to the lowest bidder, the Nashua Gas Light company being the local competitor of the company he represented. The discussions that followed were long and tedious, resolution after resolution failed of passage, experts were called, public hearings were given in which the Gas company participated, and the subject held in abeyance for months. Finally the Electric company put up several lamps on trial and sustained the same at its own expense for a number of months, and Feb. 27, 1887, a two years' contract was made for one hundred and eight arc lights at \$7,000 a year. Opposition then ceased and surely few if any citizens would now vote to return to the old method of lighting.

Still another improvement and unquestionably one of the best in the past quarter of a century was on Canal street. The street was narrow between Chandler street and the bridge, and during the greater part of the year a slough through which it was difficult for heavily loaded teams to pass. The Jackson company offered to give land from the yards in front of its blocks upon the condition that the city set back the fence and rebuild the sidewalk. Considering that the street must be paved if the improvement were to be made, the undertaking was one of great moment. Mayor Tolles and his board carefully considered the proposition and studied the needs of the future. It was wisely determined that it should be accepted even at the risk of increasing the public debt, and to this decision is due the fact that the street is now one of the most attractive in the city. Like all other improvements it had the opposition of those who are always in sorrow over public expenditures. It was made, however, without additional debt. Mayor Tolles cut down and graded Concord street from between Hall's avenue and Stark street to the hill beyond—thus bringing into the market house lots on the streets on either side and inducing people to build dwelling houses that have added materially to the taxable property of the locality—and enlarged (nearly to completion) the county record building. He sold the city's practically worthless gravel pit on Granite street and house lots on Sargent's avenue for about \$5,000; added a fraction more than ten acres of land to the Edgewood cemetery for \$1,600; re-numbered all the houses in the city, put a flag-staff upon the City Hall building and purchased a flag (the first owned by the city, and which the local newspapers had been demanding for years) and introduced the weather signal service.

In 1887 Independence Day was celebrated as never before in town or city history. Col. William H. D. Cochrane was the chief marshal and the procession included local and invited companies of the National Guard, fire companies, and among the then new features in this locality, a division of trades exhibits. Gov. Charles H. Sawyer and his staff, with other distinguished citizens of the state, honored the occasion and witnessed the balloon ascension, sports and fireworks. It was also during Mayor Tolles' administration that the French international convention of Union St. Jean Baptiste societies (which he welcomed in a fitting address) was held in Nashua, a magnificent civic procession being one of the features. During his last term of office the subject of a soldiers' monument was agitated by the citizens. Nov. 13, 1888, the aldermen considered a resolution appropriating \$12,000 for this purpose and also locating the monument on the Railroad square oval. It was amended to \$10,000 and passed. The common council amended it to \$12,000 and "in front of Greeley building." The public was undecided as to location and engaged in hot discussion relating thereto in public meetings, therefore the aldermen referred the whole matter to the incoming administration. The general expenditures during the three years Mayor Tolles served the city in the executive chair, which included the purchase of a stone crusher, were economically managed and satisfactory exhibit made. In the summer and autumn of his last year the residents of Crown Hill demanded a school house. The suggestion was made that the Pearl street school house be removed to a convenient site, but Mayor Tolles and his board rightly declared that such a course, inasmuch as the house was in no particular suited to the needs of the district or consistent with future growth, was inexpedient, and therefore, as their last important official act, passed a resolution authorizing the incoming council to appropriate \$25,000 for the erection of the building that now adorns the lot on Arlington street. That Mayor Tolles made improvements that have stood, and shall continue to stand the test of time no citizen will attempt to gainsay. He gave unstintingly of his time to the public service, he endured without a murmur the harsh criticism of those who could not understand his motives, and bore himself courteously under all circumstances. More cannot be expected of any man.

The mayoralty candidates at the annual election in 1888 were John H. Goodale, who received thirty-two votes, Edward O. Blunt, 1,621, Charles H. Burke, 1,760. In 1889, Nathan O. Prescott, nineteen; Charles T. Lund, 1,487; Burke, 1,599. Mayor Burke (administrations of 1889 and 1890) was confronted by the mooted question, "whether or not the work of making Nashua an up to date city should continue, or, yielding to the clamor of an influential minority, all improvements should cease." He wisely chose to continue, and among his first acts—meanwhile meeting with considerable opposition—he secured the authorized appropriation for building the school house at Crown Hill, and, near the close of his second term, turned over to the city the building on Arlington street, the total cost being about \$34,000. Another long delayed (and it may be added often promised) undertaking was the erection of a soldiers' and sailors' monument. Favorable public sentiment had been aroused during the administration of his predecessor, and, although that class of citizens who invariably scold over public expenditures were clamorous for another postponement, Mayor Burke believed that considering Nashua was twenty-five years behind other cities in honoring the men who had fought the battles of the Republic it was high time to make amends. The majority of his council was like-minded and accordingly \$12,000 was appropriated, Abbot square selected as a compromise and satisfactory site, and the corner stone laid by the Grand Army of the Republic, Milton A. Taylor chief marshal, on Memorial Day, 1889, a magnificent procession of veteran soldiers and sailors, under escort of the local companies of the National Guard, being present and participating in the exercises, Col. Frank G. Noyes delivering an oration. The monument was completed during the next few months and Oct. 15, the same year, dedicated by the state department, Grand Army of the Republic, Col. Elbridge J. Copp, chief marshal. The event marks one of the grandest events in local history. The city was radiant with flags, bunting and banners. Thousands of the veteran soldiers and sailors of New Hampshire, with comrades from other states, headed by bands of music and drum corps, and escorted by military companies and secret organizations, paraded the streets, children of the public schools (grouped for that purpose) sang patriotic hymns, the state officers of the Grand Army performed the dedicatory service of that order, Mayor Burke and others made stirring addresses and Gen. Charles H. Burns delivered a classic oration. The opponents of the undertaking were silenced and no words other than of gratitude to Mayor Burke and his associates have since been spoken. Mayor Burke completed improvements to the county record building, the total expense being about

\$2,500; strengthened the fire department by adding a chemical engine and outfit at a cost of \$3,000; remodeled the central fire station (making nearly the entire excavation under it) at an expenditure of \$4,500; built and established the Quincy street fire station, \$3,000; enlarged the city tomb and Woodlawn cemetery (purchasing land on Kinsley street) at a cost of about \$5,000; made alterations and improvements in the City Hall building, (putting in new steam boilers and modern doors and windows) \$2,500; built a mammoth sewer from Railroad square to the North Common, \$27,000; laid more sewer pipe and edge stone than any of his predecessors; completed paving Canal street to Railroad square, \$6,000; macadamized several streets; received the Hunt lecture fund; established the office of city engineer; secured an annual appropriation for the militia which encouraged building the armory on Canal street, and carefully guarded minor interests. The foregoing is not all by any means that stands to the credit of Mayor Burke's administration. For many years the newspapers, courts and city officials had been inveighing against the police station (in the basement of the City Hall building) and demanding that something in the interests of humanity be done about it. Mayor Burke gave the matter very serious consideration, although there was considerable opposition to the



STARK SQUARE.

proposed outlay, secured an appropriation and built the model building which adorns Court street and satisfies the demands of the times. The building cost upwards of \$30,000. Mayor Burke entertained President Harrison on the occasion of his visit to Nashua, and performed many other courteous acts that reflected credit upon himself and the municipality he represented. He devoted the major part of his time to the affairs of the city and impartial history must declare that the work he accomplished grandly completed the new Nashua that Editor Moore and Mayor Otterson laid the foundation of in 1870. The population at the close of this decade was 19,311; valuation, \$10,445,038; voters, 4,684; city debt, \$339,074; city property, \$691,033.

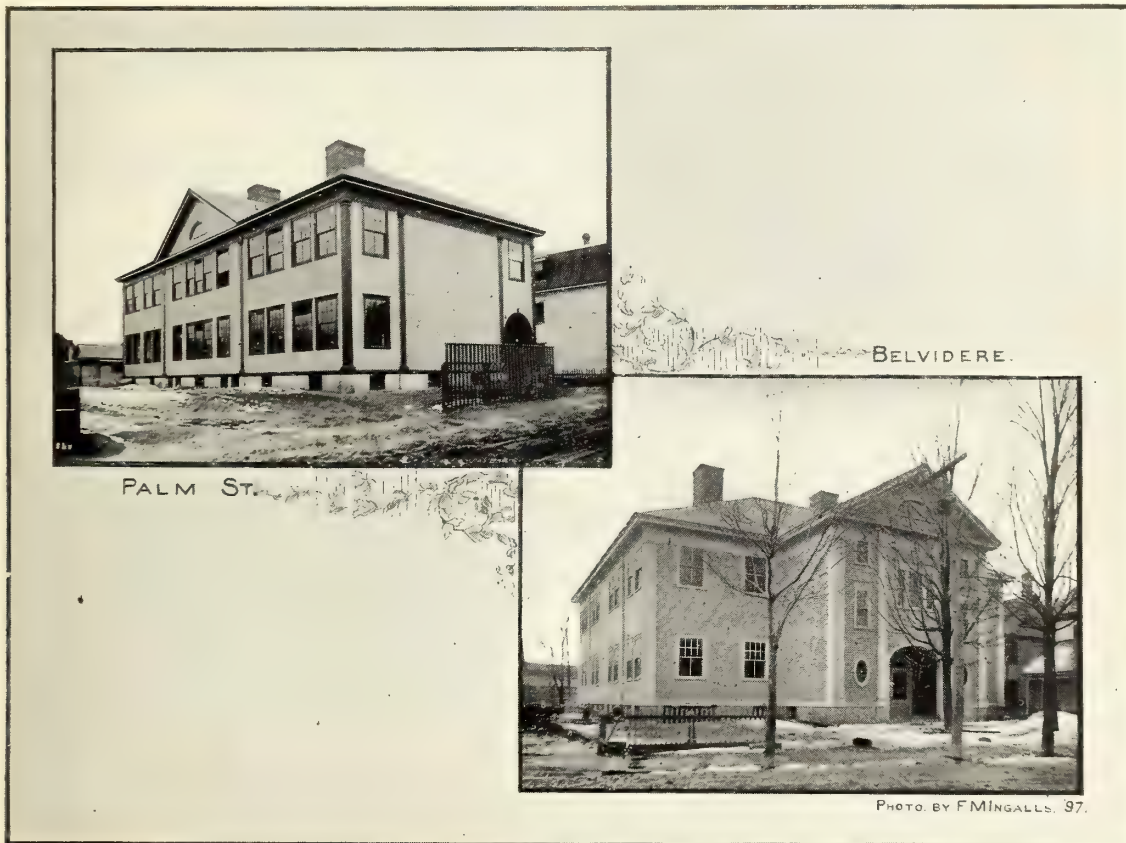
The mayoralty candidates in 1890 were Frank D. Cook, twenty-four votes; Walter B. Chase, 1,670; William H. Beasom, 1,896. In 1891, John Cross, fifty-four; Williams Hall, 1,490; Beasom, 1,731. Mayor Beasom (administrations of 1891 and 1892) believed with a majority of both political parties that the police and fire departments should be taken out of politics. From the inauguration of the first city government the efficiency of both had been somewhat handicapped with changes that occurred among officers with the change of administrations. The time had come to make tenure of office in these departments subject to good behavior and Mayor Beasom took the initiative to accomplish this purpose. He wrote the original draft of the legislative act authorizing the fire commission

and urged its passage, and was also interested in the legislation that secured the police commission: the first commissioners of the former being his appointees: the commissioners of the latter being by the governor and council. The consensus of public opinion is that both commissions have resulted in radical reforms that have been beneficial to the peace, dignity and protection of the city. Mayor Beasom also recommended the appointment of a police matron (making the first appointment in 1891) and the purchase of an ambulance, which was added to the service a few months later. His first administration built the Arlington street engine house at an expense of about \$6,000; purchased a new hook and ladder truck, \$1,900; enclosed the park at the junction of Concord and Manchester streets with a dressed stone curb, \$2,800; constructed the stone bridge on Allds street over Salmon brook, about \$7,000; liquidated arrearages on contracts for building the police station, \$12,939; and the soldiers' and sailors' monument, \$4,062; besides introducing assessors' maps, which were completed in 1892. A few weeks following his second inauguration his health failed and he was therefore compelled to relinquish the executive chair. Alderman Charles E. Faxon was elected acting mayor by the board of aldermen, and performed the duties of mayor the rest of the term. Improvements incepted in 1891 were continued and the expenditures that resulted in Commercial street authorized, an agreement being entered into by which the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester railroad bore the major part of the expense. Some marked improvements were made upon highways and bridges, the grade raised on the north side of the Main street bridge, greatly to the convenience of the public, and a resolution passed authorizing an appropriation to build a school house on Amherst street, plans for which had been made in 1891, and a location decided upon. Acting Mayor Faxon had many difficult problems to deal with but for all that conducted municipal affairs in a creditable manner. Mayor Beasom resumed the chair of office at the close of the year and welcomed and qualified his successor, a custom that has prevailed since the adoption of the city charter.

At the annual election in 1892 the candidates were Thomas Sands and Williams Hall, the latter being elected by a vote 1,787 to 1,778. A recount was had but the result was not changed. When Mayor Hall (administration of 1893) came to the executive chair he found the public mind greatly disturbed over the choice of a site for a public library building. He used with the public and his council every possible argument and endeavored to harmonize conflicting interests and desires, and was at all times ready to obey the order of the court, but despite the utmost he could do public sentiment could not be placated nor his official associates induced to settle the vexed question. (A more extended statement relative to this unfortunate controversy is given at the close of this chapter.) Mayor Hall accomplished many undertakings that were of vast importance to the public. He purchased land of the Jackson company for the purpose of widening Amory street, and the improvement in that thoroughfare, which includes the pavement, made it possible to lay the track of the electric railway and at the same time permit abundant egress from the freight house of the Boston & Maine railroad. Mayor Hall extended the Ward One main sewer (as provided by a special appropriation of \$15,000) from Greeley street, through Merrimack, Abbot, Manchester, Halls, Webster, Stark and Concord streets to the brow of the hill beyond, building of brick nearly three-fourths of the distance and continuing with Akron pipe. His enterprise had the approval of the people benefited, many of whom expressed to him their personal gratitude. The Amherst street school house, to build which an appropriation was authorized by the preceeding administration and for which ways and means were provided by Mayor Hall's administration, was built during his term of office, and, although a committee of the government of 1892 held over, was given his personal attention. The cost was about \$18,600. He also built the Amherst street fire engine house (one of the finest in the state, and in which every citizen takes an honest pride) at an expense, including land, of about \$38,000. Mayor Hall built a sewer from the base of Commercial street to the Nashua river, paved Commercial and Hudson streets, and straightened, filled and in many ways improved Concord street from the old Ferry road to the Pennichuck brook. He also rendered all the aid in his power to the establishment of the City Emergency hospital, using his influence to secure an appropriation of \$2,000, which amount, added to the gift of citizens, made the realization of this long needed institution possible. One of the most important acts of Mayor Hall's administration relates to the finance. He found a floating debt of \$125,000 and issued city bonds, due in 1913, in payment. The sale of the bonds was the most favorable to the city of any in its history: a sure indication that the "out-side world" now looked upon Nashua as a modern and enterprising city, the credit of which is in a great

measure due to the positive and far seeing men who performed the duties of its chief magistrate during its reconstructive period. In issuing the bonds mentioned Mayor Hall took the wise precaution—a business method which his successors will no doubt follow—of establishing a sinking fund, to which \$6,000 is to be added annually, to meet the city's obligation at maturity. The routine affairs of the various departments were faithfully managed during the year, and Mayor Hall retired from the office with the credit of an able and progressive administration.

The candidates for the mayoralty in 1893 were Josiah M. Fletcher, seventy; Thomas Sands, 1,544; William A. Gregg, 1,575. The annoyances incidental to the introduction of the Australian ballot system were such that a recount of the votes, as in the previous year, was demanded. The result was Fletcher, seventy; Gregg, 1,596; Sands, 1,603, and the finding was confirmed by the supreme court. Mayor Sands contemplated making necessary improvements upon highways, macadamizing certain streets and curtailing as far as possible the general expenses of the govern-



SCHOOL HOUSES, ERECTED IN 1896-97.

ment. All things considered it was a task attended with some disadvantages, conspicuous among which were a dozen or more pending lawsuits to recover damages for injuries on the highways and which, by reason of a change in the laws of the state it was desirable to have settled at an early day. He was a busy man about the courts for a long time and in the end his administration was compelled to pay out for counsel fees and adverse verdicts nearly \$14,000. This with other extraordinary expenditures increased the incidental account \$17,000 over the appropriation. It was an unfortunate condition of affairs, and, the rate of taxation having been fixed at a minimum for the purpose of lessening the hardships of merchants and manufacturers who were troubled because of the financial condition of the country, nothing could be done to mend the situation. Mayor Sands, however, met the changed conditions of affairs with courage and decision. He purchased a combination truck for the fire department for \$2,200, hose \$1,400 and a hose wagon five hundred and fifteen dollars; improved fire engines at an expense of \$2,100, bought a road machine for \$3,700, and paid outstanding bills for paving stone, contracted for before he came into office, amounting to nearly \$10,000.

arrearages on Amherst street engine house \$14,000, and for the support of the Emergency hospital, \$2,500. Many of these demands were a surprise and a source of worry to him. Notwithstanding the difficulties summarized he macadamized Hollis street, greatly improved many other streets and highways, supervised the departments and insisted that all their expenses should be economical. Taking into account the many disadvantages Mayor Sands labored under his administration deserves, as it receives, the approval of the people.

In 1894 the election being now for a term of two years, the candidates for the mayoralty were John Cross, twenty-eight; Eugene F. McQuesten, 1,630; Joseph W. Howard, 2,051. Mayor Howard (1895 and 1896) had many hard problems to solve. The taxpayers were insistent in their demand that the expenses of the city government should be lessened, and yet public necessity demanded improvements. It was a difficult task to satisfy both. Mayor Howard, however, succeeded in a large degree in meeting public expectations. Under his administration the Main street bridge was widened and strengthened, a new bridge was built at Fairmount, the Hunt library site was condemned under the law of eminent domain and became the property of the city, modern school houses were built at Belvidere (Bridge street), at Palm street, and many minor and important improvements made, including paving streets and other work incidental to changing the street railway from horse to electric power. The total valuation of the city at the outgoing of his administration as exhibited by the official reports was \$13,452,845; total liabilities, less sinking fund, to cancel bonds at maturity, \$575,078.85; valuation of city property, as shown by inventory, \$579,825.44; total number of polls, 5,746; population (estimated), 24,000.

At the municipal election in 1896, the mayoralty candidates were William D. Swart, 1,754; Jason E. Tolles, 2,318. Mayor Tolles' administration (1897 and 1898) dedicated the school house built by the preceding administration. It is in the midst of putting into practice reforms demanded by taxpayers, and promises economy in expenditures, which, by reason of the demands of a growing city, could not be made by his predecessors in office and still keep the municipality abreast of a progressive age. That Mayor Tolles, and his successors in the office of chief magistrate of Nashua, will do all that in them is to proclaim to the world that the gate city of New Hampshire is to continue in growth and prosperity and maintain her proud position as one of the leading commercial and industrial centres of New England need not be emphasized here. Nashua is to have a prosperous future.

Mayors: 1853 and 1854, Josephus Baldwin; 1855 and 1856, Freeman S. Rogers; 1857, Thomas W. Gillis; 1858 and 1859, Albin Beard; 1860, Aaron W. Sawyer; 1861 and 1868, George Bowers; 1862 and 1863, Hiram T. Morrill; 1864, Edward Spalding; 1865, Virgil C. Gilman; 1866 and 1867, Gilman Scripture; 1869 and 1870, Jotham D. Otterson; 1871, Dana Sargent; 1872, Seth D. Chandler; 1873 and 1874, Frank A. McKean; 1875, George H. Whitney; 1876 and 1877, Charles Williams; 1878, William H. Cook; 1879 and 1880, Charles Holman; 1881 and 1882, Benjamin Fletcher, Jr.; 1883 and 1884, Alfred M. Norton; 1885, John A. Spalding; 1886, 1887 and 1888, James H. Tolles; 1889 and 1890, Charles H. Burke; 1891 and 1892, William H. Beasom; 1893, Williams Hall; 1894, Thomas Sands; 1895 and 1896, Joseph W. Howard; 1897, Jason E. Tolles.

Presidents of the common councils: 1853 and 1854, Aaron F. Sawyer; 1855 and 1856, David A. G. Warner; 1857, Ivory Harmon; 1858, George L. White; 1859 and 1860, Josiah M. Fletcher; 1861, Jonathan Parkhurst; 1862, Jacob D. March; 1863, Theodore H. Wood; 1864, Henry Holt; 1865, Mark R. Buxton; 1866, George Turner (resigned), James E. Kent; 1867, Charles D. Copp (resigned), John M. Flanders; 1868, William P. Buel; 1868, Benjamin Fletcher, Jr.; 1870, Eugene F. Whitney; 1871, Eugene W. Johnson; 1872, Thomas H. Pinkham; 1873, Loring Farnsworth; 1874, Timothy B. Crowley; 1875, Edgar B. Burke; 1876, James H. Dunlap; 1877, Alfred Chase; 1878, Frank D. Cook; 1879, James A. Merrill; 1880 and 1881, Charles W. Stevens; 1882, Guy W. Latham (resigned), Joshua W. Hunt; 1883, Isaac C. Johnson; 1884, Charles E. Cummings; 1885, Charles R. McQuesten; 1886, Albert H. Bailey; 1889, Henry P. Whitney; 1890, Frank P. Rideout; 1891, Fletcher W. Burnham; 1892, Lester F. Thurber; 1893, Frank L. Kimball; 1894, William D. Swart; 1895 and 1896, Charles J. Hamblett; 1897, Edward H. Wason.

City clerks: 1853 to 1857, Edward P. Emerson; 1857 to 1863, Isaac H. Marshall; 1863 to 1867, John G. Kimball; 1867 to 1874, George H. Taggard; 1874, Ralph A. Arnold; 1875, George H. Taggard; 1876, Ralph A. Arnold; 1877, George H. Hatch (resigned), Eugene M. Bowman; 1878, Randolph W. Farley; 1879 to 1884, Eugene M. Bowman; 1884, Ralph A. Arnold; 1885 to 1889,

Eugene M. Bowman ; 1889 and 1890, Charles S. Bussell ; 1891 to 1896, Eugene M. Bowman, to whom the writer of this chapter acknowledges his indebtedness for many courtesies, and also for time spent in assisting him in searching records ; 1896 and 1897, George F. Smith.

Clerks of the common council : 1853 and 1854, William P. Ainsworth ; 1855 and 1856, Henry O. Winch ; 1857 to 1860, Charles H. Sackrider (resigned), George Swain ; 1861, Theodore H. Wood ; 1862 to 1872, Jacob D. March (died in office), George Swain ; 1873, George Swain ; 1874, Henry H. Davis ; 1875, W. F. Pinkham ; 1876 to 1888, John H. Chapman ; 1888 to 1889, George E. Danforth, 1889, now serving.*

The police court, police department, fire department and city library are incidental in the municipal history, but neither have cumulative facts that are of special bearing in the civil government, and therefore are here treated in brief summary.

Prior to the date of the city charter court was held by any justice of the peace who could be induced to sit. Either Isaac Spalding or Israel Hunt, Jr., was usually called. With the charter a regular court was instituted and General Hunt was appointed justice. He served until 1856 and was followed by Thomas Pearson who resigned in 1862. Edward P. Emerson served as justice from 1862 to 1874, Solomon Spalding from 1874 to 1876, James B. Fassett from 1876 till his death in 1889, when



HAND TUB.

Charles W. Hoitt, the present justice, was commissioned. The associate justices have been Isaac Spalding, Henry Parkinson, Bernard B. Whittemore, George H. Taylor, Clark M. Langley and William O. Clough, the present incumbent, commissioned in 1878. The clerks have been Augustine F. Long, Charles W. Hoitt, Fred T. Morrill, George E. Conlon, James H. Willoughby and Martin Fitzpatrick, Jr.

A new police department was also organized under the charter. It has experienced many changes and was formerly between the upper and nether mill-stones of politics. Since 1891 it has been controlled by a commission appointed by the governor and council. The list of marshals, (chiefs of the department) is as follows : 1853 to 1855, Ignatius Bagley ; 1855 and a portion of 1856, Isaac Eaton ; 1856, William White ; 1857 to 1867—with the exception of 1861, when Samuel Tuck held the office—and again in 1875, Thomas G. Banks ; 1868 to 1871, when he resigned, Charles M. Robinson ; Elbridge P. Brown completed Robinson's unexpired term and held the office in 1874 ; 1872 and 1873, Salma H. Murdough ; 1876 to 1880, with the exception of seven months in 1878, when Timothy B. Crowley was marshal, William O. Clough ; 1880 to 1884 and in 1885 and 1886, James H. Hunt ; 1884 and 1887 to 1891, Willard C. Tolles ; 1891, the present incumbent. The department consists of

*A complete list of city officers from 1853 to the present time, including representatives in the legislature, would make quite a volume of itself and therefore it is deemed inexpedient to publish the same in this connection.

a marshal, deputy marshal, captain, sergeant, inspector, turnkey, sixteen patrolmen and a reserve force of sixty men.

The fire department, like other departments mentioned, has been through many and radical changes. It has, however, always maintained a good name for efficiency and been officered and manned by the best citizens. Since 1891 it has been "out of politics" and governed by a commission elected by the city councils. Its chiefs under the city charter have been: 1853 to 1855, Josephus Baldwin, the first mayor; 1855 to 1857, Franklin Munroe; 1857 to 1858 and 1870 and 1871, Isaac Eaton; 1868 and 1869, Edgar B. Burke; 1872, 1878 and 1879, Benjamin Fletcher, Jr.; 1873 to 1876, Quincy A. Woodward; 1876, 1877, 1880 to 1884, Frank A. Barney; 1884 to 1891, Charles H. Whitney; 1891, present chief, George O. Osborne. The department has four steamers, four hose carriages, two hook and ladder trucks, two chemicals, twenty horses and ninety-four men.



STEAM FIRE ENGINE NUMBER FOUR.

The Nashua public library was founded by Lucy F. and Kate M. Thayer, Mary E. Shepherd, Mary P. Fiske, Hattie E. Richardson, Sarah W. Kendall, Mary E. Hunt, Mary E. Law and their associates. As early as 1830 Rev. Andrew E. Thayer established a circulating library to obtain books from which a fee of from two to four dollars a year was charged. It contained at one time 1,057 volumes. In 1850 there was established a private organization with corporate powers known as the Athenæum. A weekly fee was charged. It had about 1,300 volumes and although its usefulness was conceded by its patrons it did not meet the demands of the increasing inhabitants of the city. This fact was recognized by Orren C. Moore, editor of the *Telegraph*, who suggested to the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid society—an organization that had done patriotic work during the Civil War—the desirability of a levee for the purpose of raising funds with which to establish a free public library. The suggestion was made at a meeting held March 15, 1867, and then and there acted upon affirmatively. On the nineteenth of the following month a levee, under the management of the ladies whose names have been given, was held in the City Hall. A paper called the *Volume* was printed and sold at a profit of one hundred and five dollars, and altogether \$1,089.18 was realized, besides contributions

of eighty-seven volumes of desirable books. To this the Athenæum library was added, and the whole offered as a gift to the city upon condition that \$1,000 be expended annually for its support and development. The gift and condition were accepted in July, the same year, seven trustees appointed and the library located in the south room, second story, of the county record building, where it remained until 1892, when it was removed to more commodious quarters in Odd Fellows building, Temple street, where it is now located. The city, much to its credit, has kept faith with the founders, and prominent citizens have shown commendable spirit by donating to it many standard works and miscellaneous publications. Some years ago Daniel Hussey, for many years identified with the manufacturing interests of the city, devised a legacy of \$50,000, payable upon the death of his widow, for a library building, which legacy is a consideration of the future. At the present writing the library has a small but convenient reading room, contains about 14,000 books, and is regularly supplied with magazines and the latest publications.

It is a singular coincidence that the civil history of Nashua—at the point where this work necessarily leaves it—ends as in the beginning of Old Dunstable, with a controversy over the location of a public building. In the autumn of 1892 Mary A. Hunt and her daughter, Mary E. Hunt, gave the city \$50,000 with which to erect a public building to be known as the "John M. Hunt Memorial Library building." The gift was upon condition that the city purchase a lot of land to be selected by the trustees of the library, acting with a committee of the city councils. The gift was accepted under the conditions named and the joint committee unanimously agreed upon the Greeley lot, so called, at the head of Main street, on Railroad square, at \$35,000, made report accordingly and withdrew. The site chosen was satisfactory to the people of the first three wards and unsatisfactory to a majority of the residents of the other six wards. A heated controversy and discussion followed in which much bad feeling was engendered. The objectors claimed that the location was remote from the center of the population, that the growth of the city was southward, and that sinister motives were shown, while the survivors of 1838-53 declared over and over again that it was an unwarranted revival of the old quarrel that resulted in the township of Nashville. Others stumbled over the cost and not a few inveighed against the proposed building as unnecessary and expensive luxury. Those who favored the scheme were derided as out-spoken in bitter condemnation of the attitude of their dissatisfied fellow-citizens, and as pacificators who would allay public feeling by making it clear by facts and figures that the site was practically the centre of the residences of the patrons of the library. They claimed that justice demanded that at least one ornamental public building should be on the north side of the river, and, moreover, it was the street railway centre. Arguments failed; the city councils disagreed; a syndicate purchased the lot and demanded \$5,000 more than the price stipulated, which amount was pledged by citizens of the north side; the supreme court was appealed to, and when it rendered a decision that the lot must be purchased by the city the councils took the risk of being in contempt by refusing to act. Meantime the donors became disturbed, and, feeling that they had precipitated a controversy and were also uncivilly treated requested, through the court, the annulment of their contract with the city and the return of their gift. The evidence on this feature of the controversy was presented to Chief Justice Doe and Justice Blodgett in June, 1895, and in October, following, a decision was rendered denying the request and ordering the city to procure the lot selected by its authorized committee and proceed to carry out the original contract. Mayor Howard at once opened negotiations with the syndicate owners, but, being unable to agree upon the purchase price, the lot was legally condemned by the city councils and taken under the law of eminent domain. At the time of this writing, July, 1897, the indications are that there will be a year or more before the John M. Hunt Memorial library building is erected as originally designed by the donors of the funds for that purpose, and that all the bitterness engendered by the controversy will have passed away.

Here ends the chapter on the civil government of the townships of Dunstable, Old Dunstable, Nashua, Nashville, and the city of Nashua. What the future is to be no man can foretell. It can only be hoped that quarrels and dissensions will cease; that the mistakes of the past will be avoided; that the good work of developing all its resources may go steadily forward, so that happiness and prosperity may attend the generations yet to be born.

Wm O. Clough

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

BY HENRY A. CUTTER.

THE societies and clubs of a place are indicative in a way, of the character and tastes of the people. And the influence of such organizations work for the good or bad, and mould the thoughts and actions of communities. The benefits of organizations along the lines of active charities, or in the consideration of abstract moral principles, or in the promotion of good fellowship is obvious. Such, practically, are the purposes of the various associations which have been organized and maintained by our citizens. It is safe to say that Nashua has supported more organizations of the various kinds specified than any other city of its size in the state. At the same time, the home life, which is the most powerful factor of the integrity of any community, has not been neglected, as it is apt to be, whenever the outside influences are as strong as they are, and have been, in a cosmopolitan city like Nashua.

There are numerous organizations, which, being allied to either the church, the military, or to life insurance and other business ventures, will not be presented in the limits of this chapter, which treats mainly of such bodies as are social, or quasi-social in their main characteristics. There have been bodies formed for mere temporary purposes which have not had any effect upon the people, and they can hardly be treated of historically. There have been other associations whose objects have been of a purely private nature, and in which the public generally has no interest.

A survey of our past social condition shows "the club" to be of comparatively late origin. Hitherto we find nothing that is analagous to it. The people formerly, instead of forming clubs, received their friends at their homes, and depended more upon church sociables, and lecture courses for their entertainment. In the dispensation of charity they acted to a greater extent independently of each other. Unity of action seems to be a principle that the last and the present generation have extended into every phase of life. Sociological matters have apparently followed the trend of political power and become more centralized. An article upon this subject portrays a present status solely.

The pioneer of organizations which are semi-social in their character is the Masonic lodge, and the oldest Masonic body of Nashua is Rising Sun lodge, number 39, A. F. and A. M., which was instituted on the thirteenth day of June, 1822, under a dispensation from the grand lodge of the state of New Hampshire, Joshua Darling, grand master. Willard Marshall, Ephraim Blanchard, and John Lund were the prime movers in securing its organization. The first meeting was held June 26, 1822, and Ephraim Blanchard was elected its first master. Oct. 15 of that year there was a public consecration in the "meeting-house," and Thomas W. Phillips of Boston delivered the oration. This meeting-house stood near the Harbor burial ground. The following is a list of its senior officers,—the master, with the years of service: Ephraim Blanchard, 1822, 1823; Alfred Greeley, 1824, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1854; Israel Hunt, Jr., 1825, 1826, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1845, 1846; John M. Hunt, 1827; Stephen W. Balcome, 1828; Col. Leonard W. Noyes, 1829; William Boardman, 1830; Luther Ballard, 1831, 1832; Jacob Hall, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842; Dr. Elijah Colburn, 1843, 1844; Thomas Pearson, 1860; George A. Rollins, 1861; William W. Bailey, 1862, 1863; Thomas J. Rockwood, 1864, 1865; Charles E. Paige, 1866; William Barrett, 1867; Edward Parker, 1868; Henry M. Davis, 1869; Frank A. McKean, 1870; Dr. Oliver A. Woodbury, 1871, 1872; Dr. George W. Currier, 1873, 1876; Henry A. Marsh, 1874, 1875; Mark R. Buxton, 1877, 1878, 1879; John A. Grater, 1880, 1883; Ralph A. Arnold, 1881; Col. William H. D. Cochrane, 1882; Henry A. Cutter, 1884, 1885; George R. Pierce, 1886, 1887; George A. Underhill, 1888, 1889; Warren G. Howe, 1890; John H. Clark, 1891, 1892; James H. Blake, 1893, 1894; Edward H. Wason, 1895, 1896. It will be seen that prominent men of the place, lawyers, doctors, merchants and others have been leaders in this body. During its life of three quarters of a century it has had various lodge rooms; it originally held its meetings in a dwelling at the Harbor. It has since occupied rooms in the old Greeley building, in the old Exchange building, and for over twenty years it occupied the third floor of Nutt's building. Jan. 21, 1890, it held its first meeting in Masonic temple.

It organized with but few members, and it has grown to be the second largest lodge in the state, with a membership of nearly three hundred. It has maintained a high rank masonically in the state, and some of its members have been the senior officer of the grand lodge of the state of New Hampshire. Frank A. McKean, George W. Currier and Henry A. Marsh have occupied that position. George W. Currier has also attained a like distinction in the grand chapter, and in the grand commandery of Knight's Templar. The position of eminent grand commander has also been held by Milton A. Taylor, John H. Clark and Henry A. Marsh. The influential and business men of the town and city have been members of Rising Sun lodge. It has a sizable charity fund, which has been well managed and safely invested. Its long life and present condition attests its fitness to its environment, and gives promise of an indefinite period of usefulness amongst us. Judge Charles F. Gove bequeathed to the lodge a tomb in the old Nashua cemetery, in which his remains now repose.

Ancient York lodge, number 89, A. F. and A. M., was first organized under a dispensation granted by the grand lodge, May 19, 1870. May 18, 1871, it acquired a charter. Its charter members were Edward Parker, Dana Sargent, Albert H. Saunders, Benjamin Fletcher, Jr., Martin V. B. Greene, Leonard C. Farwell, and George W. Moore. The following is a list of the masters, with the years of their service: Edward Parker, 1870; Albert H. Saunders, 1871; Martin V. B. Greene, 1872; Herman F. Dane, 1873, 1874; Joshua W. Hunt, 1875; Addison W. Knight, 1876, 1877; George E. Spalding, 1878; George B. Bowler, 1879, 1880; Sidney H. Favor, 1885, 1886; Joseph Shattuck, 1887; Frank W. Adams, 1888, 1889; Hendrick B. Gordon, 1890, 1891; Edward O. Fifield, 1893, 1894; Edward P. Graham, 1895, 1896. This lodge has a membership of one hundred and sixty-four. The fact that it has attained a membership of large size in a comparatively short time proves its popularity.

In 1827 a dispensation was granted to establish Meridian Sun Royal Arch chapter, number 9, in Nashua, but the charter was not granted until Sept. 1, 1828. This body has had a flourishing existence, and now has a membership of two hundred and twenty-five companions. William Boardman was the first senior officer, and Edward O. Fifield is the present incumbent of that chair.

Israel Hunt council, number 8, R. and S. M., was chartered Feb. 27, 1873, with Daniel R. Marshall, Aaron King, John C. Knowles, John D. Chandler, Oliver H. Phillips, Charles H. Fosdick, Isaac Eaton, William Barrett, Thomas Pearson, William S. Atwood, Silas S. Drew and Artemua Knight, as charter members. The first senior officer was William O. Clough. Its membership is about one hundred and fifty.

Jan. 16, 1867, Hiram T. Morrill, John M. Sanborn, Oliver H. Phillips, Alfred Greeley, Thomas Pearson, Stillman Chase, Aaron King, Dana Sargent, William S. Atwood, Daniel R. Marshall, William Barrett, George H. Gillis, William H. H. Hinds, and Joa. H. Nottage petitioned the grand commandery of New Hampshire for a dispensation to establish a commandery in Nashua, and in consequence a dispensation was granted and the first conclave of St. George commandery, Knights Templar, was held Feb. 6, 1867. A charter was subsequently granted Sept. 29, 1868. William Barrett was the first eminent commander, and George Frank Hammond is the present eminent commander. This body has had a prosperous existence since its establishment. The men who go to make up the activity of the lower Masonic bodies, to a great extent, are to be credited with the success of this body. It has a membership of about one hundred and seventy-five knights, who are mostly citizens of Nashua. It is one of the most popular societies in our midst.

June 19, 1863, the national grand body of 33d degree Masons granted a charter to Aaron P. Hughes, Aaron King, Oliver H. Phillips, Alfred Greeley, Israel Hunt, William Barrett, Oliver A. Woodbury, Isaac Eaton, Joseph A. Gilmore, Natt Head, and twenty-two others to form a grand consistory for the state of New Hampshire. Aaron P. Hughes was the first senior grand officer. June 7, 1864, charters were granted to form the subordinate bodies, with the following titles: Aaron P. Hughes lodge of Perfection; Oriental council, Princes of Jerusalem; St. George chapter of Rose Croix; Edward A. Raymond consistory. James P. S. Otterson was the first senior officer of the lodge; Henry B. Atherton was the first senior officer of the council; Hiram D. Woods was the first senior officer of the chapter, and William Barrett was the first senior officer of the consistory.

The growth in this branch of Masonry was somewhat slow until about 1883, since which time the membership has increased very rapidly. Nashua, until very recently, has been the only place in

the state where these degrees were conferred. The membership in the consistory is about five hundred and seventy-five.

Connected with the Masonic bodies, although in the nature of a business enterprise, is the Masonic Building association, which in this chapter it may be well to recognize.

This is a corporation, chartered May 16, 1889. It owes its inception chiefly to Dr. George W. Currier, who conceived the idea, and with the co-operation of such men as W. D. Cadwell, George E. Anderson, George R. Pierce, Dr. George A. Underhill, Joseph Shattuck, George A. Rollins, Rev. Henry B. Smith, Henry A. Cutter, the building was completed. Nearly every Mason in the city responded in taking at least one share of the \$50,000 capital. The corner stone was laid Sept. 14, 1889, by the grand lodge of New Hampshire, George W. Currier, M. W. G. M. The organ was purchased by a voluntary subscription amounting to \$1,800, which was pledged in a single evening. Mrs. Aaron King, Mrs. John M. Hunt and Mrs. G. Warren Greene added one hundred dollars each to that fund. The building was dedicated Jan. 21, 1891. Rev. E. C. Bolles, D. D., of New York, delivered the oration in the afternoon. A banquet was had in the theatre at six o'clock, J. Tyler Hicks & Co. of Boston being the caterers. At eight o'clock a reception was held. At nine o'clock a musical entertainment took place in the lodge room, the Mendelssohn male quartette, Howard M. Dow, organist, and Miss L. E. Dow, vocalist, being the talent. Afterwards dancing in the banquet hall concluded the day.

All the Masonic bodies occupy the third and fourth floors of the Masonic temple. Each body elects a trustee, and that body of trustees rent the apartments of the Masonic Building association and adjust the rents among the various occupants, and have general charge of the quarters.

Odd Fellowship has had a thriving existence since its first institution in Nashua. The oldest body in the state is found here.

Granite lodge, number 1, I. O. O. F., was instituted Sept. 11, 1843, and it was chartered Sept. 16, 1844. The charter members were O. D. Murray, C. T. Ridgway, David Philbrick, Charles T. Gill, Edward P. Emerson, Edwin P. Hill and others. David Philbrick was the first noble grand. It has had over one thousand members. It was first located in the old Exchange building, afterwards it occupied a part of Noyes block, then in Telegraph building, in Goodrich building and finally, when the I. O. O. F. temple was built, it removed into that magnificent building where it has lodge room accommodations second to none in the country. Pennichuck lodge, number 44, I. O. O. F., was chartered Aug. 18, 1859. Its charter members were Leonard C. Farwell, Samuel K. Wellman, Edward P. Emerson, Franklin Munroe, John M. Sanborn, Jacob D. March, Ezra Davis and C. C. C. Hill.

Olive Branch lodge, number 1, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted Nov. 16, 1886. Its charter members were George E. Bagley, Norman E. Bragg, Arthur M. Davis, George E. Danforth, Menzel P. French, Charles A. Goldthwait and others.

Nashoonon encampment, number 1, was instituted May 9, 1844, and was chartered Aug. 15, 1848. Its charter members were David Philbrick, Rev. C. L. Arnold, O. D. Murray, C. T. Ridgway, B. D. Bingham, Jon. A. Hosmer and others. This is the oldest encampment in the state.

Indian Head encampment, number 20, was chartered Jan. 14, 1873. Prominent among its charter members were Benjamin Fletcher, Albert Beard, William S. Atwood, H. F. Dane, A. P. Hendrick and W. E. Taggart.

Patriarchs Militant, Canton A, number 9, was chartered under this title May 29, 1890. Odd Fellows who were prominent in securing its institution were Jason E. Tolles, Charles H. Dunlap, William M. Wilkins, Horace S. Ashley, James H. Reed and John A. Fisher and others. This has been a very popular and active body and at present has a membership of over one hundred. Members of the two encampments had, previous to the date of the charter of the canton, maintained an organization as a uniformed rank since Oct. 7, 1879. R. M. Blanchard was the first captain. Even before that date they had drilled as a military company. They attended the dedication of the Odd Fellows temple in Boston, with M. G. Wilson as captain. They were the first company of uniformed Odd Fellows in Boston.

The needs of the Odd Fellows of Nashua demanding better accommodations, a number of Odd Fellows, who realized the success which had attended the efforts of the Masons in building the Masonic temple, called a meeting of the Odd Fellows of Nashua and formed a corporation under the

statutes. This corporation was chartered Feb. 9, 1891, with a capital stock of \$75,000. It was organized with J. W. Howard, president; Frederick Eaton, treasurer; George E. Danforth, clerk. The directors immediately took the matter in hand and secured one of the best corner lots on Main street. With the support of the fraternity behind them, the building soon became an assured thing.

The laying of the corner stone of the Odd Fellows building with imposing ceremonies occurred May 14, 1891. The procession consisted of various cantons and lodges from the adjacent towns and from many distant places. It was under the marshalship of Gen. Charles W. Stevens. The buildings along the line of march were profusely decorated, and the city had the appearance of a fete day. The ceremonies were performed according to the ritual of the order by Canton A, number 9. An oration was delivered by ex-congressman O. C. Moore, which presented a picture of the city as it will appear with its new building contrasted with its appearance half a century ago. It was listened to with marked attention by a vast throng which filled the contiguous streets. A banquet to over six hundred in the Gilman card shop on Pearson avenue was served at six o'clock. A grand ball at the Nashua theatre in the evening concluded the festivities of a most eventful day in the annals of Nashua. The dedication was a memorable event. April 26, 1892, is a marked day in the history of the order, and initiated a new era in Odd Fellowship for Nashua. Favored by a beautiful day, and at a time of year when all nature was propitious, the beautiful building was consecrated to the work of benevolence and good deeds of the noble order of Odd Fellows.

During the forenoon the local bodies were busy escorting visiting lodges and fraters to the various places of entertainment. In the afternoon a procession of over one thousand Odd Fellows in line proceeded from the old lodge rooms to the new edifice where the work was performed in full form by Granite lodge, number 1, Rufus S. Bruce, N. G. The music was furnished by the Ariel quartette, E. O. Wood, J. M. Blakey, G. E. Danforth and H. L. Sanderson. A bountiful and elaborate banquet was served in the City Hall at six o'clock, Tanner of Haverhill being the caterer. H. S. Ashley was chairman of the banquet committee. Gen. C. W. Stevens sat at the head of the table, with the governor, H. A. Tuttle, at his right hand, who with other eminent guests graced the occasion. Over four hundred plates were laid. This most joyous and ever to be remembered day terminated with a dance and that apartment, which is to be the scene of many future happy and gladsome gatherings, was tested to its fullest capacity.

The Knights of Pythias have three subordinate lodges here:—Nashua lodge, number 5, instituted May 9, 1870; Evening Star lodge, number 35, instituted March 4, 1890; and Rathbone Sisters, Nashua Star Temple, number 4, besides the uniformed rank, S. S. Davis division, number 2. The secret order has had a flourishing existence. The late S. S. Davis was at one time the senior national grand officer.

There are many other societies, a mere enumeration of which will suffice to show to what extent our citizens believe in a combination of effort.

Improved Order of Red Men, Independent Order of Good Templars, Patrons of Husbandry, Ancient Order of Foresters, American Legion of Honor, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Daughters of Liberty, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights of Honor, Order of United American Mechanics, Brotherhood of Engineers, Order of United Friends, Order of the World, United Order of the Golden Cross, United Order of the Pilgrim Fathers, Circle Montcalm, Union St. Jean Baptiste, Ligue Du Sacre Coeur, Knights of Columbus and others.

The societies are of comparatively late origin, and have achieved success. They have a secret ritualistic work, in which the general public is not interested, but the social atmosphere which surrounds that work begets a spirit of goodfellowship, which has wrought the citizens together in other undertakings, and has tended to make us more one people in strife with the outer world. Certain of these societies have kindly responded to the invitation of the writer to furnish data in regard to themselves.

John G. Foster post, number 7, G. A. R., was chartered Feb. 24, 1868. It owes its existence in a large measure, if to any one person more than another, to the efforts of the late Col. George Bowers. He was its first commander. The charter members were Col. George Bowers, Capt. Henry B. Ather-ton, Maj. Timothy B. Crowley, Col. Dana W. King, Maj. Richard O. Greenleaf, Tyler M. Shattuck, Elmer A. Haskins, Noah T. Joy, Moses E. Wilkins and Elijah R. Wilkins. Matthew T. Benton was the department commander at that time.

Its first meeting was held in Beasom building, and then in succession it occupied the third floor of old Exchange building, the attic floor of the City Hall, the third floor of the County building, the third floor of Laton building on Railroad square, and in 1894 it acquired the Park street chapel, where it has now exceptionally fine quarters. Its membership is now over two hundred veterans. It has been distinguished by having had three of its members department commanders. Alvin S. Eaton, Col. George Bowers and Col. Frank G. Noyes have served in that capacity with credit to themselves and to the post.

One of the most important events in its history was the erection of the soldiers' monument. It is to the credit of the organization that such a monument graces one of the public squares of our city. The idea was first conceived in the hall of the post, a committee was appointed to ask the assistance of the city in the furtherance of the plan. For a great many years previous to any definite action being taken, by the post, this question had been stirring the minds of the veterans. The matter was carried before the city government, and an appropriation of \$12,000 was secured. A building committee of five from the city government, with Charles H. Burke, mayor, chairman, and three from the post, Col. Frank G. Noyes, Gen. Charles W. Stevens and Dr. Royal B. Prescott was appointed. This committee advertised for plans, and thirty-six were submitted, from which a choice was to be made. Those selected were by T. M. Perry, and the contract was awarded to Frederick & Field of Quincy, Mass. The corner stone was laid by the grand lodge of the state of New Hampshire, George W. Currier, M. W. G. M., May 30, 1889. On the afternoon of that day a procession—Milton A. Taylor, chief marshal—was formed on Main street and marched to Abbot square. The procession consisted of a battalion of the militia under command of Maj. Jason E. Tolles, companies I and C, the Nashua High School cadets, Sons of Veterans, two steamers, Pennichuck hose, and Union Hook and Ladder companies of the Nashua fire department, Canton A, P. M., Knights of the Sherwood Forest, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Union St. Jean Baptiste society, St. George commandery, K. T., Trinity commandery, K. T., of Manchester, Mt. Horeb commandery, K. T., of Concord, grand commandery, grand lodge, A. F. and A. M., city government in carriages. The exercises consisted of opening address by the mayor, Capt. E. M. Shaw spoke in behalf of the post. The formal ceremony on the part of the grand lodge was performed. Col. F. G. Noyes delivered an eloquent oration, kindled the memories of the surviving veterans, and touched the heart of the large audience which had crowded into the square, where many of the boys of '62 had spoken a last good-bye to their friends and begun their journey to the front. Benediction by Rev. H. B. Smith, R. W. grand chaplain, closed the service. The architect of the monument was T. M. Perry of Quincy, Mass. The model of the bronze sailor was made by S. J. O'Kelley, sculptor, of Boston, and that of the soldier was by C. Buberl, sculptor, of New York. Among the various articles deposited under the corner-stone was a list of Nashua's 1,355 soldiers and sailors who served in the War of the Rebellion.

The monument was dedicated Oct. 15, 1889. A procession which eclipsed all prior processions in the history of Nashua, under the marshalship of Col. E. J. Copp, was formed on Main and adjacent streets. It was composed of eleven companies from the state militia, Manchester and Nashua High School companies, Amoskeag Veterans, state officials, Gov. David H. Goodell, John G. Foster post number 7, John G. Foster post, number 163, of Framingham, Mass., and thirty-seven other posts from various places in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, Sons of Veterans, A. O. H., U. St. Jean Baptiste society, city government, invited guests, consisting of distinguished veterans, and the New Hampshire delegation in congress. The ritualistic dedicatory exercises of the G. A. R. were performed by post number 7, under lead of Deputy Commander James F. Grimes of Hillsborough. Gen. Charles H. Burns of Wilton delivered the oration in a most impressive way, and brought forth very beautifully the lessons which the monument teaches.

Among the various organizations of this city there is one, which, from the benevolent work it has done and the patriotism it has inculcated, fully deserves recognition. This is the Woman's Relief corps, number 30, auxiliary to post number 7. Corps 30 was instituted April 2, 1885, with a membership of fifty-five. Its first president was Mrs. Nancy W. Moore. Much depends at the beginning of a society upon the choice of officers. In this respect Mrs. Moore was eminently fitted for the place as will be seen from the fact that at the end of the year the membership had increased to one hundred and twenty-four members. For several years it remained the largest in the department, and has always been among the first in the efficiency of its work and especially in the amount given for

charity. During the first ten years it expended for relief \$1,911.83. Since then \$315.56, making a total since organization of \$2,227.39. It contributed largely to the furnishing of the Soldiers' Home at Tilton. Mrs. Moore in 1888 was elected department president of New Hampshire, and in her annual report spoke of the necessity of a soldiers' home in this state and recommended that, if the project for one which was on foot should materialize, the various corps of the department should furnish it. Through her influence a fair was held at the Shirley Hill house in August, 1889, for the benefit of a soldiers' home, the proceeds to be given to John G. Foster corps 30 for that purpose. The fair realized ninety-one dollars and to this was added the sum raised by the corps from the publication of a newspaper. As a result the Nashua corps soon had two hundred and twenty-seven dollars toward furnishing the home, part of which was raised before the site for the soldiers' home had been selected. The reception room and office were entirely furnished by the corps at an expense of about four hundred and fifty dollars. Generous contributions were made for this purpose to the corps by residents of Nashua. The corps also materially contributed for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers, opening headquarters at City Hall, where, assisted by the citizens, it prepared clothing and packed boxes which were sent to Johnstown at an estimated value of about \$2,000. The corps also furnished a room at the Emergency hospital.

Its presidents have been Mrs. Nancy W. Moore, Mrs. Sarah E. Runnells, Miss Kate M. Thayer, Mrs. Anna T. Olmstead, Mrs. M. Augusta Graham, Mrs. Helen S. Willoughby and Mrs. Etta M. Chase, the latter being president this year.

The corps now numbers two hundred and thirteen members. As each Memorial Day comes they keep in sacred remembrance the deeds of our dead heroes by placing upon their graves the flowers of spring, and are ever ready to assist in caring for the helpless and needy ones left by them.

Of the purely local charities, and one which stands at the head because of its success, is the Nashua Protestant Home for Aged Women. This institution was incorporated by a special act of the legislature June 2, 1877, Mrs. A. M. Stevens, Mrs. Fannie W. Sawyer, Mrs. J. N. Beasom, Miss Sarah W. Kendall and others were the incorporators. Its name shows the exact purpose of incorporation. It has been supported by donations, bequests, and funds obtained from dinners, fairs and entertainments. Owing to the excellent way that its finances have been managed by the treasurer, Miss Kendall, it now has a property not far from \$25,000, mostly in real estate. It first occupied a house on Chestnut street, afterwards on Kinsley street, but in 1892 it built a very commodious and comfortable building in the rear of the Kinsley street house, on Walnut street. Twenty-nine aged women have taken advantage of this institution, and have been enabled to spend their last days contentedly and comfortably.

Independent Order of Good Templars, Harmony lodge number 111, was chartered June 17, 1874. Among the grantees appear the names of James M. Wilkins, J. E. Walker, George H. Rollins, Henry L. Redfield, Warren G. Howe, Rufus D. Andrews, and others.

Patrons of Husbandry, Nashua Grange, number 13, was chartered March 17, 1886, but it has had an organization since Dec. 22, 1873.

United Order of the Golden Cross has two subordinate bodies located here: Merrimack River commandery, number 43, was established through the endeavors of C. A. Batchelder, Dr. C. S. Collins, N. S. Whitman, C. W. Murch, P. F. Eaton, F. V. Marshall and others in August, 1879.

Nashua commandery, number 98, was chartered April 23, 1880. Prominent charter members being Dr. E. F. McQuesten, T. H. Pinkham, N. O. Prescott, M. F. Sprague, C. C. Cameron and R. M. Sawyer. The national grand treasurer, John D. Swain, for many years past has been a resident of our city.

United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, Governor Wentworth colony, was established Nov. 4, 1886, with Frank G. Thurston, George E. Wheat, Dr. C. S. Rounsevel, Edward W. Dowd, B. A. Pease, Elmer W. Eaton and others as charter members.

Knights of Honor of the World, Centennial lodge, number 251, was granted a charter Sept. 5, 1876. As charter members appear, among the names of others, the following well-known citizens: Dr. G. W. Currier, E. S. Knight, R. M. Blanchard, C. B. Jackman, Charles H. Collins, and the late S. S. Davis.

Knights and Ladies of Honor, No. 350, was created Aug. 31, 1880. J. F. Barnes, G. W. Moore, B. B. Otis, J. P. Howe, Americus Shattuck, A. S. Clark appear with others as grantees.

In the line of charities, and in a field that has not been pre-empted by the good people of Nashua, lies the work of an organization of young ladies known as the Good Cheer society. Their work is to visit the sick, and to comfort those unfortunates by carrying them fruit, flowers and delicacies, by words of good cheer, by bright smiles and sympathetic looks, and by expressions of confidence in their return of health. This beautiful idea was originated by Mrs. B. A. Pease (nee Flagg), Mrs. Elizabeth Buddy (nee Spalding), now of Texas, Mrs. E. M. Gilman (nee Wallace), now of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Elizabeth Flather. Their first meeting was held in the fall of 1883, at the house of Miss May Wallace (Mrs. E. M. Gilman), and, besides the above there were present Miss Jane E. Thayer, Miss Helen Lane, Miss Fanny J. Lane (now Mrs. C. F. Coburn of Lowell, Mass.,) Miss Clara Stetson (now Mrs. H. C. Parker of Woburn, Mass.,) Miss Munn and Miss Gorman. The original officers were Miss Spalding, president; Miss Flagg, vice-president; Miss Stetson, secretary and treasurer.

The society has since increased its membership to twenty-five at which number it is limited.

These young ladies, who were eminently fitted to their mission, began their good work and they, and their successors, have carried it on unremittingly. A proper recognition of this very commendable charity has been accorded them, and they have persisted in what to many might seem to be a disagreeable task, but which to them has been a pleasure, and they have been rewarded with an appreciation on the part of those to whom they have been, in fact, ministering angels.

This charity has been sustained by the young ladies by the proceeds of lawn parties, teas, dancing parties, dramatic entertainments, etc., which they have very ingeniously managed. On the morning of Jan. 1, 1886, these young ladies issued a woman's edition of *The telegraph*, realizing a handsome sum from the sales and advertisements. They have extended their work by contributing to the poor, as well as the sick, the necessities of life. They have also acquired a fund. At the establishment of the Emergency hospital on Spring street they furnished two rooms.

The importance of having a woman's club in Nashua had been for some time considered, and on May 29, 1896, Mrs. E. F. McQuesten invited to her home a limited number of interested women to take some action in the matter. The outcome of this meeting was the organization of *The Nashaway Woman's club* with the following officers: President, Mrs. O. C. Moore; first vice-president, Mrs. Enoch Powell; second vice-president, Mrs. E. F. McQuesten; secretary, Mrs. Albert N. Flinn; treasurer, Miss Lucy F. Thayer; directors, Mrs. John F. Stark, Mrs. John H. Barr, Mrs. S. S. Whithed, Mrs. J. A. Spalding, Mrs. Frank H. McQuesten, Mrs. Edward F. Knight.

The first year's work has exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine members. The classes in art, literature, current events and music have been most interesting and instructive. The very efficient chairman of each class has put a great deal of time and thought into the work of preparing programmes for the meetings, and their efforts were crowned with great success. The amount of talent developed in the membership has been most gratifying. The club since its inception has been so successful that it promises growth and the widening of its influence as the years go by.

Among the many clubs supported by gentlemen, there is but one—the Guards club—whose long continued existence and whose large membership warrants its appearance as an historical fact. When the state militia was organized in 1878, a company was raised in Nashua, with Col. E. J. Copp as its first captain, which company was known as the Nashua City Guards. This was company F, Second regiment, N. H. N. G. It was composed of young men who were in the front rank socially and in a business way. This company achieved distinction and many of its members became prominent in the military affairs of the state. Its first captain became colonel of the regiment, and its second captain became the adjutant-general of the state (Gen. A. D. Ayling), Col. Jason E. Tolles became colonel of the regiment, Maj. W. H. Cheever, Maj. F. L. Kimball, Col. Charles H. Dunlap of the governor's staff, and Capt. C. A. Roby were also members of this company. Ties were formed in the drill room and on the muster field which the boys were loath to discontinue when the term of their enlistment expired in 1883. So that in that year, Jason E. Tolles, Charles H. Dunlap, Frank L. Kimball, Charles A. Roby, Elmer W. Eaton, Frank O. Ray and others organized a social club. From this nucleus the present association sprang. It first occupied a single room in the Laton building on Railroad square. Men who had no connection with the old company were admitted. The next year well appointed rooms in the old Beasom building became their home. This building was completely destroyed by fire in February, 1886, and the club lost everything that it possessed. For a few

months it occupied temporarily the rooms of the old Historical society on the third floor of 'Telegraph building. Upon the erection of Howard building quarters were there provided for it. The entire third floor of Ayer's building was leased in 1891 and arranged as the club desired, and the rooms were finished and furnished as befitted a club of its character. It increased rapidly in membership and the military spirit was lost by the larger number of its non-military members.

In 1894 the very appropriate, but rather cumbersome name which had adorned the club—The Nashua City Guards Veteran association—was shortened into its present cognomen. Under this title the jolly times which had permeated the life of the old company were not lost to sight. Its maintenance has demonstrated the fact that our business men believe in the maxim that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The building of a club house has been seriously discussed, and will be a reality in the not distant future.

Chief among the literary societies and one that has made an impress upon the community which warrants a permanent record made for it is the Fortnightly club, which is an organization for literary and social improvement and which was established in February, 1887. It includes many of the leading professional men of Nashua, its principal newspaper editors, its prominent teachers, a good number of business men, and many ladies. The membership is limited to one hundred.

The meetings of the club are usually held in private parlors on Monday evenings of every other week during the winter season. Its exercises consist in the reading of original papers on popular themes, in familiar discussion of the subjects treated, and in other entertainments, chiefly musical.

The excellence of its programme has been a subject of frequent remark. They cover a wide range of topics, some of them requiring much learning and patient research. While nearly a third of the subjects are distinctively literary, many are social and practical, a good number scientific, some educational, others historic—relating especially to local history—and others devoted to the fine arts and to observations in travel. Three papers generally are presented at each meeting; the principal one treating broadly of the subject for the evening, the other two considering special topics relating to the foregoing. The discussions frequently are animated and are participated in by many of the members. The records of the club present much that is interesting and instructive.

The names of the persons who took an active part in the organization of the Fortnightly club are as follows: Henry B. Atherton, William W. Bailey, Col. Hiram M. Goodrich, Rev. George W. Grover, Orren C. Moore, Charles C. Morgan, Rev. Henry C. Parker, Dr. Royal B. Prescott, Rev. Cyrus Richardson, D. D., Rev. Henry B. Smith and Dr. Alfred M. Spalding. The first president was W. W. Bailey and the first secretary was C. C. Morgan.

The Shakespeare club, a society for the study of William Shakespeare, was organized in Nashua Oct. 7, 1887. The constitution of the Stratford club of Concord, with a few slight alterations was adopted, and the name, The Shakespeare club, assumed. Miss Dora N. Spalding was chosen president, Mrs. H. M. Goodrich vice-president, Miss Caroline W. Bailey secretary and treasurer. There has been no change in the officers with the exception of that caused by the lamented death of Miss Caroline W. Bailey in 1891. Mrs. F. B. Ayer has since been secretary and treasurer. The meetings take place at the homes of the members every Friday afternoon from October to May. It is the custom to observe Shakespeare's birthday by an entertainment as suitable as possible to the occasion. For this purpose Mrs. Erving Winslow has read *The Tempest*, Prof. C. C. Shackford his lecture upon *Hamlet*, Henry A. Clapp upon *Othello* and upon the *Sonnets*, Mrs. Downs upon a visit to Stratford, and Professor Elson upon the music of Shakespeare's time.

The number of members is limited to fifteen. The present members, in addition to the officers named above, are as follows: Mrs. M. G. Bailey, Miss Helen Bailey, Miss Elizabeth Flather, Mrs. L. S. Hastings, Mrs. L. C. Mills, Miss Mary Spalding, Miss C. H. Sawyer, Mrs. Jessie Taylor, Mrs. Austin Wallace, Mrs. E. H. Whithed, Miss Marion B. Aten.

The Hathaway club was formed in the latter part of February, 1889, by the following ladies: Mrs. E. E. Cheney, Mrs. W. P. Hussey, Mrs. Charles Holman, Mrs. F. D. Cook, Miss Charlotte Atkinson, Miss M. Ellen Earl, Mrs. E. E. Parker, Mrs. N. W. Goddard and Miss Flora E. Wilder for the study of Shakespeare's works. The first regular meeting occurred March 4, at the residence of Mrs. W. P. Hussey, at which time a constitution was adopted and the club organized under the name of the Hathaway club. The first board of officers consisted of Mrs. E. E. Cheney, president; Mrs. F. D. Cook, secretary; and Mrs. Charles Holman, treasurer. The number of members is

limited to twelve. Since the organization the names of the following ladies have been added to the list of membership: Mrs. John H. Goodale, Mrs. Henry B. Atherton, Mrs. C. H. Avery, Mrs. G. T. Wilkins and Mrs. G. B. French. These last, with the first named ladies, now constitute the membership of the club, with the exception of Miss Atkinson, who has married John Kimball and now resides in Concord, and Mrs. G. T. Wilkins, deceased, and Mrs. H. B. Atherton, deceased. The meetings are held with the different members on Friday afternoon from the first Friday in October until April 23, Shakespeare's birthday, at which time some exercise appropriate to the day is observed. Papers are prepared on the plays and characters represented in them, and read in connection with the study of the play. With three exceptions the membership is the same as at the formation of the class nearly eight years ago. Its officers at the present time are president, Mrs. John H. Goodale, secretary, Mrs. F. D. Cook, treasurer, Mrs. Charles Holman.

The Day Nursery and Children's Home, chartered in January, 1894, is an institution which receives the aid and support of Nashua's best citizens, as it appeals to the hearts of those who are interested in making the lives of unfortunate children happier, and thus aiding them by their surroundings to become worthy men and women. It is conducted by the King's Daughters' Benevolent association, an organization composed of charitable women from the different churches of the city. The officers are president, Mrs. E. O. Blunt; vice-presidents, Mrs. F. A. Gray, Mrs. George E. Holt; clerk, Mrs. E. E. Harvey; treasurer, Miss Carrie M. Hall; and a board of directors consisting of two members from each church. The nursery was established for three months in a small house on Elm street. It was then removed to its present location, 77 Kinsley street, where it is so fast outgrowing its quarters that it is hoped in the near future a larger and more commodious building will some way be provided to satisfy the increasing demand for admittance. This necessity is keenly felt by the managers, who are constantly obliged to turn away many children of hard working and worthy parents, who might otherwise be greatly helped. The matron, Mrs. Rebecca Burnham, and assistant, Miss Susan Sherman, are in charge, and the success in making the institution what its name indicates is due largely to their patient and kindly efforts. During the past four years one hundred children from one to ten years of age have been admitted as boarders at prices ranging from one to two dollars a week. Four of these have been legally adopted into good homes. At the present time there are eleven little boarders, the number being limited only by the accommodation of the home.

Early in the spring of 1895 eight young men, George W. Campbell, Russell Cole, James B. Crowley, J. H. Fassett, Oscar Flather, E. S. Hills, W. P. Hovey and George A. Sylvester, met one evening in Mr. Sylvester's parlor in The Whiting to discuss the advisability of erecting a small boat house, plans for which were presented, on the bank of the Nashua just north of the Nashua dye house. The boat house was to be principally for the storing of boats and canoes owned by the projectors. G. A. Sylvester was elected president of the temporary organization, and after much discussion it was decided that a committee consisting of those present should ascertain if there were others who would go into the scheme with the idea of owning boats themselves, and it was suggested that there might be found thirty to fifty gentlemen who would join and support such an organization. At the next meeting the reports showed that if anything were attempted it must be done upon a scale allowing at least of one hundred members for the club.

July 2, 1895, articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state at Concord for a corporation to be known as the Nashua Boat club, with these objects, "the encouragement of boating and and other athletic sports, to promote physical culture, and foster a unity of feeling among those interested in rowing and canoeing in Nashua."

The incorporators were G. A. Sylvester, E. S. Hill, J. M. Blakey, J. H. Fassett, Dr. J. T. Greeley, W. P. Hovey, F. W. Maynard, F. W. Hatch, E. H. Wason. The first meeting of this corporation was held July 5, 1895, in the court room, City Hall, and the following officers elected: G. A. Sylvester, president; E. S. Hill, clerk. At a meeting July 15, 1895, a constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following additional officers elected: J. M. Blakey, vice-president; F. W. Hatch, treasurer; F. W. Maynard, J. B. Crowley, Dr. J. T. Greeley, L. G. Neville, J. H. Clarke, directors; George W. Campbell, captain.

Until May 15, 1896, the time was spent in keeping the organization together and fixing on an available site for a building. Through the kindness of Mr. Amory and Mr. Cadwell of the Nashua Manufacturing company land was leased from the Nashua Manufacturing company for a term of five

years with the privilege of renewal for five more, and June 12, 1896, a contract was awarded the Nashua Building company to construct a boat house under plans drawn by E. J. Thompson, architect. The building committee consisted of F. G. Brackett, J. H. Clarke and E. S. Hill. The house was finished and dedicated July 28, 1896. The house cost with its complete equipment \$3,000.

The membership is limited to one hundred. The present officers are F. G. Brackett, president; E. S. Hill, vice-president; J. B. Crowley, secretary; E. E. Johnson, treasurer; L. G. Neville. C. E. Johnson, F. W. Hatch, G. F. Hammond, O. S. Hussey, directors; G. W. Campbell, captain. The club has met with a most flattering reception by the citizens; its membership is full, it has graded the land in its enclosure and laid out tennis and croquet grounds. Including private boats and canoes it has a flotilla of fourteen and additions are constantly being made.

It is estimated that there are, including both sexes, from twelve to fifteen hundred bicycle riders in Nashua at the present time. There are two cycle clubs. The Riverside Cycle club was organized Sept. 1, 1894; reorganized in May, 1896; its present membership is one hundred and ten, and it has lately completed and is occupying a new club house on Bowers street. The officers are A. B. Jones, president; Alvin J. Lucier, clerk; Frank Blood, treasurer. The Nashua Cycle club was organized in May, 1896. At the present time its headquarters are in the Greeley building on Railroad square. It has a membership of about one hundred. Officers: B. L. Fletcher; president; Fred Whittemore, vice-president; G. A. B. Leach, secretary; Frank L. Mottram, treasurer.

The Improved Order of Red Men is represented in Nashua by Watananock tribe, number 14. It was organized Jan. 25, 1888; its headquarters are in Goodrich building, Main street. Officers: L. P. Jackson, P. S.; John F. Gilfoile, S.; Charles E. Blunt, S. S.; James Lee, J. S.; Eugene P. Johnson, C. of R.; J. G. Warren, K. of W.; Albert Haywood, G. of F.; George E. Danforth, chorister; Joseph A. Noble, C. of W.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians is represented by two divisions in the city. Division number 1 was organized in 1868. Its headquarters are in Barker's hall, Main street. Officers: Florence Sullivan, president; James Scanlan, vice-president; John J. Sullivan, recording secretary; William H. Phippard, financial secretary; Thomas Burns, treasurer.

Division number 2 was organized in 1872. Its officers are Michael Flynn, president; Thomas Diggins, vice-president; Dennis Spillane, recording secretary; William Sweeney, financial secretary. This order has a large membership of the Irish citizens and is one of the most successful and important secret organizations of the city.

The French citizens of Nashua who comprise a large portion of the population, are represented by many social organizations, among the most prominent of which is the Circle Montcalm, which has had a successful existence of several years and an apparently promising future. Its officers are J. B. Phaneuf, president; J. C. Cormier, vice-president; Thomas Talbot, recording secretary; E. N. Gendron, treasurer.

Les Montagnard club, another prosperous and influential society of the French citizens, was organized March 1, 1896. Its officers are Dr. H. H. Lariviere, president; Henry H. Lefebvre, vice-president; A. R. Sylvester, secretary; Ozeas O. Deschamps, treasurer.

The Entre Nous club was organized Sept. 1, 1896. It is social in its nature and has a large but limited membership. It has lately moved into Barker's building on Main street, where it has fitted up elegant and commodious quarters. Its officers are Thomas Coradine, president; Henry Paradise, vice-president; Joseph Tivnan, secretary and treasurer.

The Order of United American Mechanics is represented by Eagle council, number 2, was instituted June 10, 1875; its membership is about ninety. Its officers are C. E. Cummings, councilor; John H. Thompson, recording secretary; W. F. Barnes, financial secretary; Charles Harris, treasurer. This is the oldest council in the state. Mizpah council, number 11, has been instituted about ten years. Its membership at the present time is about one hundred. Its officers are E. S. Knight, councilor; F. M. Ingalls, recording secretary; E. A. Allen, financial secretary; John F. Gilfoile, treasurer.

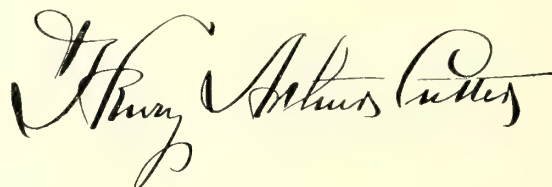
The old-time firemen are represented in Nashua at the present time by an organization called the Nashua Veteran Firemen's association, which was instituted in 1891. Its officers are A. C. Truell, president; H. L. Woods, secretary; M. L. Truell, treasurer. It has a membership of about one hundred.

The Ballou association is a society of young people connected with the Universalist church. It is social and benevolent in its nature. Its officers are Walter H. Clement, president; Carrie L. Walker, vice-president; Harry F. McClure, secretary; Edward E. Nelson, treasurer.

The Knights of Columbus, Nashua council, number 121, was organized April 21, 1895. It is a social and benevolent order. Present officers: J. J. Doyle, grand knight; H. C. Phaneuf, deputy grand knight; John H. Field, chancellor; Alvin J. Lucier, financial secretary; George O. Tessier, recording secretary; Alfred Cote, treasurer; O. O. Deschamps, warden; Arthur Jeanotte, I. G.; P. H. McLaughlin, O. G.

Associated with John G. Foster post, G. A. R., is J. Q. A. Warren camp, number 18, division of New Hampshire, Sons of Veterans; also Harriet P. Dame tent, number 1, of the Daughters of Veterans.

The Union Veteran's union, is represented in the city by the Col. George Bowers command, number 9. It has a membership of about thirty with headquarters in Laton building. Its officers are Daniel Booth, colonel; John Lyon, lieutenant-colonel; M. Connors, surgeon; Charles McGregor, quartermaster; C. W. Foster, adjutant; Nathaniel Eaton, chaplain; Edson H. Webster, O. D.; Vital Chalifoux, O. G. Nathaniel Eaton, one of the members, has been department commander for New Hampshire.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Henry Arthur Cullen". The signature is written in dark ink and is centered on the page.



